

Historico-Political GEOGRAPHY:

O R,

A Description of the Names, Limits, Capitals, Divisions, Descriptions of particular PROVINCES, Situation, Extent, Air, Soil, Commodities, Rabities, Rivers, Chief Towns, Inhabitants, Manners, Language, Populoufness, Dominions, Pretensions, Government; Kings or Princes Genealogy, Titles, Revenues, Residence; States or Courts of Justice, Laws, Nobility, Order of Knighthood, Clergy, Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, Universities, Religion, Advantages, Defects, Interests of the several Countries in the WORLD.

Collected from the best AUTHORS.

V O L. I.

By the Rev^{rend} Mr. *PASCHOUD*,
Chaplain to the Right Hon^{ble} WILLIAM-
ANNE Earl of ALBEMARLE.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *J. Read*; And Sold at Mr. *Peter du Noyer's* in the *Strand*, and at Mr. *Abel Rocayrol's* in *St. Martin's Lane*. 1722.

GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY



OR

A Description of the World, Limited to the
 Division of Nations of particular Govern-
 ments, Situated, Extent, Air, Soil, Commodities,
 Rivers, Climate, Towns, Inhabitants,
 Manners, Language, Religion, Dominions,
 Principal Government, Kings or Princes Go-
 verning, Trade, Revenue, Religion, State of
 Courts of Justice, Laws, Nobility, Order of
 Knights, Clergy, Archbishops, Bishops,
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 tance, Interests of the several Companies in the
 WORLD.

Collected from the best Authors

VOL. I

By the Rev. Mr. M. L. SCHOOD,
 Chaplain to the King's Hospital,
 Anne Hall, at Alameda.

L O N D O N

Printed by J. R. R. and Sold at Mr. L. L. L.
 in St. Martin's Lane, 1722.



To the Right Honourable
The Lord Robert Mountague,
AND
Lord John Murray,

And to Messieurs

Thomas Hayward,
Charles Rich,
Stephen Polier de Bottens,
William Mathews,
Charles Williams,
William Richardson,
John Williams,

Charles Bradshaigh,
Stephen de Mainbray,
Frederick Teusch,
Thomas Foulkes,
Ward de la Bastide,
Richard Sawle,

And to the rest of my BOARDERS,

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,



THIS BOOK being made for your Use, 'tis no wonder if I Dedicate it to you: 'Tis your Due, and you may claim it as your lawful Property. But you cannot expect, that, according to the Example of most Authors, I shou'd here make a Panegyrick on your Persons, and Families; it wou'd require too-much Time: It will be sufficient for my Purpose, to acquaint you, in this Epistle Dedicatory, with some Maxims which will shew you the Usefulness of the Science this Book treats of.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Geography is Easy ; Most Sciences require a Considering Mind, in order to compare Propositions one with another ; whereas Geography is a Science of the Eyes, and is very Plain : And the Plainer and Easier this Science is, the more necessary it is, and the greater shame it wou'd be to be ignorant of it. This Advantage it hath above the rest, that 'eing extremely diversify'd, it delighteth much more than it fatigues ; wherefore, it is as well suited to the Capacity of Young People, as to that of Persons more advanced in Years. You know, as well as my self, of young Children, who at four, five, six, or eight years old, know a great deal more of Geography, than many People of forty or fifty years of age.

In vain wou'd a Man pretend to write an Necessary to History, without an exact and profound knowledge of Geography : He wou'd infallibly fall into the same Error, with which we reproach some of the ancient Historians, whose Ignorance, or want of Accuracy, throws us into Intricacies, out of which their Commentators (always fond of their Anubers) have much a-do to dis-intangle us. Without the help of this Science, and that of Chronology, History is but blind and confused. Hence it is, that Vossius calls Geography and Chronology the two Eyes of History, "*duo Historie Lumina.*" How can an Historian relate the Wars and Expeditions of Conquerors, the Rise or Fall of Empires, if he be not well acquainted with the Geography of the Country where those Things happen'd ? Wherefore, Polybius went formerly over the Alps, and a part of Gallia, in order to give a true and full Account of Hannibal's Passage into Italy. It is also related of Sallust, that before he wrote his Jugurthine, or Numidian War, he himself went to take a view of the Places, in order to examine the Nature of the Soil, and to know the Difficulty of the Encampments, the Facility of the Armies Marches, the Troubles undergone to Defend or Attack a Place or Camp ; in a word, all that is necessary to make his Readers understand his Meaning.

To the Reader of History ; And tho' it be not as necessary for the Reader, as for the Composer of the History, to have a full and particular Knowledge of all the Places, yet he must at least have a general Notion of them. Can we, without this, judge whether or
no

no Xenophon and his 10.000 Grecians justly deserve the Praises which are given them, for their so-much-boasted Retreat? Or, whether Cesar's Conquests be the Actions of an Hero, or those of an ordinary Captain? In a word, Geography is very assisting to such as learn and read History, seeing it points out to them the Places of the Earth where the Things themselves happen'd; for it is properly, and in the truest signification, the Local Memory. How great, for example, is the difference between a Man who has only read the History of Alexander the Great, in Quintus Curtius, and one who has study'd it with the Geographical Map before his Eyes? The first can have but a very imperfect Idea of that great Conqueror; whereas the other, tracing that Prince in his Conquests on the Map, becomes, as it were, an Eye-Witness of his most glorious, but very hazardous and difficult Expedition: He first views Alexander defeating Darius's Army at the crossing of the River Granic; and then coasting along the Archipelago, he takes the Cities of Ephesus, Milet, Halicarnassus, Sardis, and subdues the Provinces of Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia. Having vanquished Darius a second time in the Battle of Issus, he conquers Phenicia, and the Cities of Sidon, Tyre, Damascus, Gaza; and goes into Egypt, which he also conquers, there he builds the City of Alexandria. After that, he entirely defeats that unhappy Prince a third time near Arbella. Darius flies into Media, and Alexander designs to pursue him; but he first takes Babylon: then he advances into Persia; Persepolis opens its Gates to the victorious Monarch, who is immediately acknowledged Sovereign of Media, Hircania, and the neighbouring Provinces. He afterwards goes into the Indies, and having overcome King Porus, he advances as far as the River Hydaspes, and returns at last to Babylon, where he dies of Poison, as is suspected, but rather, of excessive Drinking. It is undeniable, but that a Man who thus has two or three times followed, as it were, Alexander in his Victories, must be very able to give a very good Account of the History of that Conqueror. No wonder then, if we see so many Scholars forget the Histories they read in Livy, Sallust, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, &c. Would their Masters, instead of other vain and useless Sciences, instruct their Scholars in Geography and Chronology, their Parents would have abundant reason to be satisfy'd with their Improvement, and their Masters Care, and would never grudge the Expence they are at for their Childrens Education. In a word; We may rightly apply to the Historian, what Tully says

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of the Orator ; Quæro enim num possit aut contra Imperatorem aut pro Imperatore dici, sine Rei Militaris usu, aut sæpe etiam sine Regionum Terrestrium aut Maritimarum Scientia : “ How can he speak of a General, if he does not understand Military Discipline, or if he be ignorant in Geography ? for without the knowledge of this Science, an Orator can neither praise nor blame a General’s Conduct ; he is not in a capacity to render him all the Justice he deserves.”

The Practical part of War, does indeed require but a general knowledge of the Terrestrial Globe ; but it often requires a particular one of the Kingdom, and especially of the Province which is the Seat of War. Else how could a General, without an exact Topography, seize on the richest Camp, regulate the March of his Army, order the Attack and Defence of a Town, and send Succours to a besieged Fortress ? It may be, perhaps, as much owing to this Science, as to some other Abilities, that the late Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène have acquired so much Glory, by so effectually defeating their Enemies. It has always been so : Crassus, by his ignorance of Armenia, saw his Army perish with Hunger and Misery in a Wilderness, whither a treacherous Guide had led him : Whereas Alexander, at the Battle of Issus, with a handful of Soldiers, beat Darius who had an incredible number of Men. Darius, nevertheless, was Courageous and Valiant, and had a sufficient number of well-disciplin’d Soldiers ; How came he then to be vanquished by an Army which he might have crush’d in pieces ? To understand this aright, we must make use of the help of Geography ; and Quint. Curt. who describes that bloody Day, makes a very good use of his skill in this Science : Alexander, before the Battle, had a mind to change his Camp, in order to have a greater latitude to range in ; but Parmenio dissuaded him from it, by telling him, That as the Place was but little and narrow, Darius could never bring more Troops upon them in Front, than they had themselves, and would therefore never be over-match’d by him. Alexander follow’d his Advice, and gain’d a Conquest : Whereas Darius was beat, because he would not believe what the Grecians, he had in his Army, had told him, who advis’d him to go back, in order to draw Alexander into the wide Plains of Mesopotamia, where his small Army should be easily surrounded, and cut to pieces by his that was so very numerous.

Geogra-

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V

Geography is also very beneficial in Politicks. As Conveniency regulates the Interests of most Princes ; so the Situation of Places, Towns, and Provinces, is often the Rule of that Conveniency. We must consider who are our Neighbours, before we be able to know what Confederacies and Alliances we ought to make with 'em : And for want of such Consideration, we often neglect our own Interests. Ministers of State have often fallen into gross Mistakes, for want of some skill in Geography, (as we shall see hereafter.)

To a
Statesman ;

How beneficial has this Science been to Commerce, either for Exportation or Importation of Goods from one Country to another ! Trade is now come to a very great perfection, by means of Navigation, which is an essential part of Geography. We had formerly our East-India Goods by the Red-Sea ; they were unladen at Suez ; from whence they were with much trouble transported to Grand-Calro by Land, and thence to Alexandria, where the Venetians who had the Monopoly of them, took them, and sent them afterwards throughout all Europe. But Geography has taught us a shorter Cut, and a less expensive Way to fetch them, by doubling the Cape of Good-Hope, which is the easiest and best Way to the East-Indies. The same Science teaches us also, that by Canals and Rivers, Commodities may easily be transported from one Province where an Abundance is, into another where they are more wanted, because of the Scarcity of them : Thus Plenty is procured to great Cities, and large Provinces are enriched ; which, for want of this transportation, wou'd be Poor, in the midst of their Opulence.

To a
Merchant ;

Geography is also useful, for the understanding Religious Affairs : There are a great many Places in Scripture, which we can never well understand, without the help of Geography. Were it not for the knowledge we acquire thereby, the reading the Pilgrimages of the Patriarchs, the Travels of the Israelites, the Predictions of the Prophets against some particular Kingdoms and Nations, and ev'n the Acts of the Apostles, wherein we view with Admiration the Beginning and Progress of the Christian Church, wou'd turn to little purpose. And whoever is ignorant of the Mediterranean Sea, its Coasts, Harbours, and Islands,

To a
Divine ;

can never rightly understand the Voyage of St. Paul from Cefarea to Rome, when he appealed to Cefar. Wherefore, it is reported of Erasmus, that being fifty Years old, and about making Annotations on this Book, he apply'd himself so much to this Science, that he was continually poring on Maps and Books of Geography. If Sulpitius Severus, and several other Great Men after him, had taken as much delight in this Science, they would not have fallen into such gross Errors concerning the inconceivable Voyage of the Whale which swallow'd up Jonas, and which they suppose to have cast him up in the Harbour of Nineve: Whereas Nineve is not on the Shore of the Mediterranean, but on the Banks of the Tigris, which in that place is too shallow for so great a Fish to swim in: besides, that Whale must, after doubling the Cape of Good-Hope, have travelled several thousand Leagues in three Days time.

A shame to be ignorant of Geography, In a word, let the Ridicule which several People have drawn upon themselves, by their committing such Blunders in this Science, inspire us with an Inclination for Geography. I could name Instances of several People now alive, as a Proof of my Assertion: but let it be enough to instance it, on Persons that are dead long ago. An English Ambassador being at the Court of Rome when Mr. Bethancourt a Frenchman discover'd the Canaries, then called the Fortunate-Islands, and Pope Clement VI. having made a Grant of them under that Name, in 1343, to the Count de Clermont a Prince of the Blood Royal of France and Spain; the English Ambassador, thinking there were no other Fortunate-Islands but those of Great-Britain, left Rome in disgust, and went to acquaint his King, That the Pope had given away his Dominions. Sandoval who has written the Life of Charles V. so accurately, speaking concerning a Voyage of that Emperor into France in 1544, says, that there is but ten Leagues from Paris to Luxemburg, tho' there be above 72. He is yet guilty of a greater Blunder, by saying, that Coron a Town in Morea situated in the Gulf formerly called Messeniacus, is Cheronea an Inland Town of Boeotia. An eminent Turkish Courtier, when he heard that the last Siege of Vienna was raised by John Sobieski King of Poland, fell into a great Rage against the French King Lewis XIV. for suffering that Prince (as he supposed) to march thorough his Dominions against the Turks. Some late French Authors have written of Ships sailing from the

the Caspian to the Euxine Sea, because they did not know that those Seas have no Communication with one another, and that there is a great Ridge of Mountains between them.

Geography being a very plain and easy Science, requires but few Principles. Those Principles are only some particular Words, which you will find explained in every Method or Introduction to Geography; but if you will penetrate still further into it, you must then make use of Principles which are more Astronomical than Geographical. In that case, *The Geographia & Hydrographia Reformata of Father Riccioli; The Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris; The Transactions of the Royal Society at London; The Book of Father Dechalles, and especially that of Varenius; such as published by Sir Isaac Newton,* may be of very great assistance. What these two great Mathematicians say, are enough for those who desire to attain but to a moderate knowledge of these things; and very few are obliged to examine them thoroughly. The Principles of plain Sciences must not be cumber'd with strange Notions: The best way then for Beginners, is, to remain satisfy'd with such general Maxims as are to be met with in the common Books; and afterwards, if their Genius inclines them, and especially if their Professions require a more particular Knowledge of this Science, they may then examine it to the bottom.

The best Method to study this Science, does not consist in much reading, but in giving a particular attention to Places on the Maps, and to treasure up in one's Memory such Places as are set down in the Geography we make use of: for in this case, the Eyes work more than the Mind. Nevertheless, it would be very much to the purpose, to fix our Imagination, if every Place set down in the Book or Map were characterized by some Particulars of Natural, Ecclesiastical, or Civil History, or by the Commerce, and Nature of the Soil, by some Siege, Battle, or other extraordinary Events. This Method has a double Advantage; for it serves, not only to strengthen the Imagination, which can hardly fix it self on a meer Word, distinguished by no particular Mark; but it has also the happiness of taking away from Geography whatsoever is tedious or empty, which a long Series of extraordinary Words will certainly produce. By this Method, we have also

Books of
Geography.

The Order
to be fol-
low'd in the
Study of
Geography.

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the pleasure of learning some important Actions, which we are seldom so happy as to learn any other way. And tho' this Method be very Advantageous, yet very few Authors have made use of it. The Author of The French New Method to learn Geography, gives us an Account of Towns and Provinces in this manner; and we often follow his steps in this Treatise, which, abstracted from what it borrows from History and Politicks, would, like many other Works of this nature, be only a meer Skeleton, or at best a Body on which nothing is visible but a dry Skin composed of Sinews and Bones only.

What I have said hitherto concerns only the Principles and Entrance into this Science; but if you are desirous of examining farther into it, you must be more prolix and stricter in your searches: In order to this, you must reflect on the Profession you are designed for. An Officer, for example, must study Geography in a quite different manner from the Magistrate, and the Merchant from the Divine. The general Principles are the same for those several Stations; but if any particular Discussion or Account is to be given, then every one must separate and take to his Province, as well concerning the Observations to be made in the progress of this Study, as about the Choice of Books, and the Method of examining them.

When the Military Man has gone through the general Principles, when he is sufficiently Master of this part, he must particularly study the Geographical Description of the Provinces which are commonly the Seat of War. He must take particular Notice of the Mountains, Rivers, Canals, Marshes, and Defiles which might stop the March of an Army, or which may secure a Camp. And if he can conveniently, he must acquaint himself with the Situation and Strength of the principal Towns. But here every one must have a just regard to the Situation of his Country, to the Provinces that border upon it, and even to the warlike or pacifick Temper of the neighbouring People. However, we are not to think that this particular Knowledge is necessary to the General only; for every particular Officer may happen to have some Command, larger or lesser, each according to their Rank; to which this knowledge may be very subservient. The Colonel leads his Regiment, and a Captain is daily sent with Detachments. In a word, every Military Man ought to aspire to the highest Posts; for thereby Bravery would lift up its head:

head: but without this noble Emulation the Soul flags, and easily grows remiss. Howsoever then the Particulars may be set down in the Map, they must not be neglected; the Accounts of a Siege, of a Battle, and of an extraordinary March must never be read, nor can ever be well understood, unless we have the Map before our Eyes. This is not purely to study Geography, 'tis rather the learning of one's Profession.

The Magistrate must take another Course; he must not attend to the Encampments, or Marches of an Army; he ought to penetrate into the different Tempers of People, their particular Laws. The different Situations of a Country ought sometimes to teach him the diversity of their Customs. The Positions of some Towns or Provinces, put him in mind of this or that Country's Interests or Pretensions. That is useful: more than this, is meer Curiosity.

By the
States-
Man;

A Merchant, in his application to Geography, ought to reflect upon the Fruitfulness of a Country, on the Nature of the Commodities that abound in some Places, on the Scarcity of some particular Merchandises, and on the conveniency of transporting them either by Land or Water. If there be plenty of Corn in his Country, he must study Geography, in order to know such Places as want it, and consider which is the shortest and easiest Way to export their Superfluities thither. By this Method, Holland, which is almost bury'd in the Water, has been able to take Advantage, from what otherwise would have caused its Ruin and Destruction. The Dutch have so managed these Waters, and keep them out by their Canals, as, by their means, they carry plenty of all Things, not only to the most barren Parts of their Country, but ev'n to the neighbouring Provinces and Kingdoms. I don't mention the incredible Riches they get by Navigation. Let us only observe, by the by, that their Maps and Geographical Observations are commonly more exact than those of other Nations.

The Mer-
chant;

The Geography of the Clergyman is confined within narrower bounds. He must bind all Clergyman; his attention to what may explain the Ecclesiastical History. He ought to discuss a Position that is dubious, but necessary for the well understanding of the Holy Scriptures; by

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by Geography; he must get the Knowledge of a Place, where a Council has been held, and of the extent of the principal Episcopal Sees. It is also necessary for him to know where Heresies had their Rise, their Progress, and Ends. As this Study is less incumber'd, so it is mostly explained in the several Treatises and Dissertations of Learned Men.

Young People are not to study Geography in the same manner with Old Men.

They must begin by the easiest and plainest Things, and then proceed gradatim to that which is more complexed. It would be very advantageous, were this Science render'd a kind of Diversion, and Pleasure were joyned with Profit: But all this depends upon the Prudence of the Master or Tutor.

They must not run from one Book to another.

But these ought to take care not to hurry from one Author to another; for as every Man's Principles are particular to himself, and as they don't follow the same Order, it will create a Confusion in the Memory, in a Science which requires so much Order and Method. You must always stick close to the most careful Author in every sort, and in case of necessity, one or two of the same kind must be consulted, and ev'n then it ought to be only when a great Difficulty requires it. If you have a mind to acquire solid Learning, keep close to one Book, but let it be exact, and of such a bigness as will permit you to read it more than once, that you may the better dive and penetrate into the Principles of it; but as some Difficulties may arise in your progress, which an Epitome cannot intirely remove, in that case you may make use of Books of a greater size; but neither their diversity or multitude ought to impose upon you; mind only whether their Authors have been diligent and exact in compiling. And ev'n when we are to chuse Books wherein we may find some light, every Body must have a regard to the Works be likes, or to those which are most easy to be found; with this Caution, nevertheless, that when they are not of an approved Fidelity, they cannot be read over with too great Care and Circumspection, lest we be the Dupes of our own Credulity.

I should

I should now give you a Catalogue of such Authors as have written either general or particular Treatises upon this Subject, but this would make my Preface too long; besides that, you may find them in Booksellers Catalogues: we are only to observe, that Authors that are born or have lived a long time in a Country, are commonly better acquainted with its Laws, Customs, &c. and are consequently fitter than Foreigners to write upon those Subjects. But this is not always true; for were it not for the Works of Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Dion, Plutarch, &c. it would be difficult for us to understand the several Customs of the Romans, and it often happens that those Authors are too partial to their own Nation.

We may apply to Geographical Maps, what has been already said concerning Books that treat of Geography: for on the choice of those Maps often depends our improvement in that Science. Wherefore I advise you to make use of the largest, and that are on several Sheets, for they are commonly more distinct and plain: you must not mind such as are in Geographical Introductions; since they scarce serve to shew the general Situation of Kingdoms, and are intirely useless to see the true Position of Towns and Provinces. What advantage can we make from a Map of six Inches, which sets before our Eyes a Country of six or seven hundred Leagues, when a Map of four Feet is not sometimes large enough to give a full Knowledge of the general and particular Divisions of it? The Maps made by Messieurs Sanson, Duval, Jaillot, De L'Isle, Nolin, Tillemont, Defer, Inselin, Blaeu, Visscher, Dewit, Moll, and Senex, are the most approved of.

These Things, with several Additions, Retrenchments and Alterations of our own, are to be found in a Preliminary Discourse composed by the Abbot Langlet Author of The New Method to Geography.

It only remains, that I acquaint you with some few Things concerning this Treatise which I Dedicate to you. You will find in it a Compendious, but Distinct Account of whatever is necessary to be Known about the several Countries in the WORLD,
and

and especially in EUROPA. And tho' it contain little or nothing but what may be found in most Geographical and Historical Treatises, such as Heylin's Cosmography, Morery's Dictionary, Gordon's, Sanson's, Robbe's, Defer's, Le-cocq's Geography, New Atlas, New Method, The Sovereigns of Europa, &c.; yet I can't be charg'd with Plagiarism, since in Books of this sort it is impossible to utter things entirely of our own making, except they be both false, and designedly forged. Who is the Man that would charge the Abbot de Vertot with being a Plagiary, tho', in his Roman Revolutions, he relates but what has been said by Livy, Dion, Plutarch, &c. 2. The Order and Contrivance are entirely my own; I don't know of any Author that comes near it, except Gordon. 3. I have put together and digested what is to be found in several Authors; and have set in this Book, the truest, usefulest, and best-related Things to be met with in those Authors: so that in reading this Treatise only, you will read many others. Lastly, As I am born in a Country where Honesty, Candour, Sincerity and Neutrality, are, as it were natural; 'tis not strange, if I relate Things in their native colours; and not, like several others, either in order to extal and flatter their own Nation, or to turn others into ridicule: But still I don't claim your belief of every thing I relate; I don't pretend to be infallible. And as, by the Grace of God, I am born a Protestant, and am now a Member of the Church of England, you must not be surpris'd, if I judge so charitably the Religion of other People, and that (according to the Command of our Saviour) I don't recriminate against Papist Authors, who, mostly in their Geographical Treatises, don't fail of giving us a Whipe now and then. And altho' I have been brought up in a Common-wealth, yet I have advanced nothing against Monarchical States, but in Matters which are obvious to every Body: And, to speak true, I find none, wherein the Advantages and Prerogatives of the Crown be so well temper'd with the Privileges and Liberties of the People, as they are now, and I hope will always be, in Great Britain. And I presume, that nobody will blame me, for wishing that all other Countries in the World were govern'd after as happy a manner, as the English are at present, and will always be, as long as any Regard is had for the Constitution in Church and State: That Priviledge is so precious and valuable, that I can't too much advise you to be very zealous in the keeping it.

Before

Before I make an end, it must not be forgot, my Lords and Gentlemen, that some of you will find few Things in this Book, that you were ignorant of before. You are Witnesses to me, that the knowledge of Geography is so far from being an Obstacle to the study of Religion, (which is here carefully taught you, as well as French, Latin, Greek, History, Chronology, &c.) that, on the contrary, it conduces very much to the speedy learning and easily retaining those several Sciences.

In order to have render'd this Study more delightful and easie, I had design'd to join to it several Cuts which should have represented the Rarities which are to be seen in the several Countries mention'd in this Book; but I wanted more Subscriptions to this Work than I could have reasonably expected. Some of your Parents were indeed pleas'd to promise me, that they would be at the Expence of having a Plate engraven each, but the number fell short of the multitude I wanted.

I must not forget to tell you, that in the Artic. of Rarities to be seen in England, there is one, which, of late, I know to be entirely false: The River (Mole) near Darking in Surry, does not, nor ever did run under Ground. I wonder how People could so confidently assert the contrary, unless it were to allure curious People to go into those Parts. If my Business did permit me to go and see many of the Rarities I set down as such in this Book, I dare say there wou'd be several struck out of it, as unworthy that bewitching title. And it wou'd be very much for the Credit of the Republick of Learning, if Judicious and Learned Men were sent to several Parts of the World, to see and examine the Things which concern Geography; Falshood wou'd soon be banish'd out of it: But as Things are at present, I'm afraid that the ancient Philosopher, who said that Truth was at the bottom of a Well, will prove at last but too true a Prophecy, and that no body will be at the trouble and expence to look for it.

That God would be pleas'd to bless you with his Spiritual and Temporal Blessings, that you may once serve your King and Country

Country either in Church or State Employments, and that you may answer the Expectations of your Parents and Relations, is the earnest Prayer of,

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Serv^t,

Little-Chelsea,

June 23^d,

1722.

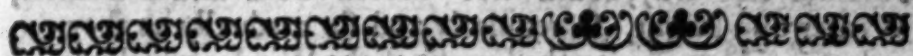
PASCHOUD.



Historico-



Historico Political Geography.



CHAP. I.

Containing some Preliminarys necessary to be known by those, who are desirous of improving in Geography.

1. Q.



WHAT do you call Geography?

Answer. Geography is a Greek Word, which properly signifieth no more than Description of the Earth, but here it signifieth a Science, *Defini- tion of Geogra- phy.*

which does chiefly consist in giving us a full and true Description or Account of the exterior part of the Earthly Globe, as it is composed of Land and Water, (called *Terraqueous Globe*) and especially of the former.

2. Q. What is the Figure of the *Terraqueous Globe*?

A. Some of the Ancient Philosophers believ'd the Earth to be either *Flat*, or *Triangular*, or *Earth its Semicircular*, or *like a Ship*. But it is now *Figure.* agreed, that the Earth is of an Orbicular Shape; But we must not think it to be as round as a Ball made by a *Turner*; for the Diameter of the Earth, according to Sir *Isaac Newton* is from *Round.* East to West longer by 62 Miles, than from South to North, and that Figure amongst the Learned is call'd an *Oblate Spheroid*: But Mr. *Cassini* says that by several Experiments he has found out, that the Circumference of the Earth

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thro

thro' the Poles is 54 Leagues longer than under the Line; which is quite contrary to Sir *Isaac's* Opinion.

3. *Q.* But if it be so, why then is the Earth said to be round?

A. Because no properer Figure can be given to it, for that difference of 62 Miles, or according to some of 34 only, is nothing in Comparison to the Earth's Magnitude, and the height of the highest Mountain with relation to the Surface of the Earth is like a particle of Dust upon a middle-siz'd Globe. And it is to be noted that this Orbicular Form is fitter for the Earth, than any other Figure; for if its Figure was Cubical, or Prismatical, or any other than round, Heat and Light, Summer and Day, could not succeed Cold and Darkness, Winter and Night, so regularly and so gradually as they do, and we could not enjoy the benefit of the Winds; which would be a great Detriment to Mankind.

4. *Q.* But how could you prove that the Earth is round?

A. 1. Because its Shadow is such in an Eclipse of the Moon. 2. Those who have Travelled round about it, though they made use of a Globe as of a Guide, and though they suppos'd it to be round, yet they never found any good Reason why they should reject that Opinion. 3. Those who sail on the Sea, at first loose the Sight of the lowest, and then of the highest Things on Shore, till at last they see nothing but Sky and Sea. 4. People who Travel from East to North discover always before them some new Stars in the Sky, whilst the Stars that are behind them do set and are, as it were, lost by them, until they go back, for then they begin to see again, (but gradually only and not all at once) the Stars they saw disappear, &c.

5. *Q.* Could you tell me something about the Dimensions of the Earth?

A. The Ancient Philosophers very much differed *Bigness.* in their Opinions about this Matter, and the Modern do not entirely agree with one another thereupon, yet with the most approved of them, we may say that the Surface of the Earth is 170981012 *Italian Miles*, (each Mile being 5000 Feet) according to Mr. *Keil*, 36356814 *French Leagues*, each League of 2000 Toises of the *Chatelet of Paris*, according to Mr. *Defer*, 1041944743343 *English Miles Square*; according to Mr. *Senex*, each Degree containing something more than 69 Miles. Its Circumference according to the *French Measure* is 123249600 *Paris Feet*, or 24649½ *English Miles*: The mean Semi-Diameter of the Earth



Earth is 19615800 *Paris* Foot, or 3923 Miles of 5000 Foot *Here* to a Mile. But as the Earth is higher at the Equator than at the Poles by 85200 Foot, the *Radius* or *Semi-Diameter* of the Earth may be taken in a round Number as 20000000 Foot, and the solid Content of the Globe of the whole Earth shall be 30000,00000,000000,00000 Cubick Feet according to Dr. *Harris*: But Mr. *Senex* in his Introduction to *Geography* says, that according to the *French* Measures, the Dimensions of the Earth, reduced into *English*, are thus; A Degree 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ *English* Miles, the Circumference of the Earth 24898 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Diameter 7925 $\frac{1}{2}$; the *Semi-Diameter* 3962 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Surface 1041944743343 *English* Miles Square; and the Solidity 7267,044272,66200,1370 *English* Cubick Miles, that is so many Square Solid Masses of a Mile in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, each.

6. Q. Is there no way found out, which seems *Weight*. likely enough, to give the Earth its just Weight?

A. Yes; for Father *Mersenne*, considering that all the Bodies, the Earth is Compos'd of, have a different Weight, has chosen the Weight of 100 Pounds, which he gives to the Cubick Foot of the Earth, as being the Weight or Number that does the best Compensate, what some Bodies do Weigh less, and what others do Weigh above; from whence he infers, that if the Earth could be put in the *Bason* of a *Ballance*, it should Weigh about 31,615,897,294,202,629,593,60000 Pounds.

The Foundation of his Assertion is upon the Proportion there is betwixt the Weight of the several Bodies the Earth is compos'd of: Each Cubick Foot of,

	Lib.		Lib.
Earth commonly weighing	95	Silver	744
Sand	132	Lead	828
Lime	59	Quicksilver	977
Stone	165	Gold	1368
Marble	252	Water	72
Brick	130	Salt	110
Tyle	127	Honey	104
Slate	156	Wine	70
Pewter	5324	Oyl	66
Iron	576	Wood of Oak-Tree	60
Copper	548	Three Bushels of Corn	55

7. Q. You have often mentioned the word *Miles*, What sort of Measure is it?

A. It is a receiv'd Opinion, that five of our *Miles* *English* Feet make a Geometrical Pace, a 1000 such Paces make an *Italian* Mile or a Measur'd *Degrees* *English* Mile, (the Mile which we commonly make Use of in this Book) and 60 of those Miles in any great Circle upon the *Surface* of the Ter-
raqueous Globe are generally said to make a *Degree*, which according to this Account contains 60 *Italian* Miles, 30 small, 25 common, and twenty *French* Leagues (or of an Hour) and 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ *English* Stature Miles, and 48 of 1250 Paces each. However this is not so exact as to be without Excep-
tion; for the quantity of a Degree, according to several Ex-
periments made, is variously accounted for; 1. By *Albazar* an *Arabian*, who reckons 333333 *Arabian* Feet in one De-
gree, which being reduced to our *English* Measure is 367283 Feet, or 70 Miles and $\frac{1}{4}$. 2. By *Ptolomy* 360000 *Rhin-*
land Feet, or 371900 *English* Feet or 70 Miles $\frac{1}{4}$. 3. By *Willebrordus Snellius* Professor at *Leiden* in 1613, 342000 *Rhin-*
land Feet, or 353306 *English* Feet, or 67 Miles. 4. By *Mr. Norwood*, according to Experiments made between *Lon-*
don and *Tork*, 367200 Feet or 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ *English* Miles. Lastly *Mr. Picart* a Frenchman finds one Degree upon the Earth to
contain about 73 *Italian* Miles; and that is the nearest Mea-
sure, as tis said, yet found out by these Experiments to
Answer to a Degree.

N. B. A De- *Snellius* 55021 }
gree contains ac- { *French Academy* 57060 } Toises or Per-
cording to { *Cassini* 58245 } ches, of *Paris*.
Or, 56612

However it is commonly affirm'd by *Geographers*, that an-
swerable to one Degree of Latitude (or of Longitude on the
Equator) are,

- 60 Common *Italian*, *English* and *Turkish* Miles.
- 20 Ordinary (or of an Hour's Journey) Leagues in *France*,
- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish* or *Dutch* Leagues or Miles.
- 15 *German* and *Polish* Miles.
- 12 Common *Danish*, *Swedish* and *Swiss* Leagues.
- 10 *Hungarian* Miles.
- 80 Voersts of *Muscovy*, each containing 750 Paces.

20 *Persian*,

- 20 *Persian, Arabian and Egyptian Parasangs.*
 25 *Indian Cosses, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Goss.*
 250 { *Lys.* i. e. the Space as far as a Man crying
 { *Chinefe.* } aloud in a plain may be heard in a calm
 25 { *Pus.* } Day, suppos'd to be about 300 Paces.
 400 *Japen Inks, or 30 Japan Miles.*
 480 *Greek Stadia, each of 125 Paces.*
 2 *American Journies and Diets, each of them 15000 Paces.*
 3 *African and Arabian Stations, each of 20000 Paces.*

8. Q. What do you call Latitude and Longitude in Geography?

A. Geographers, call *Latitude* the Space of the Earth, which is betwixt North and South; *Latitude* and *Longitude*, or Length, that Space of the Earth, *Longitude* which is from East to West. And the reason why they have used those Names, is because that part of the Earth, which was then best known, extended itself a great deal more from the West to the East, than that which is from South to North. And as *Geometers* divide all Circles into 360 Parts, so *Geographers* divide the *Degrees*.] Circumference of the Earth into 360, called *Degrees*, and each of those *Degrees* is again divided into 60 Parts called *Minutes*, &c. And those *Degrees* are of two Sorts. 1. *Degrees of Latitude*; And then, 2. of *Longitude*. The *Degrees of Latitude* serve to denote the distance of a Place from the Equator. *Geographers* do reckon them from the Equator to the North or South Poles 90 on each Side, and thereby divide the Earth into two Parts, *Northern* and *Southern*: Those *Degrees* in the Maps of the whole World are mark'd on the first Meridian, but in Maps of particular Countries, they are commonly set down on the two Sides or Margins of the Map. However those *Degrees* shew whether a Country be more to the North or South, and consequently colder or hotter than another. 2. Whether the Days in that Country be longer or shorter; for the more Northern is a Country the longer are the Days, when the Sun is on its side the Line, and *vice versa*. But the *Degrees of Longitude* are 360 Parts, into which the *Surface* of the Earth is divided, from West to East, and denote of *Longitude* the distance of a Place from the first Meridian, and shews whether it be more Western or Eastern than another. And when there are 15 such *Degrees* betwixt two Places, it is a Sign that one has 12 a-Clock an Hour

sooner or later than the other. Those Degrees, which are the Meridians of the several Towns or Places in the World, are set down on the Equator from one Pole to the other, 10 by 10, to avoid Confusion, and when Measured on the Equator, they contain as well as those of Latitude 60 *Italian Miles*: But the more those Degrees approach to the Poles, the shorter is their distance, and consequently fewer are the Miles in them contained. They are commonly reckon'd from West to East, because the Ancients being better acquainted with (as being Neighbours to) the Western Parts of our Continent have reckon'd them so.

8. Q. But where do Geographers put their first Meridian or Degree of Longitude?

First Meridian. A. They differ very much therein; *Ptolomy* and the Ancients placed it at the *fortunate Insule* or *Canary Islands*: Some of the *Arabians* still do the same, though others Place it at the *Streights of Gibraltar*. Some Modern Authors Place it at the *Tercera*; others at the Islands of *Capeverde*, or at the *Capeverde* it self; others, especially the *Dutch*, at the Pike of *Teneriffe*: The *Spaniards* Place it at *Toledo*, the *Portuguese* at *Lisbon*, but the *French*, *English*, and other Nations may pretend the same for their several chief Towns, however in most part of the *French* and *English* Maps the first Meridian is placed at the Island of *Fero*, the most Western Island of the *Canarys*. But in this Geography with the later *English* Geographers, especially the Authors of the new *General Atlas*, we shall also Place the first Meridian at *London*. But as in the several Maps it is placed in several distinct Places, you must remember that the distance in Longitude from the Pike of

<i>Teneriff</i> to <i>Toledo</i> is	15 deg. 53 min.	to <i>Gratiosa</i>	10	26
to <i>Tercera</i>	9	to <i>Fero</i>	2	50
to <i>Corvo</i>	13	to <i>St Michael</i>	8	15
to <i>London</i> about	18	and from <i>Fero</i> to <i>London</i>	21	00

9. Q. What do you call Equator in Geography?

A. It is that great Circle equidistant from the two Poles, and dividing the Earth into two equal Parts. It is also called *Equinoctial Line*, because the Sun being perpendicular over this Circle, the Days and Nights are equal in all the Parts of the Earth: Some others, and especially Sailors, do call it, by Excellency, the *Line*, as being the chief of all the Circles or Lines, sup-

pos'd in the Terrestrial Globe. Some of its uses are. 1. To distinguish betwixt the Southern and Northern *Hemispheres*. 2. It shews us that when the Sun comes to the Equinoctical Points, he makes *Spring* or *Autumn* to all the parts of the Globe, but at different Times, as the *Spring* to the Northern, when *Autumn* in the Southern *Hemisphere*, and *vice versa*. 3. It shews also on its Circle the 360 chief Meridians or Degrees of Longitude, which is the only Place where they are equal to the Degrees of Latitude, &c.

To. Q. And what do you call Meridian?

A. 'Tis that great Circle, which passing through the two Poles divideth the Globe into two equal Parts, termed the Eastern and Western *Hemispheres*. It is called Meridian (from *Meridies* or *Medius Dies*) because that the Sun coming over that Circle, it is *Noon* to all those Places, which are in that part of the Circle, whereupon the Sun Shines, and *Midnight* to all those Places of the Inferior *Hemisphere*, that are diametrically opposite to it. Now if we allow 15 Meridians or Degrees of Longitude for an Hour, we may thereby know that in a Place, which reckons 15 Meridians more than another, it is 12 a-Clock, whereas it is but Eleven a-Clock in the other. As for the other Circles, or Lines, as they are less useful than these, and withal to be found within several other *Geographys*, or Treatises of the Globes, we pass them by. To speak of some other Terms very common in *Geographical* Descriptions, as i. e. A *Continent* or *Terra-firma* is a large and Spacious Portion of dry Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States all join'd together, without any entire Separation of its Parts by Water (as *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*.) But on the contrary an *Island* is a part of dry Land invironed round about with Water, (as *Ireland*.) A *Peninsula* or *Chersonesus* in Greek is a part of the dry Land every where inclosed with Water, save one narrow Neck adjoining the same to the Continent (as *Morea*, *Futland*, *Crim-Tartary*.) An *Isthmus* (a Greek Word) is that narrow Neck of Land (between two Seas) annexing the *Peninsula* to the Continent, by which People may go from one to the other. *Promontory* is a high Part of Land stretching itself out into the Sea, the extremity whereof is commonly called a *Cape* or *Headland*. *Ocean* so called by the

Meridian.

Continent.

Island.

Peninsula.

Isthmus.

Promontory.

Greeks

Greeks, because of its Swift and continual Motion, is a mighty and large Collection of Salt-Water, environing a considerable Part of the Main Continent.

Sea. *Sea* is a smaller Collection of such Water intermingled with Islands, washing some particular Countries, and mostly environed with Land (as

Gulph. the *Mediterranean* and *Baltick Seas*.) A *Gulph* is a part of the *Sea* every where surrounded with Land, except one passage whereby it communicates with the neighbouring *Sea*, or Main Ocean.

Streight. A *Streight* is a narrow Passage (between two parts of Land) of one part of the *Sea* into another. *Lake* is a Collection of deep standing

Lake. fresh Water, intirely surrounded with Land, some of them have no visible Communication

River. with the *Sea*, and others run into it by *Rivers*, which are a considerable Stream of fresh Water, issuing out of one or various Fountains, and continually gliding along in one or more Channels, till it disgorgeth itself at last into the gaping Mouth of the thirsty Ocean.

11. Q. How many Religions are there in the World?

A. Almost as many as there are Men or Religions. Nations: But they may be all reduc'd to four principal ones, viz. 1. *Christianity*. 2. *Judaism*.

3. *Mahometism*. And 4. *Paganism*. And though there be many different Sects among the Christians, yet the three principal ones are, 1. The *Protestant*. 2. The *Romish*. And 3. the *Greek Churches*. The *Protestant* is again divided.

1. *Protestant Lutheran* profess'd in *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Iceland*, *Upper and Lower Saxony*, and some other Parts of *Germany*, in some Parts of *Poland*, *Hungary* and *Transilvania*. 2. The *Protestant Reform'd* profess'd in the *British Islands*, *United Provinces*, in all the Territories of the King of *Prussia*, *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*, in the *Palatinate*, and some Parts of *Germany*. In the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Bern*, *Basil* and *Schaffhausen*, Parts of *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, and some other Parts of *Switzerland*: In a great many Parts of *Poland*, *Hungary* and *Transilvania*, and in those Parts of *Asia*, *Africa* and (especially) *America*, wherein some of those Potentates have Plantations.

12. Q. And where is the *Romish* or *Popish* Religion profess'd?

A. There is none other profess'd in *Portugal*, *Romish*. *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, in the *Electorate of Mentz*,

Mentz, Triers, Coln, Bavaria, and in the Countries of *Germany* belonging to the House of *Austria*: It is Dominant in *Poland*, and some parts of *Germany*, the *Netherlands* and *Switzerland*. And there are Papists in most parts of the Territories belonging to the Protestant Princes, except in the Cantons of *Zurick, Bern, Basil* and *Schaffhausen*: This Religion is also profess'd in all the Places or Countries of *Asia, Africa*, and *America*, belonging to the Princes of the *Romish Church*; and even in *China*, and some other parts of *Asia*.

13. Q. And where is the *Greek Religion* profess'd?

A It is Dominant in *Muscovy, Abyssinia* or *Ethiopia, Georgia* or *Mingrelia*, and tolerated *Grecian* in *Turkey*, in *Europe* and *Asia*, and in some parts of *Asia* under the name of *Nestorians* and *Christians* of *St. Thomas*.

Jews are to be found.

Jews.

In *Europe*. { Some in *Italy*, very few in *France*; a great many but concealed in *Spain* and *Portugal*, a good Number in *Germany*, but the greatest Number in *Poland*, and *Turkey*, in *Europe*.

In *Asia*. { Some almost in all the Countries of *Asia*, but especially in the *Holy-Land*, and other parts of *Turkey* in *Asia*.

In *Africa*. { There are some in *Abyssinia*, but many more in *Egypt*, in the Coasts of *Barbary*, and in the Empire of *Morocco*.

In *America* They are very few, if there be any.

14. Q. And where is the *Mahometan Religion* profess'd?

A. There is almost no other in *Arabia, Persia*, and little *Tartary*. It is Dominant in the Territories of the Grand Signior, in *Europe* and *Asia*: In the great *Mogul's* Territories, in the Western Parts of great *Tartary*, in the Northern Part of the *Peninsula* on this side the *Ganges*, in the *Maldivian Islands*, in most parts of the Islands of *Sonda*, and *Molucques*, in *Egypt, Barbary, Bildulgerid, Zaara, Nubia*, part of *Nigritia*, and on the Coasts of *Zanguebar, Abex*, and *Ajan*.

Paganism

Paganism is profess'd in most parts of *Asia*, *Pagans*. *Africa* and *America*, but as it differs in many things, we shall speak about it, when we mention the several Countries wherein 'tis profess'd, only it is to be observ'd that there are very few *Pagans* in *Europe*, and no where thereto be found but in *Lapland*, and some of the most Northern and Western Parts of *Muscovy*.

15. Q. Could you tell me the proportionable extent of those four Religions?

A. According to the Calculation ingeniously made by some, who divide the inhabited World into 30 Parts, we find that,

XIX.

VI.

II.

III.

Blind or gross Idolaters and
Pagans.
Jews, Turks, and Saracens.
Those of the Greek Church.
Those of the Church of Rome
Protestant Com.

However these four Religions are profess'd in *Asia*, whereof the *Mahometan* and *Pagan* Religions are Dominant; *Christians* and *Jews* are tolerated. In *Africa* all are Dominant except the *Jewish*. In *Europe* the *Christian* and *Mahometan* Religions are Dominant. In *America* there are none but *Christians* and *Pagans*.

16. Q. How many Languages are there in the World?

A. Almost as many as there are different Countries or Nations, but yet they may all be reduc'd to these 15 General ones, and from them all the rest are deriv'd.

1. The *Latin* by several Idioms is spoken in *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, part of *Switzerland*, and in the Plantations belonging to those Nations.

2. The *Dutch* or *High German*, in *Germany*, *Scandinavia*, *British Islands*, *Low-Countries*, the greatest part of *Switzerland*.

3. The *Sclavonian* in *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, and most parts of *Turkey* in *Europe*.

4. The *Greek* is corruptedly spoken in the Southern parts of *Turkey*, in *Europe*, in the Islands of the *Archipelago* and in *Anatolia*.

5. The

5. The *Arabian* is spoken in *Arabia*, *Turkey*, in *Asia*, *Persia*, and *Indies*, *Barbary*, *Egypt*; and in many other Countries of *Asia*, where it is the Language of the Learned, as the *Lingua Franca* and *Malayan* are of the Merchants.

6. The *Tartarian* in the great and little *Tartary*, *Turkey*, *Mogol* and *China*.

7. The *Chinese* in *China*, part of the *Indies*, and most of the Islands of *Asia*, where the *Malayan* is also spoken.

8. The *African* is mix'd more or less in *Barbary*, *Bildulgerid*, *Zaara* and *Nubia*.

9. The *Negro* in *Nigritia* and *Guinea*.

10. The *Ethiopian* in *Ethiopia*, *Abyssinia*.

11. The *Mexican* in the North parts of *America*.

12. The *Peruvian* in the South parts of the same.

13. The *Tapyan* on the Coast of *Brasil*.

14. *Guaranyan* is spoken along the *Paraguay* as far as the River *Amazons*.

15. The *Carabinian* is spoken in both parts of *America*, among the *Caraibes*, and People of *Guiana*, and other parts of South *America*.

17. Q. But of all those Languages, Which are those of the greatest extent by reason of Conquest, Trade or Religion?

A. 1. The *Tartarian*. 2. The *Arabick* Tongue. 3. The High *German* spoken in several Dialects by the *English*, *Dutch* and *Danes*, in all parts of the World. But the most Universal of all is the *Latin* Tongue, as it is now spoken by the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Italian* and *Portuguese* in all the parts of the World. *Lingua Franca*, or a Medley of *French*, *Spanish* and *Italian*, is generally spoken among those that Trade in *Asia* and *Africa*. As for the *Greek* it was once much us'd in the World, but now tis confin'd within some parts of *Turkey*, or among Learned Men. As for the particular Languages spoken in the World, there is as great a Number as there are People or Nations, especially in *America*, by reason of the little Intercourse, and of the great Enmity there is betwixt the several Nations of that Continent: The same may be said of *Africa*. But in *Asia* the Languages of *Japan*, *Armenia*, *Guzurate*, *Malabar* and *Malaca* (especially among the learned and trading People) are the most in use after the general ones abovemention'd. As for the *European* Languages we shall speak of them in the next Chapter.

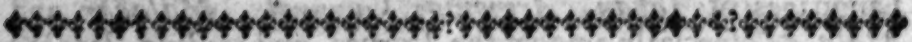
18. Q.

18. Q. And what have you to say about the several Colours of Mankind?

A. Mankind in this respect may be divided into, *Colour.* 1. White. 2. Brown. 3. Yellowish. 4. Tawny. And 5. Black. All the Inhabitants of *Europe* (the Posterity of the *Moors* only excepted) the Inhabitants of *Natolia*, *Armenia*, *Georgia*, of the Northern Provinces of *Persia*, great *Tartary*, Northern Parts of *China* and *Japan*, may be called *White*. But the Inhabitants of *Barbary*, *Egypt*, *Bildulgerid*, *Zaara*, *Zanguebar*, who are descended from *European* or *Asiatick* Fathers; The Inhabitants of *Syria*, *Diarbeck*, *Arabia*, Southern Parts of *China*, Islands of *Ceylan*, *Maldives*, *Sonda*, *Maluques* and *Philippine* are of a *Brownish-Colour*. The *Indians* of *Asia* are for the most part of a *Yellowish-Colour*. The most part of the *Americans* are of a tawny Complexion: And all the People of *Africa*, except those we have reckon'd among the *Brown*, are *Black*, their Skin is oily and smooth, their Nose flat bruised, their Lips big and large, and they have almost no Hair, except some curl'd and smooth, like Cotton or Wool, on their Heads; their Teeth are White, and the inside of their Mouth is red.

19. Q. How is the Earth divided?

A. Into four great Parts, viz. 1. *Europe*. 2. *Asia*. 3. *Africa*. And 4. *America*. The three first are often called the old World or Continent, to distinguish it from the last, called very often the new World, because discover'd only in 1492. Some Geographers do to these four Parts add the *Arctic* and *Antarctic* Lands, with some others, not long since discover'd; but which being as yet almost intirely unknown to us, shall not for that reason enter into our Division, though we shall relate something about them in the last Chapter of this Geography.





CHAP. II. OF EUROPE.

I. Question.

Its Name.



FROM whence is the Word *Europa* deriv'd?

Answer. Some say that *Jupiter* falling in Love with *Europa*, Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Phenicia*, took her and carry'd her away into this part of our Continent from thence called *Europa*. But the learned *Bochart* says, that the Word cometh from the *Phenician* Words *Hur-appa*, which signifie a white Face, because the Inhabitants of *Europe* are White in comparison to the *Africans*; he says the same of King *Agenor's* Daughter. However *Europe* was antiently also called *Galatia* and *Celtica*, because the *Gauls* and *Celts* were spread through most part of it, and these Names seem to have been given it by Foreigners, because these People were most remarkable, or lay nearest them; just as at this Day the *Asiatics* call us in general *Franks*, or *Franguis*, the reason of which seems to be, that the *French* made the greatest Figure of all the *Europeans* that undertook the Recovery of the Holy Land.

2. Q. What is its Shape?

A. *Strabo* and many other Geographers have represented *Europe* under the Shape of a Dragon; but some modern Geographers do represent it like a Woman that sits: *Christianus Wezel* did represent it so to flatter the Emperor *Charles V.* *Spain* was the head of the Woman. The Provinces of *Languedoc* and *Guizans* were her

her Neck, the rest of *France* her breast; *Great-Britain* and *Italy* wear her two Arms, *Germany* her Belly, *Bohemia* her Navel, and the other *Provinces* the rest of her Limbs or Cloaths; but though this representation be Ingenious, yet it is not Exact.

3. Q. What are its Limits?

A. On the *South*, *Europe* is bounded with the *Limits*. *Mediterranean-Sea* separating it from *Africa*: On the *West* by the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the *North* by the same Ocean called the Northern, *Hyperborean*; or *Glacial Sea*. On the *East* it is separated from *Asia* by the *Archipelago* (antiently *Ægeum Mare*) by the *Hellespontus* now called the *Arm of St. George*, or the *Streight of Gallipoli* or *Dardanelles*, by the *Propontis* now called the *Sea of Marmora*, by the *Streight of Constantinople* formerly called *Thracian Bosphorus*, by the *Black Sea* or *Pont Euxine*, by the *Cammerian Bosphorus*, called now the *Streight of Caffa*, or *Vosporo*, or *Bacca de St. Giovanni*, and by the *Palus Meotis* now called the *Sea del Zabache*. But to all these Limits must be added the *Don* or *Tanais*, and from its greatest bending a Line must be drawn to the Mouth of the River *Obi*, and so whatever shall be on the left Hand or West is deemed to be in *Europe*, and whatever you find on the right Hand belongs to *Asia*.

4. Q. How may *Europe* be divided?

A. The most natural Division is to divide it into 12 Parts, which are Situated after this manner four on the North, four in the Middle, and four in the South: In each of those Divisions there are three large Countries and a small (though Independent) one,

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

The four on the N. are,	1. British Islands,	S. Britain N. Britain Ireland,	London, Canterbury, Edinburg, Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Londonderry,
	2. Low Countries,	United Provinces, Flanders.	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, Utrecht, Bruzelles, Gand, Antwerp, Mechlin, Lisle, Tournay, Cambray.
	3. Scandi- navia,	Denmark, Norway, Sweden.	Copenhagen, Oslo, Drontheim, Stockholm, Gottenbourg,
	4. Musco- vy,		Moscow, Archangel, Pe- tersburg.

COUN-

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

The four in the M. are, { 1. France, Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Bourdeaux,
2. Switzer-land, Basle, Zurich, Bern, Soleurre.
3. Germany, Vienna, Hamburg, Cologne, Augs-
4. Poland, bourg, Nuremberg, Frankfort.
Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzick.

The four in the S. are, { 1. Spain, Madrid, Toledo, Sewilla, Barcelona,
2. Portugal, Lisbon, Porto.
3. Italy, Rome, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Milan,
4. Turkey, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Andrinople.
in Europe.

5. Q What are the Chief Islands of Europe?

A. There are some in the Ocean. 2. Some in Islands. the Mediterranean Sea. And 3. Some in the Baltick Sea.

In the Ocean are, { British Islands } Lying { In the North of France,
Zeland. West of Holland.
Iceland. West of Norway.
Azores. South West of Spain.

In the Mediter-anean-Sea are, { Sicily. } Lying { South of Italy.
Sardinia. } West of Italy.
Corse. } South East of Morea.
Candia. } West of Greece.
Corfou. } East of Spain.
Zante. }
Majorca. }
Minorca. }
Ivica. }

With some other small ones on the Coasts of France and Italy.

In the Baltick-Sea are, { Zealand.
Funen.
Langland.
Rugen.
Gotbland.
Oesel.
And many other small ones.

Jutland.
Morea or Peloponesus.
Taurica Cherlesus. } Adjacent to { *Germany.*
Peninsula of, } *Greece.*
Little Tartary.

Isthmus of, } *Carinth.*
Taurica Cherlesus. } Joining { *Morea to Greece.*
The same to Little Tartary.

Cape Nord.
La Hague.
Lands-end.
The Lizard.
The Start.
Ca. Finister.
Di. Rocca.
Di. St. Vinc. } Extending from { *North most parts of Norway.*
Normandy.
South West
South
South } of *England.*
West of Spain.

The Dolfrine Hills.
Boglowy.
Hyperboreans, or Ripheans, or Stolp Mountains.
The Cevennes Mountains of Auvergne.
The Vauge.
Fitzstetberg.
Swartzenwald.
The Carpathian Mount.
The Pyrenean Hills. } Are { *Between Sweden and Norway.*
In the South
In the North } of *Muscovy,*
In the South of France
In Lorrain, Alsace, and Franche Comte.
Incirculating Bohemia.
In Suabia.
In the South of Poland.
Between France, and Spain.

W. 2. M. The *Alpes*.

The Mount *A-*
pennin,
Vesuvius (a
Volcano,

Monte. Santo,
or *Athos*,

The *Crampian*
Hills,

Cheviot Hills,
Moun-
tains.

Malvern Hills,

The *Peake*,

Snowden,

Plinlimmon,

Knock Patrick,

Mount Jura,

Aetna (a *Vol-*

cano),

Aetna (a *Vol-*

cano),

The *Hyper-*

borean, or

Northern,

The *Atlantick*,

or *Western*,

Oceans.

The *Hyper-*

borean, or

Northern,

The *Atlantick*,

or *Western*,

Oceans.

Baltick Sea,

German Sea,

Irish Sea,

Mediterra-

nean Sea,

Seas.

En-

closed

with

B

Between *Italy* } *France*,
 } *Switzerl.*
 } *Germany.*

Cutting *Italy* through the
Middle.

Near *Naples*.

In the East of *Macedonia*.

In *Scotland* South of the
River Dee.

Between *England* and
Scotland.

In *Worcestershire*.

In *Derbyshire*.

In *Carnarvonshire*.

In *Cardiganhire*.

In *Ireland*, near *Limme-*
rick.

Between *Switzerland* and
France.

In *Sicily*.

In *Iceland*.

The North.

The West.

Sweden.

Poland part. } on } W.

Germany part. } the } E.

Scandinavia } on } E.

Great-Brit. } the } W.

Great-Brit. } on } E.

Ireland. } the } W.

Europe. } on } N.

Africa. } the } S.

Black

Seas.	<i>Black Sea,</i> <i>Sea of Marmora,</i>	En- closed with	Part of <i>Europe.</i> Part of <i>Asia.</i> Part of <i>Europe.</i> Part of <i>Asia.</i>	on the N. & W. S. & E. W. E.
Gulfs of	<i>Bothnia,</i> <i>Finland,</i> <i>Venice,</i> <i>Lions,</i> <i>Tarento,</i> <i>Lepanto,</i>	Bend- ing up	Northwards Eastwards North West North into the France. North West, into the South of Italy. E. N. E. be- tween	Into Swe- den. Italy and Greece. the South of Greece. Morea.
Streights of	<i>Dover or Pas- de Calis,</i> <i>The Sound,</i> <i>Gibraltar,</i> <i>Caffa,</i> <i>Constantinople</i> <i>Dardanelles,</i> <i>Faro de Messi- na,</i> <i>Bacca of Cor- fica,</i>	Join- ing	The German Sea to the <i>English Channel.</i> The Danish to the Baltick Sea. The Mediterranean to the Western Ocean. <i>Palus Maotis</i> to Pont Eux- ine. Pont Euxine to the Pro- pontis. Propontis to the Archi- pelago. One part of the Mediter- ranean to another. Ditto.	
Lakes of	<i>Ladoga</i> <i>Vla,</i> <i>Peipus,</i>	In the East. parts of Sweden	<i>Lake Major</i> <i>Di. Como</i> <i>Garda</i>	N. parts of Italy.

Lakes of	Wenter Water	In the W. pa. of the same.	Winander Mere in Westmorland.
	Onega	West part of Muscovy.	Whittlemere in Huntingdonshire.
	Constance	S. pa. of Germany.	Ness N. } Parts of Lomond S. } Scotl.
	Genewa	W. } Parts of Lucerna N. } Switzer-land.	Lough Foyl N. } Parts of Neagh N. } Ire land.
	Yverdun	W. } land.	Earn dirt. } Mid.
	Morat	W. }	Derghe

The most remarkable Rivers of Europe are,

In Muscovy,	Volga,	Running	East turning South.
	Don,		East turning West.
	Dwina,		North West.
	In Scandinavia none.		

In Germany,	Danube,	Running	East.
	Scheld,		North turning West.
	Maes,		North West.
	Rhine,		North.
	Ems,		
	Weser,		
	Elbe,		
	Oder,		

Poland,	Nieper,	Running	South East.
	Niester,		North West.
	Bog,		
	Vistula,		
	Niemen,		
	Duna,		
Italy,	Po,	Running	East South East.
	Adige,		South West.
	Arno,		West.
	Tiber,		
	Volturno,		

Thames

In England.	Thames, Severn, Humber, Tyne, Tweede, Medway,	Running	East. South West. East. North East.
In Scotland.	Tay, Dee, Don, Clyd, Spey,		East. North West. North.
In Ireland.	Shannon, Lee, Blackwater, Barrow, Lyff, Boyne,	Running	South West. East. East turning South. South. North East.
In France.	Seine, Loire, Rhone, Garonne,	Running	North West. West. South. North West.
In Spain.	Ebro, Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tago, Douro,	Running	South East. South West. West.

6. Q. What is the Situation and extent of *Europe*?

A. Its Situation is almost intirely in the Northern Temperate Zone, between the 35th and 72d Degrees of North Latitude, and the 9th and 193d of Longitude, so that its Extent from South to North is about 2300 Miles, and about 2700 from East to West. But according to the *General Atlas*,

Extent. *Europe* lieth betwixt North Latitude 32 and 73. And betwixt Longitude, West from London 11 and East from London 45. So that the length from Cape St. Vincent to Long 45, beyond *Archangel* on the North East, is 2100 Miles, and from Cape *Caglia in Africa* to the North Cape in Norway 1500 broad.

7. Q.

7. Q. And what are the Advantages of *Europe*? Q. 8
 A. Though *Europe* be the smallest of the four
 Parts of the World, yet it is to be preferred to all *Advantages*.
 of them on many Accounts, the Air is milder,
 the Soil more Fruitful, and the Countries thereof more Populous
 than those of the rest; and though there be but few Silver and
 Gold Mines, yet Trade is a good Compensation for their Defici-
 ency. And if *Europe* does not produce many Drugs, which
 are found in the *Indies*, brought and us'd by Physicians, yet it
 is no Disparagement to *Europe*, but is rather an Instance, that
Europe is the wholesomest Part of the World, and that we
 may very well live without those Drugs, if we were well ac-
 quainted with what Nature affords us at Home. And though
 it be certain that *Asia* was peopled before *Europe*, and that it be likely that the Inha-
 bitants of this last, either came into it from *Phrygia* into *Greece*, or from *Barbary* into *Spain*,
 yet for all that, 'tis now agreed on all Hands, that *Europe* is
 by far the better cultivated and most populous Part of the
 World. Mr. *Defer* reckons it contains 117 Millions of Peo-
 ple, who have infinitely outdone the *Phenicians* and *Cartha-*
ginians, the famous ancient Traders of *Asia* and *Africa*, both
 as to Discoveries, and Length, and Importance of Trading
 Voyages, and we may with the *Authors of the New General*
Atlas, or rather of the *New French Geographical Method*, con-
 clude, that the Divine Providence has fitted the *Europeans* for
 those great Undertakings beyond the Inhabitants of the other
 three Parts; for as they have nothing shocking in their Fea-
 tures and Lineaments, as is the case of most other People, so
 they are of stronger Constitutions, and being also bred in the
 Northern Temperate Zone, and having better Notions of Re-
 ligion, Learning, and Liberty than others have, their Minds are
 thereby more adapted to generous and bold Attempts, and to de-
 spise Dangers, than those of the *Asiatics*, *Africans*, and *Amer-*
icans, who never were a Match for them in any Circumstance
 when the Terms were equal. Witness the two famous *Empires* of *Greece* and *Rome*, who con-
 quer'd the best Part of *Asia* and *Africa*; and as for *America* it was no sooner discover'd, but it was subdued
 by the *Europeans*, who in general are kind, civil, and witty. And by their Abilities and Courage they have subdued the In-
 habitants of the other Parts of the World, they are very Inge-
 nious in their Workmanships, Wise in their Government,
 Courageous in War, Skilful in Trade, and Magnificent in
 their Buildings.

8. Q. How many principal Tongues are there in Europe?

A. Some reckon but three principal Ones, The *Latin*, *High-Dutch*, and *Slavonian* Tongues. The *Latin* but corruptedly, and according to different *Dialects* is spoke in *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, and the Southern Parts of *Switzerland*. The *High-Dutch* is spoken in *Germany*, *Scandinavia* and *Great-Britain*. And the *Slavonian* in *Muscovy*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Slavonia* and *Bohemia*. There are some other Tongues, but not so Universal, as the *Greek*, *Albanian*, *Mongarian*, *Tartarian*, and *Turkish* Tongues in the Eastern Parts, the *Basque*, *British*, *Irish*, and the *Lappish* Tongues, in the most Western and Northern Parts of Europe. But several Languages may be reckoned in Europe, 1. The *French* Tongue spoken in *France*, Southern Parts of *Switzerland*, in some Parts of the *Netherlands*, and in all the Courts of Europe. 2. The *German* in *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Low-Countries*, and *Switzerland*. 3. The *Italian* in *Italy*, and the Country of the *Grisons*. 4. The *English* in the *British* Islands. 5. The *Spanish* in *Spain* and *Portugal*. 6. The *Irish* in *Ireland*, and among the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*. 7. The *British* in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and *Little-Britain* in *France*. 8. The *Cantabrian*, or *Biscayan*, near the *Ocean*, towards the *Pyrenean-Hills*. These three last are by some reckon'd distinct Languages. But Mr. *Lloyd*, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, makes it evident, that they were originally one, and the same Language, and deriv'd from the old *Celtich*, or *Gaulish*, though they now differ in *Dialect*. As for the Religions profess'd in Europe; See what has been said thereupon in the first Chapter.

9. Q. And how many sorts of Government are there in Europe?

A. 1. *Monarchical*, where the Sovereign Govern- Power is in the Hands of a Sole Man, as in *Spain*, *Denmark*, &c. 2. *Despotick*, where one has an absolute Power over the Life and Goods of his Subjects, as in *Turkey*, *Muscovy*, and *France*. 3. *Aristocratical*, where a few (especially Noblemen) have the whole Authority, as at *Venice*. 4. *Democratical*, where the Government is in the Hands of the People, as in some Parts of *Switzerland* and the *United Provinces*. Some other Governments there are, which are a Medley of Monarchy, Aristocracy (as in *Poland*;) and Democracy (as in *England* and *Sweden*.)

10. Q. How many Sovereign Princes do they reckon in Europe?

A. They do commonly reckon two Emperors, viz. that of the West, or Germany. 2. That of the East, or Turkey: And to these some Princes add, 3. The Czar of Muscovy. 9. Kings. 1. The Kings of Great-Britain. 2. Of France. 3. Spain. 4. Sweden. 5. Denmark. 6. Poland. 7. Portugal. 8. Prussia. And, 9. Sardinia. There are other Kingdoms; but they belong to some of the Kings just now mention'd. The Papists look upon, the Pope as superiour to all Kings and Princes. There are two great Dukes, viz. Those of Russia, or Muscovy, and Tuscany. Nine Electors, viz. Three Spiritual ones. 1. Mentz. 2. Triers. And, 3. Cologne. And six Temporal ones, viz. 1. The King of Bohemia. 2. The Duke of Bavaria. 3. Of Saxony. 4. The Marquis of Brandebourg. 5. The Count Palatine of the Rhine. And 6. The Duke of Brunswick Hanover. Other Sovereign Princes there are, the chief being the Duke of Savoy. 2. The Prince of Hesse. 3. Duke of Wittenberg. 4. Lorain. 5. Holstein. 6. Mecklenburg. 7. Modena. 8. Parma. 9. Courland. And many others, as well Temporal as Spiritual, of whom we shall say something in the Description of Germany, and Italy. Commonwealths, are four chief ones, viz. Venice. 2. Switzerland. 3. Genoa. And, 4. Holland: And five small ones, viz. 1. Grisons. 2. Geneva. 3. Liaca. 4. St. Marin and 5. Ragusa, Tributary to the Turks: Besides some Anseatick and Imperial Cities of Germany, whose Governments are very much after the Republican way.

CHAP.

10. Q. How many Sovereign Princes do they reckon in Europe?
A. They do commonly reckon two hundred.



CHAP. III.

Of the BRITISH ISLANDS.

I. *Question.*

British Islands their Names.



WHICH do you call the *British Islands*?

Answer. The *European Islands* belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain; Great-Britain and Ireland being the chief of them: Great-Britain

is the greatest Island in *Europe*. It was by the Ancients called *Albion*, whose sound seems to have been softened from *Alpion*, the Word *Alp*, in some of the Original Western Languages, signifying generally very *high Lands, or Hills*, as this Island appears to those who approach it from the Continent. By the *Romans*, even before *Cesar's* time, it was called *Britannia*, concerning which Name there have been great Debates among the Learned Moderns. What seems most probable is, that the Strangers who came over into this Isle, upon the Score of Traffick, called the Inhabitants thereof by the common Name of *Briths*, from the Custom us'd among them of Painting their Naked Bodies, and their little Shields with an Azure Blue, by them call'd *Brith*. This Custom was universal among them; whether esteemed to be an Ornament, or a Terror to their Adversaries, or to distinguish themselves from their Neighbours, that came amongst them as Friends or Enemies, is not certain. But it is no small Confirmation of this Opinion, that the Northern *Britains*, who, during a long while after the coming of *Cesar* into South Britain, retain'd

yet

yet the ancient Custom of Painting their Skins, were call'd in Latin *Pictæ*, or Painted. However the Epithet of *Great* is given to this *Isle*, either to distinguish it from the Province of *Britanny* in *France*, or from the other *British* Isles, particularly *Ireland*, formerly call'd *Britannia Minor*.

2. *Q.* And how is *Great-Britain* divided?

A. Into two great parts, *South Britain*, or *England*, and *North Britain*, or *Scotland*; we *England's* shall speak of each of them in their turns. King *Nama* *Egbert* who descended from the *Angli* (a People of *Lower Saxony*) having reunited into one Monarchy, the seven Kingdoms which had been set up here by the *Saxons*, about *Ann.* 800 ordered that the Country should be call'd *England* (Country of the *Angles*) which Name it has ever since retain'd until the Year 1707, when in Consideration of the Union then made, and to prevent all manner of Jealousy betwixt the two Nations, it was by the Parliament Enacted, That the whole Island should be call'd *Great-Britain*; and *England*, *South-Britain*, &c. But according to the Custom of *Geographers*, and to prevent Confusion in this Treatise, we shall give the Name of *England* to that Part of *Great-Britain*, which on the North is separated from *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*, by the Rivers *Limits.* *Tweed* and *Solway*, and by the *Mount Cheviot*: On the West from *Ireland* by *St. George's Channel*, on the South from *France* by the *Channel*, or *La Manche*, the *Streight* of *Dover*, or *Le pas de Calais*, and on the East from *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*, by the *German Sea*.

2. *Q.* What is the chief Town of *England*?

A. *London*, which is the greatest, richest, and most flourishing (and within few Years *Capital,* will be perhaps the finest) City in *Europe*, if not *London.* in the whole Earth; for as the Houses in *London* are not built to last along while, in a little while they will be built up all New again, after a very Commodious way, and pleasant to the Eyes of *Name, Si-* the Beholders. They say it was so called, as *tuation.* Mr. *Sommer* thinks, from the *British* Words *Llaun* and *Din*, which signifie a populous Place: But *Camden* will have it deriv'd from *Lhong* and *Dinus*, i. e. a Town of Ships. *Tacitus* mentions it as a most famous Town for Commerce and Number of Merchants. However its *Situation* is wonderfully Advantageous (51 Degrees 32 Min. of Latit.) and shews the great Wisdom of its Founders, for it is Situated (except

(except that Part thereof called the City of *Westminster*, and the Suburbs of *Southwark*) on a rising Ground and wholesome Soil, mixt with *Gravel* and *Sand*, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, or *Half Moon*, so that each Part of the City may enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other: The Soil about it is fit for Corn, Pasture-Ground, and Gardening, and covers a great quantity of *Gravel* and *Sand*, which they make use of to build Houses, and mend the Highways, which are very bad in the *Winter* time about this great City. It is in a great Measure shelter'd from the cold North Wind, by *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, and the Rising Ground of *Islington*; but it lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter, and so receives easily the good and wholesome Air brought by that Wind from *Kensington*, *Chelsea*, &c. It is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, not so near it as to be in Danger of being surpris'd by an Enemies Fleet, or be much annoy'd by the boisterous Winds, or the too moist Vapours of the Sea; nor yet so far off but that by the Help of the Tyde (every twelve Hours) Ships of the greatest Burthen may be brought into its very Bosom, and have thereby easily and cheap the Commodities of Foreign Countries imported, and its own exported; so that by its being situated at such a distance from the Sea, and so far into the Land, the Country Commodities may easier be brought thither from all Parts either by Land or Water; and it is to be observ'd, that if *London* was on the other side of the River, it would not be so healthful to live in, either because the Ground is Lower, or because the Vapours drawn by the Sun towards the South would be very troublesome to the Inhabitants, and render them obnoxious to several Diseases.

4. Q. What is the Extent of *London*?

Extent.

A. What is properly call'd the City of *London* is not very Large nor Broad, and contains only about 15000 Dwelling Houses, but all that is commonly call'd by the Inhabitants, and Foreigners, *London*, reaches from East to West, i. e. from *Lime-House* to the Earl of *Peterborough's* House on *Millbank* about eight Miles, and its breadth from North to South, even where it is broadest, as from the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, to the farther end of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*, is about three Miles. Within that compass it contains 135 Parishes, viz. 95 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 out Parishes, in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and seven in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*; for whose publick Devotion (according to the Church

Church of England) there are besides *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the *Collegiate Church*, or *Abbey of Westminster*, and about 100 *Chappels*, no less than 101 *Parish Churches*. The reason why the Number of *Churches* falls short of that of *Parishes*, is that *Churches* having been rather too thick before the Fire, there is now in several Places but one *Church* for two *Parishes*, and one *Minister* between them. As for the *Dissenters* 'tis reckon'd they have at least 80 *Meetings*. Number of *In London* are 5000 *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Courts*, *Peoples*, *Yards*, and *Allys*, and about 120000 *Dwelling-Houses*; whereas *Paris* has not half the Number, and allowing eight *Souls* to each *House*, one with another (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the *Inhabitants* at that rate will amount to 960000. Though *Dr. Davenant* reckon'd but 534440, of whom he computed *Males* 277117. *Females* 257323. And *Fighting Men* 103641. But as the *Dr.* reckon'd near Double for what *Mr. Grant* computed about 40 Years before, so there must be a great many *Thousands* added since the *Dr.* writ his *Book*, because the *Town* is (above half as much) enlarged. In short the Number of *People* in *London* must be very great, since every *Year* near 24000 *Souls* dye in that *City*, and above 100000 *Oxen* are eaten; ten time as many *Sheep*, besides a great quantity of *Calves*, *Lambs*, *Swine*, all manner of *Fowl*, *Fish*, *Roots*, *Milk*, *Herbs*, and *Cheese*, &c. and above 1500000 *Barrels* of *Beer* are Drunk up in a *Year*, each *Barrel* one with another containing 136 *Quarts* or *Bottles*, besides a great quantity of *Wine*, and other *Liquors* of all *Sorts*. In a Word, if you compare the extent of some other great *Cities* in *Europe*, with that of *London*, you will find that *Paris*, for the most, is but two-thirds as large as *London*. *Amsterdam* one fourth. *Rome*, *Venice*, one fifth. *Lions* one sixth. *Toulouse* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Rouen* $\frac{1}{5}$. *Dublin* $\frac{1}{6}$. And *Bristol* $\frac{1}{10}$ part. But though *London* be so large a *City*, yet it abounds in every thing in its *Season*, and that at a very low rate in comparison to other great *Cities*. *London* is also remarkable for its *Cathedral*, *Westminster-Abbey*, and several other *Churches*, for its *Ancient* (though not *Strong*) *Citadel* call'd the *Tower*, for its *Bridge*, *Exchange*, *Monument*, *Palaces*, *Squares*, and fine *Great Houses*, especially *Hospitals*, *Halls*, &c. and it is to be observ'd that in *England* *Hospitals* look like *Palaces*, and *Palaces* like *Hospitals*. The *Inhabitants* of *London* enjoy great *Privileges*, and chuse their own *Magistrates*: They have their *Bishop*, whose *Income* is above 2000 *Pound*, per *Ann* and has under his

his Jurisdiction all the Church Livings in those Parts of America, that belong to Great-Britain. London is about 250 Miles South East of Dublin, 1270 South of Edinburg, 208 North West of Paris, 210 West of Amsterdam, 430 North West from Geneva, 580 South West from Copenhagen, 410 South West from Hamburg, 770 West of Vienna, 770 almost North of Madrid, 830 West from Cracow, about 900 North West of Rome, 880 South West of Stockholm, 920 North East of Lisbon, 1500 North West of Constantinople, and the same South West of Moscow.

Q. How is England divided? A. Some divide it one Way, and others another England's other Way; but to me the easiest way is Division.

to divide it into seven great Parts (formerly seven different Kingdoms called Heptarchy, containing 40 Shires, or Counties,) and the Principality of Wales, in which are 12 Counties, in all 52 Shires.

Kingdoms contain SHIRES. Chief Towns.

1. Essex begun in 527, and ended in 809, the People were by the Romans called Trinobantes, } Middlesex, London, Brentford, Uxbridge. }
3 } Hartford, Diteo Ware. }
Essex, Colchester, Malden, Harwich.

2. Kent begun in 455, and ended in 827, call'd Cantii or Cantiari, } 1 } Kent. } Canterbury, Rochester, Dover, Tunbridge.

3. Sussex begun in 488, and ended in 601, call'd Regni, one of the Kings thereof reign'd 76 Years, } 2 } Sussex, } Chichester, Hastings, Rye, }
Surrey, } Kingston on Thame, }
Guilford.

4. Westsex begun in 522, and ended in 1066, or rather when Egbert, King thereof, Conquer'd all the rest, the People were call'd, } 7 } Barksbi. } Reading, Windsor. }
Atrebatii } Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth. }
Hampshi. } Salisbury, Bath, Wells, Bristol }
Bel } Wiltshire, }
ga. } Sommersf. } Kingdoms,

Kingdoms contains. **SHIRES.** *Chief Towns.*

Durotriges.

Damnonii.

7. { Dorsetshire } *Dorchester, Linc.*
 { Devonshire } *Exeter, Plymouth,*
Dartmouth.
 { Cornwall } *Launceston, Bod-*
min, Falmouth.

{ Cheshire } *Chester, Nantwich,*
 { Derbyshire } *Derby.*
 { Nottinghamshire } *Nottingham.*
 { Lincolnshire } *Lincoln.*
 { Shropshire } *Shrewsbury.*
 { Staffordshire } *Stafford, Litch-*
field.

5. *Mercia* begun in 522,
 and ended in 724, *Ox-*
ford and *Gloucestershire*
 were call'd *Dobuni.*

Chester, Stafford, Wor-
cester, Shropshire, Cor-
navii.

Northampton, Lin-
coln, Leicester, Rutland,
Derby, Nottingham,
Coritani.

Warwick, Bucks, Bed-
fordshire, Catieuchlani.

18. { Worcester- } *Worcester.*
 { shire } *Warwick, Coven-*
try.
 { Warwicksh. } *Northampton.*
 { Northamp- } *Hunting-*
 { tonshire } *ton.*
 { Hunting- } *Monmouth, Pont-*
 { tonshire } *pool.*
 { Monmouth- } *Gloucester.*
 { shire } *Oxford.*
 { Gloucester- } *Buckingham, Pe-*
 { shire } *terborough.*
 { Oxfordsh. } *Bedford.*
 { Bucking- }
 { hamshire }
 { Bedfordsh. }

6. *East-Angles* begun in
 527, and ended in 819,
 the People call'd *Jceni.*

3. { Suffolk } *Ipswich, Bury,*
 { Norfolk } *Norwich, Yarmou.*
 { Cambridsh. } *Cambridge, Ely.*

Kingdoms

Kingdoms contains

SHIRES.

Chief Towns;

<p>7. Northumberland begun in 549, and ended in 906 the People were call'd <i>Brigantes</i> & <i>Parissi</i>.</p>	6.	<p>Yorkshire, Durham, Northum- berland, Ottoduni, Cumberl. Westmerl. Lancashire,</p>	<p>York, Hull, Durham, Newcastle, Ber- wick. Carlisle, Kendal, Appleby, Lancaster, Man- chester, Preston.</p>
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The Principality of *Wales* is divided into,

North-Wales containing six,	<p>Flintshire, Denbighshire, Anglesey Isle, Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire,</p>	<p>Flint St. Asaph. Denbigh. Beaumarais. Carnarvon Bangor. Harlech. Montgomery.</p>
South-Wales containing also six Shires,	<p>Radnorshire, Cardiganhire, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenhire, Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire,</p>	<p>Radnor. Cardigan. Pembroke, St. David. Camarthen. Cardiff Landaf. Brecknock.</p>

Some also divide *England* into six Parts call'd
Circuits.

<p>Western, Oxford, Home, Norfolk, Midland, North,</p>	Circuit,	<p>Salisbury. Oxford. Canterbury. Norwich.. Lincoln. York.</p>
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Under

Under the *Western Circuit* are comprehended.

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Cornwall,	70M.	40M.	9	161	960000
Devonshire,	50	45	33	394	1920000
Dorsetshire,	45	25	34	248	772000
Hampshire,	46	30	40	253	1312500
Somersetshi.	50	40	29	385	1075000
Wiltshire,	40	30	29	304	876000
			174	1745	6915500

Oxford-Circuit contains.

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Barkshire,	40M.	25M.	20	140	527000
Oxfordshire,	40	20	14	280	534000
Gloucestershire,	48	26	30	280	800000
Monmouthshire,	24	20	6	127	340000
Herefordshire,	35	30	11	176	660000
Worcestershire,	35	25	7	152	540000
Staffordshire,	46	27	5	130	810000
Shropshire,	34	25	15	170	890000
			108	1455	5101000

Home-Circuit contains.

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Essex,	45M.	36M.	20	415	1240000
Hartfordshire,	30	27	8	120	451020
Kent,	50	47	66	408	1248000
Surrey,	34	22	14	140	592000
Sussex,	60	20	65	312	1140000
			173	1395	4671020
					Norfolk

Norfolk-Circuit contains,

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Norfolk,	50M.	30M.	31	660	1148000
Suffolk,	40	30	22	575	995000
Cambridge,	35	20	17	163	570000
Huntington,	24	18	4	78	240000
Bedford,	24	17	9	116	260000
Buckingham,	40	15	8	185	441000
			91	1777	3654000

Midland-Circuit contains,

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Lincolnshire,	60M.	35M.	30	630	1740000
Nottingham,	40	20	8	168	560000
Derbyshire,	30	25	6	106	680000
Rutland,	12	9	5	48	110000
Worcestershire,	30	25	6	200	660000
Warwick,	35	25	5	158	670000
Northamptonshire,	45	20	20	326	550000
			80	1636	4970000

North-Circuit contains,

SHIRES.	Length.	Breadth.	Hundred.	Parish.	Acres.
Yorkshire about	90 in Square		28	563	3770000
Durham,	35	30	4	80	610000
Northumberland,	40	30	6	460	1370000
Lancaster,	45	32	6	62	1150000
Westmorland,	32	24	4	26	510000
Cumberland,	50	40	5	58	1040000
			53	1249	8450000

The

The Principality of *Wales* is divided into four *Circuits*, each *Circuit* comprehending three *Shires*.

England, viz 18.

SHIRES. Length. Breadth. Circumference. Hurdred. Parish. Acres.

Denbigh	30	18	110	12	57	410000
Flint	24	8	80	5	28	160000
Montgomery	30	20	100	7	47	560000
Anglesey	20	17	80	6	74	200000
Carnarvon	35	30	110	6	68	370000
Merioneth	36	28	110	6	37	500000
Cardigan	32	15	90	5	54	520000
Carmarthen	35	12	102	6	87	700000
Pembroke	26	20	94	7	145	420000
Radnor	24	20	90	6	52	310000
Brecknock	30	16	106	6	61	620000
Glamorgan	40	20	112	10	118	540000
				82	828	5410000

These Two are under no *Circuit*.

Middlesex	20	16	80	7	186	247000
Cheshire	45	25	112	7	87	720000

In all England are — 775 10358 40138520

Others divide also all those Counties into 29 Maritime, or Bordering upon the Sea, and 23 Inland, which don't reach unto the Sea. We shall begin by the N.W. and proceed to the S.W. &c.

The Maritime Counties upon the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, on the Western Part of England, are 18.

SHIRES.	Market Towns.	Parl. Men.	Distance.	Bishop-ricks.	Houses.	Numb. of People.
Cumberland	15	6	235	1	14820	88920
Westmorland	8	4	200	0	6500	20000
Lancashire	24	14	187	0	40000	240000
Cheshire	13	4	150	1	25000	125000
Flintshire	2	2	150	1	4000	10000
Denbighshire	2	4	154	0	6400	18000
Anglesey	2	2	187	0	1840	4000
Carnarvon	6	2	180	1	2770	8000
Merioneth	3	1	150	0	2600	8000
Cardigan	4	2	148	0	3160	12000
Pembroke	8	3	200	1	4330	15000
Carmarthen	8	2	178	0	5350	20000
Glamorgan	8	2	140	1	9650	30000
Monmouth	7	3	110	0	6500	18000
Gloucestersh.	27	8	80	1	26760	162350
	<u>137</u>	<u>59</u>		<u>7</u>	<u>159680</u>	<u>779270</u>

Somersetsh.	35	18	114	2	50000	236000
Devonsh.	38	26	138	1	56310	337860
Cornwall	27	44	176	0	26000	126000

These Two last are also upon the Channel with the Four following.

Dorsetsh.	22	20	85	0	21940	131640
Hampsh.	20	26	60	1	26850	162350
Sussex	17	20	60	1	21520	82000
Kent	31	10	54	2	39240	215600

The

The Last, with the 7 following, is also upon the German Sea,

SHIRES.	Market Towns.	Parl. Men.	Dist. ance.	Bishop- ricks.	Houses.	Numb. of People.
Essex	27	8	43	0	34800	206000
Suffolk	29	16	55	0	84400	200000
Norfolk	33	12	90	1	47200	230000
Lincoln	39	12	104	1	40600	243540
Yorkshire	58	30	150	1	106200	400000
Durham	9	4	200	1	16000	96980
Northumb.	12	8	212	0	22741	110000

The Inland Counties are 23 in Number, and disposed after this Manner, beginning at the N. E.

Nottingham	8	8	96	0	17000	70000
Derbyshire	11	4	96	0	21150	126900
Staffordsh.	19	10	110	1	23740	127000
Shropsh.	16	12	115	0	23280	120000
Montgom.	7	2	120	0	5660	10000
Radnorsh.	4	2	120	0	3160	8000
Brecknocksh.	4	2	130	0	6000	12000
Herefordsh.	8	8	120	1	15000	95000
Worcestersh.	12	9	86	1	20630	100000
Warwicksh.	15	6	66	0	21800	110000
Leicestersh.	12	4	80	0	20000	112212
Rutland	2	2	74	0	3260	12000
Northampton	13	9	55	1	25000	100000
Huntington	6	4	50	0	8220	50000
Cambridge	8	6	44	1	18000	110000
Bedfordsh.	9	4	38	0	12100	80000
Hartfordsh.	18	6	20	0	16600	100000
Middlesex	7	8	00	1	130000	980000
Surrey	11	14	25	0	34300	120000
Buckingham	15	14	44	0	18400	111394
Oxfordsh.	13	9	42	1	19000	110000
Barksh.	12	9	32	0	17000	90000
Wiltshire	22	34	70	1	28000	120000

In all—776 449 26 1210781 5631886

6. Q. But I would be glad to have a particular Description of those several Shires?

A. I will do it the more willingly, that every Man is obliged to be better acquainted with the Qualities of his own Country, than of any other; but remember that when you shall see a Cypher, and a P. joyn'd to the Name of a Town, or Country, it will be a Sign that such Place sends so many Members to the *British* Parliament; and when you shall see an M. it is a Sign that the Place is a Market-Town.

Anglesey (1. P.) is an Island in the N. W. Parts of *England*, about 80 Miles E. of *Dublin*; by the *Welch* it is called *Mon*, or *Tirmon*:

But since King *Edw. I.* conquer'd it, it has been called *Anglesey*, i. e. the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, except on the S. E. where it is parted from *Carnarvonshire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. This Island is 20 Miles long, and 17 broad, 100 in Circuit. 'Tis very healthy, and free from all Diseases, unless it be Agues. Tho' it looks barren, yet it yields Plenty of Corn and Cattle; wherefore some do call it the *Mother of Wales*. Here is also Plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good Store of Mill-Stones for the Grinding of Corn. *Allom* and *Copperas* are also dug up here. It was the Seat of the ancient *British* Druids, and of the Kings of *North Wales*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Annesley*; which is devolved to him by the Death of his Father, *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by *Char. II.* in 1661. *Beau Marais* (1. P. M.) 184 N. W. of *London*, formerly a Bishop's See, is the chief Town, and pleasantly *Newborough*. situated. *Newborough* (M.) is only famous for the Title of Baron, given by King *George* in 1716. to *George Cholmondley*, Brother to the Earl of *Cholmondley*. *Holyhead*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom.

Barkshire (2. P.) in the *Diocese of Sarum*, *Barkshire* is a pleasant Country, where the Air is good, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Cattle, wild Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak. The same gives the Title of Earl to *Henry Howard*, the present Earl of *Barkshire*, descended from *Thomas Howard*, who was created Earl of *Barkshire*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron *Charlton*, by *James I.* *Reading* (2. P. M.) 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kenet* into the *Thames*, is the chief Town, pretty populous, and noted for its Malt and Cloth. *Abingdon* (1. P. M.) 46 Miles West of *Abingdon*.

London

London, gives the Title of an Earl to *Mauntagu Bertie*, who was created Earl of *Abingdon* by *Charles II.*

in 1682. *Windsor* (2. P. M.) 20. Miles West of London, stands upon a Hill, on the Top of which is the Castle of *Windsor*, a Royal and Stately Palace. *Wallingford* (2. P. M.) is also on the *Thames*. *Eaton*, tho' near *Windsor*, is in *Buckinghamshire*, and noted for the College, founded by *Henry VI.*

Bedfordshire (2. P.) in *Lincoln Diocese*, is a fruitful Country, well stor'd with Corn and Cattle, especially the North Parts thereof: It has also the best Wood for Dyers. *Bedford* (2. P. M.) 40 Miles N. W. of London, and upon the *Ouse* is the chief Town, and contains five Parishes. Anno. 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was then Baron of *Tavestock*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral; which Dignity continu'd in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Russel* with the Title of Duke of *Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *Wriottesly Russel* his Grandson, and Great Grandson to the Lord *William Russel*, who was beheaded in King *Charles II.*'s time: *Dunstable* (M.) is noted for its Larks, and *Woburn* (M.) for its Fullers-Earth.

Brecknockshire (1. P.) in *Landaff Diocese*, is divided into Mountains and Valleys; the first so high that they keep off the Benefit of the Sun from the adjacent Ground; and the Snow, on the Top of them during half a Year, renders that Part barren: But the Valleys are fruitful in Corn, Cattle, and Otter-Furs. *Brecknock* (1. P. M.) the Shire Town is very fair, walled in, and situated in the Place, where the two Rivers, *Ously* and *Ulk* do meet.

Buckinghamshire (2. P.) in *Lincoln Diocese*, has its Name from *Beech-trees*, and is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the Vale of *Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool.

Buckingham (2. P. M.) 44 N. W. of London, *Buckingham* is the Shire Town, and stands upon the *Ouse*.

This Town has given the Title of Duke to several Noblemen, even of the Royal Blood: But as it did lay extinct upon the decease of *George Villers*, her late Majesty reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield* Earl of *Mulgrave*, whose Son is now Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*. *Ailesbury* (2. P. M.) 34 Miles N. W. gives the Title of Earl to

Thomas Bruce, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*, whose Farther being Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, was created an *English* Peer by *Charles II.* in 1663. *Higb Wicomb*, *Marlow*, *Wendover*, and *Amersham*, are each (2. P. M.)

Cambridgshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Ely*, abounds in Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Butter, Fish, wild Fowl, and Saffron. But the North Parts, called the Isle of *Ely*, are full of Marshes, and subject to be overflow'd by the *Ouse*, and other Rivers, which make them unhealthful, and yield but little Corn. *Cambridge*, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, as an University, and Town, have their severall Privileges, and send each two Representatives into the Parliament. They say of *Oxford*, that it is an University within a Town; whereas *Cambridge* is a Town within an University, most of its Colledges being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which affords them the more delightful Walks and Gardens. Herein are 12 Colledges and 4 Halls, all of them Endow'd; which the Halls in *Oxford* are not,

Here are the Names of the COLLEGES, when, and by whom Founded.

<i>Peter-House</i> ,	in 1284.	by <i>Hugh de Balsham</i> , Bishop of <i>Ely</i> .
<i>Corp. Christi</i> or <i>Bennet</i> ,	1346.	by <i>Henry of Monmouth</i> , Duke of Lancaster.
<i>Conv. & Caius</i> ,	1348.	so nam'd from its Founders.
<i>King's College</i> ,	1441.	by <i>Henry VI.</i>
<i>Queen's</i> ,	1448.	by <i>Margaret</i> his Queen.
<i>Jesus College</i> ,	1497.	by <i>John Alcock</i> , Bishop of <i>Ely</i> , it was before a Nunnery.
<i>Christ's College</i> ,	1506.	by <i>Margaret</i> , Countess of <i>Richmond</i> , Mother to <i>Henry VII.</i>
<i>St. John's</i> ,	1506.	by the same.
<i>Magdalen's</i> ,	1542.	by <i>George Stafford</i> , the last Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> of that Name.
<i>Trinity</i> ,	1546.	by <i>Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Emanuel</i> ,	1584.	by <i>Sir Walter Mildman</i> , Chancellor of the Exchequer.
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> ,	1598.	by <i>Francis Sidney</i> , Countess of <i>Sussex</i> .

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity*, and *St. John's*, are the most Beautiful; but *King's College* out does them all by its most Stately Chapel.

The HALLS are,

Clare-Hall, in 1343. by *Richard Badew.*
Pembroke-Hall, 1347. by *Mary de St. Paul*, Countess of
Trinity-Hall, 1353. by *Will. Bateman*, Bp of *Norwich.*
Catherine-Hall, 1459. by *Robert Wood*, Chancellor of the
 University.

By the Foundation of the before-named *Colleges* and *Halls*, a certain Number of *Fellows* and *Scholars* are kept and maintain'd by each *College*, or *Hall*, and each of these is ruled according to the *Rules* and *Statutes* of the Founder: As for *general Matters*, they are manag'd by *Officers*, whereof the *Head* is the *Vice-Chancellor*.

Cardigan/shire (1. P.) in the Diocese of *St. David's*, stretches itself along the *Irish Sea*, and abounds in Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl, and is of late grown of some Note for its Silver, Lead, and Copper Mines, especially about *Ist-width*. *Cardigan* (1. P. M.) the Shire Town, *Cardigan* has a fair Castle and Church. *Charles II.* in 1661. dignify'd *Thomas Brudenell*, with the Title of Earl of *Cardigan*, now enjoy'd by *George* the present Earl.

Carmarthen/shire (1. P.) in the same Diocese, is none of the least mountainous and fruitful Counties of *Wales*, it yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coals, and the best Lead. *Carmarthen* *Carmarthen* (1. P. M.) the Shire Town is seated on the *River Towy*, and was of old the *Seat* of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Dynavour Castle*, in this County, where they kept their Court.

Carnarvon/shire (1. P.) in *Bangor's* Diocese, is parted from *Anglesey* by the *Menay*. The Air is here very sharp and piercing, and the Soil generally barren and mountainous: But the *Western* Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley. *Carnarvon* (1. P. M.) *Carnarvon* 186 N. W. of *London*, is but a small Town, in the Church whereof, as they say, lies bury'd the *Father* of *Constantine the Great*. *King Edward II.* was born here. *Bangor* (M.) one of the four *Bangor's* Bishopricks of *Wales*, is an old *Roman* Town, and famous of old for its vast Monastery, which entertain'd about 2000 Monks, but fell to ruin before the *Roman* Conquest.

The famous *Pelagius* was one of the Monks in this Monastery. This Bishoprick is but a poor one; therefore of the three *Arch-Deaconrys* it contains, viz. *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*, one is annex'd to it for the better Maintenance of the Bishop. *Conway (M.)* gives now the Title of *Baron* to *Francis Seymour Conway*, Lord *Conway*, formerly it gave the Title of *Earl* to the same Family.

Cheshire, (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Chester*, yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most Part level, and so apt to be overflow'd when much Rain falls. There are in it several Forests, particularly *De la Mere's* and *Macclesfield's* Forests, and so great a Number of Parks, that few Gentlemens Country Seats are without one; and yet this Country is very famous for its Multitude of ancient Gentry. Here are also many *Heaths* in which both Sheep and Horse do feed, and some *Mossy Plots*, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turfs. Its chief Rivers are the *Dee*, which Waters the *South-West* Parts, the *Weaver* running through the Middle, and the *Mersey* Northwards. *Cheese* and *Salt* are the chief Product of this Country, and both in great Request all over *England*. It has the Privilege to be a *County Palatine*, its Earls were anciently vested with so great a Power, that they lived more like *Princes* than *Subjects*. The first Earl of this Order was a *Nephew* of *William the Conqueror*; and the last was *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*, after whose Decease, in the *XIIth Century*, this Country was reannexed to the Crown: So that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birthright Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However this Country enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges; and the *Palatine Courts* are still kept at *Chester*; the Shire Town, for the Administration of Justice to the People of this County, these Privileges are and were granted to them for their faithful Obedience to the *British Monarchs*.

Chester. *Chester (2. P. M.)* 140 Miles N.W. of *London*, is a pretty Town, and not defenceless; and as it is the usual Place where People take shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*, (M.) and *Reeston*, are noted for their Salt-Pits; but the first especially. *Malpas (M.)* gives the Title of Viscount, and *Cholmondeley* that of Earl to *Hugh Cholmondeley*, raised to this Dignity by the late Queen;

Cornwall (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Exeter*, is the most Western County in *England*, surrounded with the Sea on the North,

North, South, and West, and parted from Devonshire Eastward by the Tamer, all but a small Tract of Land; so that it is a perfect Peninsula, and something like a Horn. This is none of the most fruitful Parts of England, the Soil being for the most Part mountainous, thin, and rocky underneath; yet the Valleys are plentiful in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their Tin and Copper-Mines, and it abounds in Wild Fowls, Wood-Cocks especially, and there is a great Fishing of Pilchards, between July and November, of which vast Quantities are exported into France, Spain, and Italy. It yields also Plenty of Samphire, Eringo, fine Slate, and Marble. The People of this County are accounted the strongest in England, most skillful in Wrestling. And of all the Counties in England, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Monmouthshire, have most of the British Blood: And none sends so many Members to the British Parliament. This County was a long while govern'd by its own Princes, called Earls of Cornwall, till Egbert, the first Monarch of England, made a Conquest of it in 809; but being reannexed to the Crown in the Reign of Edw. III. this King made his eldest Son Edward, call'd the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall, and ever since the eldest Son of England has born that Title without Creation. Launceston (2. P. M.) is the chief Town, Leskard, Lestwhithel, Truro, Bodmin, Helfton, Saltash, Camelford, Portpigham, alias Westlow, Grampond, Eastlow, Penryn, Tregony, Bossiny, St. Ives, Foway, St. Germain's, St. Michael, Newport, St. Mawes, Kellington, are each (2. P. M.) Falmouth (M.) so called from its Situation, at the Fale's-Mouth is the Situation of our Packet-Boats for Lisbon, and over-against it stands the Castle of Pendennis, built by Henry VIII. for the Security of the Coast. Between the Lizzardpoint (being the Ocrinum, or Damnonium Promontorium of the Ancients) and the Land's-End (Bolenium Promontorium) distant 238 West of London, stands St. Michael's Mount, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to Mount's Bay.

Cumberland (2. P.) in the Diocese of Chester and Carlisle, tho' lying Northwards, and pretty cold, is yet a fruitful County, whose Hills yield good Pasture, and the Valleys plenty of Corn. There is abundance both of Wild Fowl and Fish; for Fuel it yields Pit-Coals, and there are large Mines of Copper and Lead. Wry-Nose, one of its highest Mountains, is remarkable for its Three-Shire-Stones, one Foot from each other. One in this County, another in Westmorland, and the third in Lancashire. More Roman Antiquities are found in this

Northern

Carlisle is the Northern County than in any other. *Carlisle* (2. P. M.) 230 Miles North of London, on the *Elden*, is a little fortify'd by a great Castle on the West, and a Citadel Eastwards, built by Henry VIII. This City gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Duke of Norfolk's Family, *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas*, Duke of Norfolk, being created Earl of *Carlisle* by *Charles II.* in 1661. *Cockermouth* is (2. P. M.)

Darbyshire (2. P.) is a County plentiful in Pasture, Corn, and Wood, especially on the East and South-side: Here are also Quarries of Free-Stone and Marble, abundance of Mill, Lime, and Whet-Stones, with Coal, Lead and Iron Mines. It yields likewise both Crystal and Alabaſter.

Darby. Northwestward is the famous *Peake*. *Darby*. (2. P. M.) 98 N. VV. is a good, populous, and rich Town, by its Trade. In 1486. *Thomas*, Lord *Stanley*, High-Constable of England, was created Earl of *Darby* by Henry VII. which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Darby*, and Lord (some say King) of the Isle of *Man*.

Chesterfield. *Chesterfield* (M.) gives the Title of Earl to *Philippe Stanhope*, whose Great Grandfather *Philippe*, Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, was created Earl by *Charles I.* This Town is situated in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Nicholas Leake*, whose Great Grandfather *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, was created Earl of *Scarsdale* by *Charles I.* in 1645.

Denbighshire (1. P.) is for the most Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese. The Air is cold, but wholesome, the Soil in the Valleys is the most fertile; but in the West Parts it is very mountainous, and uninhabited, retaining the Snow during a long time: They have Plenty of Goats on the Hills, and of Corn in the Valleys, especially in that called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, inhabited by several Gentlemen, and some of

them of great Estates. *Denbigh* (1. P. M.) 164 Miles N. VV. of London, is the fairest and strongest Town in North Wales, having a very strong Castle. It is of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers; but being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-Stones, it has been observed that few of its Inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brew'd here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-Stone makes it unwholesome, tho' clear and

and palatable. In the *Shire-Hall* of *Denbigh* the Bell was heard to Toll twice with the shaking of an Earthquake, and yet no Damage received. King *Charles I.* in 1662. made it an Earldom in the Person of *William Fielding*, which Title is now enjoy'd by *Basil Fielding*, the present Earl of *Denbigh*.

Devonshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Exeter*, borders on the *West* upon *Cornwall*, on the *Devonshire*. East upon *Somersetshire*, and on the other two sides is water'd by the Sea. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most Part fruitful; but there are both Hills and Woods. And it is a great Inconveniency for the *Husbandmen* to be oblig'd to go a great way for Soil to improve their Lands, which they go and fetch as far as the *Seashore*. The People are esteem'd with the *Cornish-Men*, the strongest in *England*. The County abounds chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, Wild Fowl, and Sea Fish. There are also *Tin* and *Lead* Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseyes*, *Serges*, and *Laces*. This County has given the Title of Earl to the Families of *Rivers*, *Courtney*, and *Cavendish*. *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire*, in 1618. from whom descends in a direct Line *William*, the present Duke of *Devonshire*, whose Father was advanced to that Dignity by *K. William*. *Exeter* (2. P. M.) *Exeter*. on the River *Ex*, and 140 Miles *West*, is one of the chief Cities of *England*, by its Bigness, Trade, and Wealth. This City is reported to Trade in *Serges* for 10000 *l.* a Week one with another. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by *James I.* in 1605. which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*. *Plymouth* (2. P. M.) at the Mouth of the River *Plymouth*. *Plim*, and 185 Miles *S. W.* is one of the best and most famous *Harbours* in *England*. There are three Forts, a *Castle*, and a *Citadel*, this last was built by *K. Char. II.* with a Chain, for the Harbour's Safety in Time of War. From this Town *Sir Francis Drake* set sail in 1577 to sail round the *Terrestrial Globe*. It gives the Title of Earl to *Other Windsor*, Son of *Thomas Windsor*, rais'd to that Dignity by *Char. II.* *Dartmouth* (2. P. M.) *Dartmouth*: is also a very good Harbour, defended by two Forts. King *Char. II.* created *William Legge* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl by *Queen Anne*. *Barnstable*, *Honyton*, *Totness*, *Okehampton*, *Plimpton*, *Tavistock*, *Ashburton*, *Boraston*, *Tiverton*, are each (2. P. M.) *Biddiford* (M.) is a pretty good Harbour,

Harbour, and *Torbay* is the usual *Rendezvous* of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast and forc'd back by contrary Winds. Here it was that King *William III.* landed in 1688, with an Army of about 14000 Men. The *Star-Point* is not far from it.

Dorsetshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Bristol*, is a pleasant and fruitful, tho' sandy County, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Wild Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp (especially about *Bridport*) and Quarries of Free-Stones and Marble. *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, was created Earl of *Dorset* in 1603, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Lionel Granfield Sackville*, who has been created Duke of *Dorset* and *Middlesex* by King *George* in 1720. *Dorchester* (2. P. M.) 111 Miles S. W. of *London*, is situated on the *Frome* in a delicious Valley; and it is said, that within the Compass of six Miles 30000 Sheep are fed. *Weymouth* (2. P. M.) at the Mouth of the *Way* is a good Harbour, and gives the Title of *Viscount* to *Thomas Tynne*, the present *Viscount Weymouth*. *Pool* (2. P. M.) is another Harbour, a rich and well built Town, almost surrounded intirely with an Arm of the Sea called *Luxford-Lake*; so that there is but one Entrance into it from the Land. The Tide Ebbs and Flows here 4 times in 24 Hours. *Lime*, or *Lime-Regis* (2. P. M.) is another Harbour, where the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, coming from *Holland* to oppose King *James II.* but his Attempt proving unsuccessful he lost his Head upon a Scaffold. *Shaftsbury* (2. P. M.) gives the Title of Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cowper*, deriv'd to him from his Great Grandfather of that Name, created Earl of *Shaftsbury* in 1672. *Melcomb-Regis*, *Bridport*, *Warham*, *Corfe-Castle*, are each (2. P. M.) *Durham* (2. P.) does not lie far from *Scotland*, and so the Air thereof is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The *East-side* is the best, the *South* full of Marshes, and the *West* of Rocks. The greatest Advantage of this County consists in its Coal, Iron, and Lead Mines. This is a County Palatine, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Criminal: But most of those Rights are return'd to the Crown. The Bishop, however, is still Earl of *Sudberg* in this County, has a good Income, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*. The City of *Durham* (2. P. M.) upon the *Ware*, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty

of Provisions. *Sunderland* (M.) at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea at High, *Sunderland*. Water, whence came the Name of *Sunderland*:

A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, whose Grandfather *Henry*, Lord *Spencer*, was risen to that Dignity in 1643; but slain in the same Year at the first Battle of *Newbury*. *Bernard*-*Bernard-C.* Castle of the *Bailiols*, Kings of *Scotland*, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christopher Vane*. At the Mouth of the *Tyne*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Sheals*, the Station of the Sea-Coal-Fleets. *Jarrow*, the Birth-Place of the Venerable *Bede*, stands a little higher on the same River. And over-against *New-Castle* is *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pits Men in those Parts.

Essex (2.P.) in the Diocese of *London*, is so called from the *East Saxons*, by whom it was *Essex*. inhabited. The Air is here temperate, but near the Sea, and the *Thames* very moist; and so the Inhabitants of those Parts are subject to Agues. The Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Wool. Here is also Abundance of Fish and Wild Fowl: This County is also famous for Calves: In the *North* Parts Saffron grows to Admiration. This County is water'd by several Rivers, and has given the Title of Earl to several Noble Familys, particularly the *Mandeville*, *Bobun*, and *Bourchier*, to *Thomas*, Lord *Cromwell*, to *William*, Lord *Parr*, and to the *D'Evereux*. King *Charles II.* reviv'd it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. His Grandson is now possessed of the Title. *Colchester* (2 P. M.) on the *Coln*, 48 Miles East of *London*, is the Shire Town, and pretends to be the Birth Place of *Lucius*, the first Christian King, of *Constantine the Great*, and of his Mother *Helena*, the first Christian Emperor and Empress. The Town is long, populous, rich, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufactures. Its large and excellent Oysters, so much esteem'd by the *Romans*, are to this Day accounted the best in *England*. *Harwich* (2. P. M.) 60 Miles East, is an Harbour at the *Stoure's* Mouth; but not fit for great Ships. *Malden* (2. P. M.) the ancient *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*. *Rochford* gives the Title of an Earl *Rochford*. to *Frederick de Nassaw Zulesteyn*, whose Father, *VWilliam*, was created Earl of *Rochford* by *VWilliam III.* At *Chelmsford* (M.) the Assizes are usually kept, and upon the

the *Thames* over-against *Gravesend*, there is a Fort called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

Flintshire (1. P.) in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, is full of Hills, but the Air is healthy, without many Fogs or Vapours, wherefore the Inhabitants are long liv'd. The chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-Coals, Lead, and Mill-Stones. With the Honey good Store of *Metheglin* is made. *Flint* (1. P.) 160 Miles N. W. is the chief Town, and *St. Asaph* is but a poor Bishoprick, wherefore the Archdeaconry is united to it, for the better Support thereof. *St. VVinifred's*, or *Holy-VVell*, so famous for curing Aches and Lameness, and (as some say, but it must be meant when there is good Store of lusty Priests and Monks) for Propagation, is in this County.

Glamorganshire (1. P.) is in *Landaff* Diocese. The North Part is mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is call'd the *Garden of W Wales*. *Cardiff* (1. P. M.) near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, is the fairest Town of *South W Wales*, with a commodious Haven. *Landaff*, stands a little above *Cardiff*, it's a City, but so small that it has not a Market. The Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin*, alias *Dunstan*, reduced this See to that Poverty, that it is hardly able to maintain its Bishop. *Swansey* is a well frequented Harbour. At *Newton*, on the *Ogmore*, is a Well, that swells up when the Sea Ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Gloucestershire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Gloucester*, is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. On the *East-side* of it are some Hills, called *Cotswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof is much esteemed. The Middle Parts are level, and watered by the *Severn*, and several other Rivers, which contribute very much to their Fertility. *Westward* 'tis a Woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stock'd with Wood than at present, the Iron Mines having consum'd a good Part of it. This County abounds in Corn, Wood, Wool, Iron, Steel, Cyder, Salmon, and Cheese. Formerly the Valleys of this County were full of Vine-yards, which have been since converted, with more Profit, into Orchards. *Gloucester* (2. P. M.) 82 common, or 101 measur'd Miles, North West of *London*, is said to be the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glevum*, of the Ancients. It is a most ancient, large and populous City, has given the Title of Duke to several Princes of the Blood. The Cathedral is stately, and affords Variety of Antiquities. *Cirencester* on the *Chur*, and *Tewksbury* on the

the *Avon*, are each (2 P. M.) *Stroud* (M.) is a goodly Town upon the River of that Name, and on the Banks of it are many Fulling Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud* Water having a peculiar Quality to give it the right Tincture. *Berkley* (M.) gives the Title of Earl to *Charles*, Earl of *Berkley*, whose Father was created Earl in 1679. *Berkley*. In the Castle is yet to be seen the Room where King *Edw. II.* was barbarously murder'd by *John*, Lord *Maltravers*, and *Thomas Gournay* perswaded to it by this ambiguous Sentence, without Comma, of *Adam*, Bishop of *Hereford*, *Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est*. Don't fear to kill Edward, 'tis a good Thing, which was his true Meaning; tho' not being pointed it may be render'd, Don't kill Edward 'tis good to fear.

Hampshire (2 P.) or *Hantshire*, otherwise called the County of *Southampton*, is a rich, pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn, Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; but particularly noted for its excellent Honey and Bacon. *William the Conqueror* was so taken with the *New Forest* in this County, that to enlarge it, he caused several Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be demolish'd; and it is said to be 50 Miles in Compass. *Southampton*. *Southampton* (2 P. M.) at the Mouth of the *(M.)* *Kempton*, i. e. the *Test*, and the *Itchin*, so called when they run into one Channel, is the Shire Town at 63 Miles S. W. of *London*, and one of those which are called County Towns, because independant from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. Its Haven is good, and has a fair Key to it; but its Trade is very much decay'd. It gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of *Charles II.* who created him in 1675 Duke of *Southampton* and *Cleveland*. *Winchester* (2 P. M.) at 53 Miles West of *London*, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any Bishop in *England*, viz. about 8000 *l.* a Year. It stands upon the Banks of the *Itchin*, and during the *Heptarchy* was the Royal Seat of the *West Saxon* Kings. This City is adorn'd with a fair Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*, in which lie bury'd many *Saxon* Kings with their Queens, two *Danish* and two *Norman* Kings. There is also a fine College, with a publick School for 70 Scholars, taught here and maintain'd gratis, and then they go to *New-College* in *Oxford*, those two Colleges having been founded by *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of this Place. *Portsmouth* (2 P. M.) (60 Miles S. W. of *London*, is a most commodious Haven, the best and strongest Port in all *England*, where all Men of War may

may ride at Anchor. And tho' the Air be here unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen. *Spithead*, in its Neighbourhood, is the general Rendezvous of the Royal Fleet, sailing *Westward*, or returning *Eastward*. There is a Dock for building Men of War, and Store-houses to fit them out. *Andover*, *Christ-Church*, *Lemington*, *Petersfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Whit-Church*, *Yarmouth*, *Newport*, *White-Church*, or *Newton*, are (2. P. M.)

Hartfordshire (2. P. M.) in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, is a fine and delightful County. Here the Inhabitants breath a wholesome Air, and live in goodly Houses, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood: Wheat, Barley, and Malt, are its chief Commodities. The *Lea* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers. *Hartford* (2. P. M.) upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles North of *London*, is a very ancient, but decay'd Town, since the Highway was turn'd thro' *St. Albans*. *Ware*. *St. Albans* (2. P. M.) on the *Ver*, 20

Miles N. W. was rais'd out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, and gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Beauclaire*, a natural Son of *Charles II.* who created him first Earl of *Burford*, and then Duke of *St. Albans*. *Barnet* (M.) is noted for its Mineral Waters, and a Victory gained here by the House of *York* over that of *Lancaster*, in the Time of *Henry VI.* Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicolas Breakspear*, who in 1154 being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assum'd the Name of *Adrian IV.* who tho' he had been a poor Servant, yet was so proud as to excommunicate the *Emperor*, the King of *Sicily*, and the *Roman* Senators.

Herefordshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Hereford*, is called the Orchard of *England*, for its Multitude of Orchards and Fruit Trees: The very Hedge-Rows being full of them. This County abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in all *England*; and yet this Cyder is made

of the Redstreak-Apple, scarce eatable, but growing no where so well as in this County.

Hereford. *Hereford* (2. P. M.) is 100 Miles N. W. stands upon the *Wye*, in a very fruitful Soil. It gives the Title of a Viscount to the Lord *Price Devereux*. *Lempster*.

Lempster (2. P. M.) is noted as well for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool (and *Weobly* (2. P. M.) for its Ale) as for the Title of a Baron, it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*. *Hunting-*

Huntingtonshire (2. P.) called by some in a jocular Way *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of *Willows*; is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and was formerly a very Woody Country, and consequently most proper for Hunting, whence its Name is deriv'd; but now it is an open, marshy, and unwholesome County on the *North-side*, but plentiful of Pasture. In general 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty both of Corn and Cattle. *Huntington*. *Huntington* (2. P. M.) upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles North of *London*, is a pleasant Town, and, in 1527. *George Hastings* was created Earl of *Huntington* by *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to this Day in that Family.

Kent (2. P.) in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, very likely so called from the *Kent*. *Gaulish* word *Canton*, i. e. a Corner is divided into 3 Parts, according to the Nature of its Soil, viz. The *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *marshy Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One Part of this County is Woody, another abundant in Corn, and the 3d, in Pasture. In the Time of the *Heptarchy* this County alone made one of the seven Kingdoms. When the *Normans* invaded England, *William the Conqueror* confirm'd the ancient Privileges of the *Kentish-Men*, called *Gavelkind*; by which, 1. the *Heir Males* share all the Lands alike. 2. Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, and the like, yet the Sons enjoy their Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. This County has given the Title of an Earl to several Families. *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by *Edward IV.* in 1465. which Title has continued ever since in his Family, till her late Majesty advanced that Title in the Person of *Henry Grey*, the present Duke of *Kent*. *Canterbury* (2. P. M.) upon the *Stoure*, 52 Miles East of *London*, is a very ancient City, and the See of the Primate of England. Its Cathedral is very fine. *Rochester* (2. P. M.) on the *Medway*, 27 Miles *Rochester*. S. E. of *London*, is an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore the Deanry of *Westminster* is always annexed to it. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Hyde*, the first Earl of *Clarendon's* Grandson. *Dover* (2. P. M.) 64 Miles, is a Sea-Port over-against *Calais* in *France*; from whence it is about 20 Miles distant. *Doner* is also one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, as Exemption

from paying of Subsidies, from Wardship of their Children, as to Body, from being sued in any Court without their own Boroughs: The Lord Warden has, within his Jurisdiction, in several Cases, Authority of Admiral, Chancellor, &c. and their Members of Parliament are called Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, and are to carry the King's Canopy when he is crown'd, and for that Day have their Tables spread and furnished at the King's right Hand. Those *Cinque-Ports*, who were but Five at first, as the *French* Word signifies it, are now Eight in Number, Four in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Romney*, and *Hythe*; and four in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Seaford*. *Dover* gives now the Title of a Duke

to the D. of *Queensbury*. *Sandwich* (2. P. M.) gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Mountagu*, whose Grandfather, Admiral of the *English* Fleet, was, in 1660. created Baron of *St. Nepts*, Viscount *Hichingbrooke*, and Earl of *Sandwich*. It is to be observ'd, that the most Part of the *Cinque-Ports*, are now choak'd up with Sand. *Maidstone*, *Rumsey* and *Queensborough*, are each (2. P. M.) *Greenwich* is a very delightful Place, by Reason of the pleasant *Park*. Here is an old Royal House, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* dy'd. There is also a very stately *Hospita*, founded by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for disabled Seamen. The Duke of *Argyle* was by Queen *Anne* made Earl, and by King *George* Duke of *Greenwich*.

Lancashire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Chester*, is a large populous and well wooded County. Here the Air is very good, of all the Maritime Counties the less subject to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong Body'd. The Soil is partly upon the Level, yielding for the most part plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the bottom of the Hills excellent Oats; and Flax thrives here to Admiration. But the Hilly parts *Eastwards* are generally Stony and Barren, in the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Turfs and Fuel: They have also very good Coals. This County has also several *Meers* in it, the chief ones are *Winander* and *Merton Meers*: The first is about 10 M. long and four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*. Of all Counties in *England* none has so many *Roman Catholicks*: If we believe common Report, here are also many *Witches*, by which perhaps in a jocular Sense are meant the fair Sex, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Beauty: It

is also a *County Palatine*, and has given the Title of Duke to several *Princes* of the Blood. *Lancaster* (2. P. M.) on the Lon. 180 M. N. W. of *London*, is remarkable only for being the chief Town: For *Manchester* (M.) does much excel it, it being a fair populous, and rich Place, Seated upon the *Spelden*, and thriving very much by its Manufacture, of Woollen, Cotton and Linnen. The same has been dignified by *King George* with the Title of a *Dukedom* in the Person of His Grace *Charles Mountagu*, descending in a direct Line from *Henry Lord Mountagu*, who in 1625 was created *Viscount Mandeville*, and Earl of *Manchester*. He was then President of the Council, and Lord High *Treasurer*. *Preston* (2. P. M.) on the *Ribble*, is one of the chief Towns in this County, both for Extent and Beauty: Here it was that the *Highlanders* were taken Prisoners by *King George's* Troops in 1716. *Warrington* (M.) upon the *Mersey* *Warrington* is a goodly Town, and gives the Title of an Earl to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry Baron De la Mere*, who in Consideration of his great Zeal in promoting the Revolution of 1688, was created Earl of *Warrington* by the late *King VWilliam*. *Clithero*, *Leverpool*, *Wigan* and *Newton* are each (2. P. M.) And *Bury* (M.) give the Title of *Viscount* to *VWilliam Anne Keppel*, whose Father was in 1696 created Earl *Albemarle* of *Albemarle*.

Leicestershire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture; Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also plenty of Sea-Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. *Leicester* (2. P. M.) 80 *Leicester* Miles North West, is pleasantly Seated upon the *Stoure*, and adorned with several fair Buildings. Here the Nero of *England*, *Richard III.* was interr'd, having been kill'd at *Bosworth Fight* in *Redmoor Plain*, *August* the 22d, 1486, and his naked Body expos'd two Days: He was succeeded by *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*. *King James*, in 1618, created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Penshurst*, *Viscount Lisle*, and Earl of *Leicester*, from whom is descended the present Earl of *Leicester*. *Lutterworth* (M.) is noted only for *VVicleff* being Parson of this Place, who, in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

Lincolnshire (2. P.) is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. The *North* and *West* Parts of it are the most fruitful; but the *East* and *South* tho' Marshy, abound in Fish and wild Fowl.

This County, because of its largeness, is divided. 1. Into *Lindsey*, which takes up the *North* Parts, and almost half the County. 2. Into *Holland* lying *South East*. And 3. *Kesteven*, *West* from it. *Lindsey* gave the Title of Marquis to the Lord Great Chamberlain of England Robert Bertie created by King George Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*. *Holland* gives the Title of an Earl to Richard Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Henry Rich, Lord *Kensington*, was created Earl in 1625.

Lincoln (2. P. M.) on the *Witham*, 100 M. *North* of *London*, has a fair Minster, and a great Bell call'd *Tom*; which, as it is said, must be rung by 14 Men. In 1565 Queen Elizabeth dignified with the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*, Edward Fiennes Lord *Clinton*, which Title is now devolved

upon Henry the present Earl of *Lincoln*. *Grantham* and *Boston* both (2. P. M.) are famous, one for its high Steeple, and the other for its fine Tower. King William conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Grantham*, and Viscount *Boston*, upon Henry de Nassau

Stamford. Auverquerque, the present Earl of *Grantham*. *Stamford* (2. P. M.) upon the *Veland* borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincoln*, *Rutland* and *Northampton*. Henry Lord Grey of Groby, was made Earl of *Stamford* in 1628: And Thomas Grey his Grandson does now enjoy the Title. *Grimshy* (2. P. M.) is the

Gaineshorough. Birth-place of the Archbishop *Whitgift*. *Gaineshorough* (M.) upon the *Trent*, gives the Title of Earl to Baptist Noel. Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especially by the *Trent* and the *Dun*, the same is about 10 Miles long, and four broad, and yields *Alabafter*, and a sweet Shrub call'd *Gall*.

Merionethshire (1. P.) in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is very Subject to Tempestuous Winds, and abounds with Mountains which had formerly plenty of Wolves, but now of Sheep. *Harlech* is the Shire Town, and Cottons are wrought here.

Middlesex (2. P.) in the Diocese of *London*, is but a small County; but enjoys a sweet and wholesome Air (except at *London*) and fertile Soil, much improv'd by the Dung of that great

great City. In this County, as well as in *Surrey*, especially about *London*, are a great many Towns and fine Houses. *London* (4. P. M.) is the chief Town, *Vid. Supra* Article 4 and though it be commonly reckon'd the same City with *Westminster* (2. P. M.) yet they are not under the same Magistracy. *Uxbridge* (M.) on the *Uxbridge*. *Coln*, gives the Title of Earl to *Henry Paget*, created Earl of *Uxbridge* by King *George*.

Monmouthshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Landaff*, was formerly counted a part of *Wales*; but now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*. The Air therein is temperate and healthful, and the Soil though hilly and woody, is yet very rich and very good, whereunto the Rivers *Usk*, *Wye*, *Monnow*, and *Runney*, contribute much.

Monmouth (1. P. M.) is a Town pleasantly Situated between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, and about 104 Miles North West of *London*; here was kept the Court of the great *Arthur*, and there was a School of 200 Philosophers: There was also a strong Castle, where *Henry V.* the great Triumpher of *France*, was born. *Aberga-*

Abergavenny (M.) is also a goodly Town, *venny*. well built, and driving a great Trade in *Flannel*. The first Baron of *England*, *George Nevil*, bears the Title of Baron *Abergavenny*. *Caerlon* (M.) was in the Britons time a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, afterwards removed to *St. David's*: It stands upon the *Usk*. *Poontpoole* (M.) is noted for its Forges, belonging to *John Hanbury*, Esq; Knight of the Shire, and a great Benefactor to me.

Montgomeryshire (1. P.) is for the greatest part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, and a fruitful though mountainous County. Here the *Severn*, the Second River in *England*, has its rise. *Montgomery* (1. P. M.) is situated in a pleasant and wholesome Place, and dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of the Earl of *Pembroke*. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it to secure his Conquest. *Matravel* now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powis-Land*.

Norfolk (2. P.) in *Norwich* Diocese, is a large County, its Soil towards the Sea is *Norfolk*. Level, and yields plenty of Corn. In the other Parts you will find Woods and Heaths, in the

first are fed abundance of Cattle, and in these a great Number of Sheep and Rabbits. Its Commodities are Corn, Wool, Honey, and Saffron, the best growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufacture are Stuffs and Stockings. The Inhabitants have yet much of the *Norman* Blood, being cunning, and accounted a litigious People, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a Duke to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret* Duchess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter to *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son to King *Edward I.*

Norwich (2. P. M.) 90 M. North East of *London*, stands where the *Windser* falls into the *Tare*, and has been several times ruined; but happily restor'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent thither part of the *Flemings*, who came over for Shelter, from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva* in the *Netherlands*. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of Stuffs, whereof there is a yearly Rent of 100000 Pounds. Thus this City is become one of the largest, richest, finest, and most flourishing Cities in *England*, wherein are 4000 Houses, and above 30000 Souls. *Lyn Regis* (2. P. M.) 80 M. at the Mouth of the *Ouse*, is a large, rich and well inhabited Town, with a good Harbour.

Yarmouth (2. P. M.) 106 M. North East of *London*, is the best Haven in this County, they call it the *Great Yarmouth*, in opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*. Tis pretty large, and fortified both by Nature and Art: This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *William Paston*, devolv'd to him from *Robert* his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by *Charles II.* *Thetford* (2. P. M.) is a most Ancient City, and thither the *Episcopal See* of the *East Angles* was remov'd from *North Elmham*, and from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Looser by this Change; but to make it some Amends, the *Lent Assizes* are usually kept here. *Castlerising* (2. P.) is an Ancient but decay'd Town, near the Sea. *Walsingham* (M.) was a famous Place in the time of Popery.

Northamptonshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, is Situated in the Center of *England*, and is one of its best Counties, having a healthful Air, a rich Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claiming the Honour of having more Noblemen's Seats, than any other County. It

Northampton (2. P. M.) 55 M. North West upon the *Nen*, having been reduc'd to Ashes in 1615, is now one of the prettiest Towns in *England*. Ann. 1618,

William

William Lord Compton was created *Earl of Northampton*, which Title is now enjoy'd by *George Compton*.

Peterborough (2. P. M.) 62 M. *North West*, is a *Peterborough* Bishop's See, erected by *Henry VIII.* *John* rough.

Lord Mordaunt was in 1627 created *Earl of Peterborough*, which Title is now enjoy'd by *Charles Mordaunt*, the present *Earl of Peterborough* and *Monmouth*. *Brackley* and *Highamferrers* are each (2. P. M.)

Rockingham (M.) gives the Title of *Earl* to *Rockingham*, *Lewis Watson*, created *Earl of Rockingham* by

King George. In *Fotheringhay-Castle* *Mary Queen* of the *Scots* was kept 18 Years Prisoner, and then Beheaded. In

the Neighbourhood of *Naseby* *King Charles I.* was beaten *June 14. 1645.* and kept Prisoner some Months in the *Castle of Holdenby*. At some distance from

Towcester, there is a Royal Mannor called *Grafton*, giving the Title of a *Duke* to

Charles Fitz-Roy, Son of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Natural Son of *Charles II.* by the *Duchess of Cleveland*. The present *Duke* is now *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.

Northumberland (2. P.) in *Durham Diocese*, is none of the fruitful Counties of *England*, though some Parts thereof be very good, especially towards the *Sea-side*. In this County

are very hardy and good Soldiers, and many very Ancient Families. *Newcastle* (2 P. M.) upon the *Tyne*, about 202 M.

North of London is a large, rich, populous and trading Town, about Seven Miles from the *Sea*. As it is al-

most entirely Surrounded with *Coal-Pits*, it is *Newcastle*, also the great Place of Trade for *Sea-Coals*.

Above 600000 Chaldron are sent yearly from hence to *London*. And the Revenues of the Corporation are betwixt

Seven or 8000 l. per Annum, out of which is Paid 3000 for Charitable Uses. By the Favour of *Queen Elizabeth*, this

Town enjoys great Privileges, being one of those called *County Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*. *Thomas Lord Pelham* has

been advanc'd to the Dignity of *Duke of Newcastle* by *King George*. *Berwick* (2. P. M.) upon the *Tweede*, and 252

Miles *North of London*, is a Frontier Town, and did formerly belong to *Scotland*: Its Laws are a Mixture both of the

Scotch and *English* Laws. The Town is large, populous, fortified, and of the Number of the *County Towns*. *Morpeth*

(2. P. M.) is a good Bye-Town on the *River Wensbeck*.

Nottinghamshire (2. P.) in the *Diocese of York*, has a wholesome Air and different Sorts of Soil; for the *South East* Parts

are fertile, the *Western Woody* and yield abundance of *Pit-Coals*. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. *Nottingham*. *Nottingham* (2. P. M.) upon the *Lin*, and 87 M. *North West*, is a pleasant and well built Town, having one of the finest Castles in *England*. *Heneage Finch* Lord High Chancellor, in the Reign of *Charles II.* was made by him Earl of *Nottingham*; which Title is now enjoy'd by *Daniel Finch* the present Earl. *Newark* and *Retford* are each (2. P. M.)

Oxfordshire (2. P.) enjoys a sweet healthful Air, and is a very plentiful County, the Plains being garnish'd with Corn-Fields and Meadows, and the few Hills are beset with Woods abounding with all Sorts of Game. *Oxford*. *Oxford*. (2. P. M.) or *Oxon*, 47 Miles N.W. is situated at the Influx of the *Cherwell* into the *Isis*, and is both a fair City, and a famous University. As a City it's one of the largest in *England*, and govern'd like *Cambridge*, by its Mayor and Aldermen; but in some Subjection to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. In Point of Situation it has the Advantage of *Cambridge*, both for Health and Pleasure. Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and 7 Halls not endow'd, each of them under a Head, called Master, Warden, or President, Rector, Principal, &c.

Those Colleges were founded

<i>University</i> ,	872	the Saxon King <i>Alfred</i> .
<i>Baliol</i> ,	1262	<i>John Baliol</i> , Father of <i>J. Baliol</i> , King of the <i>Scots</i> .
<i>Merton</i> ,	1274	<i>Walter de Merton</i> , Bishop of <i>Rocheſter</i> .
<i>Exeter</i> ,	1316	<i>Walter Stapleton</i> , Bishop of <i>Exeter</i> .
<i>Oriel</i> ,	1337	King <i>Edward II.</i>
<i>Queen's</i> ,	1340	<i>Robert Eaglesfield</i> , B. D.
<i>New</i> ,	1375	<i>William of Wickham</i> , Bishop of <i>Wincheſter</i> .
<i>Lincoln</i> ,	1420	<i>Richard Fleming</i> , Bishop of <i>Lincoln</i> .
<i>All-Souls</i> ,	1437	<i>Henry Chiceley</i> , Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .
<i>Magdalen</i> ,	1459	<i>William of Wainfleet</i> , Bishop of <i>Wincheſter</i> .
<i>Brazen-Noſe</i> ,	1515	<i>W. Smith</i> , Bishop of <i>Lincoln</i> , and <i>Richard Sutton</i> , Esq;

<i>Corpus Christi,</i>	1516	<i>Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester.</i>
<i>Christ-Church,</i>	1549	<i>Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Trinity,</i>	1555	<i>Sir Thomas Pope.</i>
<i>St. John's,</i>	1557	<i>Sir Thomas White, Merchant</i>
	in	<i>Taylor of London.</i>
<i>Jesus,</i>	1572	<i>Queen Elizabeth.</i>
<i>Wadham,</i>	1613	<i>Nicolas Wadham, Esq;</i>
<i>Pembroke,</i>	1620	<i>Thomas Teisdale, Esq; and</i>
		<i>Richard Whitwick, B. D.</i>

The 7 Halls do belong to these Colleges.

<i>St. Edmund's,</i>	<i>Queen's.</i>
<i>St. Albans,</i>	<i>Merton.</i>
<i>Hart,</i>	<i>Exeter.</i>
<i>St. Mary's,</i>	<i>Oriel.</i>
<i>New-Inn,</i>	<i>New-College.</i>
<i>Magdalen,</i>	<i>Magdalen.</i>
<i>Gloucester.</i>	

Every College and Hall is ty'd to certain Statutes for the better Government thereof; and there are about 1000 Students that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, or of those rich Students that go thither to improve their Knowledge. The Number of these last is about 2000. *Henry VIII.* made this City a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's* Church its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*. In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry II.* in whose Line the Title continued above 500 Years, until it was extinct in the Person of *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of *Oxford*, who dy'd without Male Issue in King *William's* Reign; but the late Queen created *Robert Harley* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*. *Woodstock* (2. P. M.) formerly a Royal Mannor, but of late settled by Act of Parliament upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his signal Services to his Country, particularly at the ever famous Battle of *Blenheim*, to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace, built by the Nation, and called *Blenheim-House*. Here was a Royal House built by *Henry I.* enlarg'd by *Henry II.* but destroy'd during the Civil Wars in *Char. II.* Reign. Here was also a famous Labyrinth, wherein fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of *Henry II.* was poison'd to gratify the

the Queen's Jealousy. She was enter'd in a Nunnery at Godstow, with this monkish *Latin* Epitaph.

*Hac jacet in Tumba Rosamundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redolet, sed olet, qua redolere solet.*

Banbury (2. P. M.) upon the *Cherwell*, is a pleatant and rich Town, and memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Pembrokeshire (1. P.) in the Diocese of *St. David's*, is a plentiful County; but the *East-side* most pleasant. Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings* and *Picards* in *Hen. I.* Reign. 'Tis remarkable for its Fuel called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of Pit-Coals, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud and slimy Dirt, and then it makes a sweet and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet: As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both

English and *Welch*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*. **Pembroke** (1. P. M.) stands upon a narrow and long Point of *Milford-Haven*, the

Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It is fortify'd with a Castle, in which *Henry VII.* was born, and gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, whose Ancestor, *William Herbert*, was elevated to that Dignity by *Edward VI.* in 1551. *St. David's* was once a good City, but now remarkable only for being a Bishop's See. In this Shire is also the Town and County of *Haverford West* (1. P. M.)

Radnorshire (1. P.) in the Diocese of *Hereford*, may be counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. The Air is very cold and sharp, by Reason of the vast craggy Mountains. Here *Wortigern*, the last Monarch of the *British* Blood, was destroy'd with Fire from Heaven; and *Lewillin*, the late *British* Prince slain, and his Head set upon the

Radnor. Tower of *London*. **Radnor** (1. P. M.) is only remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to *Charles Robartes*, whose Grandfather, *John*, Lord *Robartes* of *Truro*, was created Earl of *Radnor*, in 1672.

Rutland. **Rutland** (2. P.) in *Peterborough* Diocese, is the least County of *England*, and yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep, the Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish; from whence comes the Name *Rut*, i. e. red Land.

This

This County has given the Title of Earl to three Princes of the House of *Tork*; and in 1525. this Title fell to the Family of *Mannors*, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's Side from *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *Tork*, in 1426. was created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII.* which Title has continued in that Family till *Queen Anne* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a Duke, in the Person of *John Mannors*, Grandfather to the present Duke of *Rutland*. *Oackham* (M.) a Place having its Name from the Plenty of Oaks there growing, is the Shire Town, and stands in the fair and rich Valley of *Cathmos*. Tis a Custom in this Town, that when a Nobleman comes on Horseback within its Precinct, to make him pay the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse, or to take Money for it.

Shropshire (2. P.) in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, *Litchfield*, and *Coventry*, is also called the County of *Salop*. Here the Inhabitants do breath a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho' hilly on the *South* and *West*. It yields Plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-Coals, Wood and Iron. *Shrewsbury* (2. P. M.) 118 *Shrewsbury*. Miles N. W. of *London*, is a large fair Town, and drives a good Trade in Cloth and Cotton. In 1442. *Henry VI.* created the famous Sir *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended the present Earl; for the late was advanced for himself, and his own Posterity, to the Dignity of a Duke by King *William*. *Bishop's-Castle*, *Bridge-north*, *Ludlow*, *Wenlock*, are each (2. P. M.) *Bradford* is a Village giving the Title of Earl *Bradford*. to *Richard Newport*, whose Father, *Francis*, was rais'd to that Dignity by King *William*.

Somersetshire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, is the warmest County in Eng- *Somersetsh.* land, from whence its Name. It is a very rich, plentiful, populous, and pleasant County, famous for its Vallies full of Sheep (the largest in *England*) and furnish'd with very commodious Havens. But the Roads, especially in the Winter, are very foul and bad for Travellers, whence the Proverb, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider*. The Oxen of this County are of as big a Size, as those in *Lincolnshire*. This County yields also Lead and Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Crystal that comes near Diamonds, and Woad for Dyers. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloth and Serges. *Edward VI.* created his Uncle, *Edward Seymour*, or *St. Maur*, Duke of *Somerset*, who some Years

Years after was Beheaded. *James I.* made afterwards *Robert Carr*, Earl of *Somerset*. *Char II.* restored the Title of Duke to the *Seymours*, *VWilliam* being made Duke, to whom succeeded *William* his Grand-Son, next *John Lord Seymour* his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour John's Cousin*, who was Slain in *Italy* 1678, and succeeded by *Charles* his Brother the present Duke. *Bristol* (2. P. M.) upon the *Avon*

Bristol. 94 computed, and 114 measured Miles, N. W. of *London*, stands Part in this County, and

Part in *Gloucestershire*. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, and one of the County Towns. It has a very commodious Haven, the Water flowing at least 20 Foot upright, which brings in Ships of a considerable Burthen into the very Center of the City: In a Word, next to *London*, 'tis the most trading and flourishing Place of *England*, happily seated both for the *Welch* and *West-India* Trade. It is one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* and famous for its Stones resembling Diamonds dug out of a craggy Rock called *St. Vincent's*, and for its Medicinal Waters. King *George* has made *John Harvey* Earl of *Bristol*. *Bath* (2. P. M.) 97 Miles West of *London*, is seated low in a Plain, surrounded with Hills almost all of an equal Height; and 'tis more famous for its Baths than Beauty; for out of these Hills arises and bubbles up three Springs of hot Water, very likely drain'd through Veins of Brimstone and Bitumen. The Trade of this City chiefly depends on Strangers as go thither Spring and Fall (for Recovery of their Health) in great Abundance from all Parts of *England*. This Town since 1088 is a Bishoprick, in Conjunction with *Wells* (2. P. M.) which is a neat well-built and populous City, called *Wells* from the many Wells and Springs that are about it.

Bridgewater. *Bridgewater* (2. P. M.) on the *Perret*, is a goodly Town, and since King *George's* Reign it gives the Title of Duke to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by *James I.* *Ilchester*, noted for its Antiquity, *Minehead* for its fine Harbour, *Taunton* for its Manufacture of Cloth and Serges, and *Milburn-Port*, are each (2. P. M.) *Montacute*, a sharp Mount, gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*.

Staffordshire (2. P. M.) is in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, the Air is sharp and healthful, and the Soil diverse; for *Northwards* 'tis hilly and barren, *Southwards* it yields Plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron and Pit-Coals. The Inland Parts are level and woody. This County yields also good

good Stones, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-Stone for Building. Here are many Rivers, and among the rest the *Dove*, which makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in *England*. Besides those fresh Waters, here are also Salt-Springs, yielding Salt very near as good as the Salt-Springs of *Cheshire*. Lastly, this County is of some Note for the Royal Oak, which was the Azylum of *Charles II.* after his Defeat at *Worcester*.

Stafford (2. P. M.) upon the *Sow*, and 106 Miles N. W. is a well-built and agreeable *Stafford*. Town, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Howard*, restored to this Dignity by *James II.* *Litchfield* (2. P. M.) and *Coven-* *Litchfield*. *try* (2. P. M.) in *Warwickshire*, make jointly a Bishop's See, and *Litchfield* gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Lee*, which was conferred upon him by *Charles II.* *Newcastle under Line*, and *Tamworth*, are each (2. P. M.)

Suffolk (2. P.) in *Norwich* Diocese, is full of Rivers, Havens, and Parks. The Air is *Suffolk*. wholesome here, except towards the Sea; but the Soil diverse, Sandy, and full of Heaths towards the Sea, but yielding Plenty of Rye, Pease and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the *Wood-Lands*, otherwise called *High-Suffolk*, which feed Abundance of Cattle: But the most fruitful Parts are about *St. Edmondsbury*, and *North West* from it. Its Manufacture are Woolen and Linnen Cloth. This County is also famous for its Nobility and Gentry, and suffer'd much in *Queen Mary's* time, tho' the People thereof had set the Crown upon the Head of that great Persecutor of Protestants. This County has given formerly the Title of Duke, first, to the Family of *Delapoole*, then to that of *Brandon*, and at last to that of *Grey*. And in 1603. *James I.* created Earl of *Suffolk* *Thomas*, Lord *Howard of Welden*, from whom is descended the present Earl of *Suffolk*. *Ipswich* (2. P. M.) upon the *Stoure*, and 60 Miles N. E. was formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*. Here *Card. Woolsey* was born, his Father was a Butcher. *St. Edmund's-Bury* (2. P. M.) is a renown'd Town, very much resorted to by the Gentry for the Benefit of the Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who, for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was by the *Danes* shot to Death with Arrows. *Orford* (2. P. M.) 73 Miles N. E. of *London*, gives

Orford. gives the Title of an Earl to the famous Admiral *Edward Russel*, raised to that Dignity by *William III.* In the Castle was kept here, during some Time, a Monster, taken by Fishermen under the Reign of *Henry I.* All the Parts of its Body were of human Shape, he had Hair on his Head, a long Beard, liv'd upon Meat, especially Fish, 6 Months, and then escaped to Sea. *Danwich, Alborough, Sudbury, Eye,* are each (2. P. M.) and *New-Market (M.)* is a noted Place for Horse-Racing, in a fair Plain near it, and on the Borders of *Cambridshire.*

Surrey (2. P.) is in the Diocese of *Winchester.* 'Tis observ'd that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful, and the Middle Parts barren in Comparison. However, in Point of Health, the Middle Parts have the Advantage (both for the Pleasure they yield by their Downs, chiefly *Banstead-Downs* near *Croydon*) in Hunting and Horse-Races, *Guilford (2. P. M.)* upon the *Wye*, is the Shire Town, and gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis North, Lord Guilford.* *Southwark (2. P. M.)* is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*; but with many particular Privileges. *Rygate, Blechingley, Gatton* and *Hafelmere*, are each (2. P. M.) *Kingston* upon the *Thames*, *Croydon* upon the *Wandle*, *Epsom, Richmond, Putney*, and many others are pretty Towns. *Battersea* gives the Title of Baron to *Henry, Lord St. John of Battersea*, Father to the late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, created Baron by King *George*; and *Effingham* to *Thomas Howard of Effingham.*

Suffex (2. P.) is in *Chichester* Diocese. Its Downs, or green Hills, on the Sea Coasts, are charming, and its Valleys called the *Wild of Suffex* very plentiful of Oats especially. The Forrests are barren; but the East Parts yield Abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places Coaches and Carts must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course, and tho' it lies on the Ocean, yet it has not many Harbours; because the Shore is rocky, and the Sea being gone from some of its ancient Harbours, has contributed very much to their Decay. *Chichester (2. P. M.)* on the *Lavant*, and 57 Miles S. W. of *London*, was formerly the Royal Seat of the South-Saxons. *Arundel (2. P. M.)*

Castle

Castle gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of it, without any Creation; which is a singular Privilege in England. *Lewes, East-Grinstead, Hastings, Winchelsea, Winchelsea*, (which gives the Title of Earl to *Charles Finch*) *Bramber, Horsham, Midhurst, Shoreham, Steyning*, do each (2 P.) and are the most Part (M.) *Pevensey* is noted for being the Haven where *William the Conqueror* landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail: And *Battel*, at some Distance from *Winchelsea*, took that Name from the famous Battle here fought, *Octob. 14, 1066.* between him and *Harold King of England*, who with most of the *Englisch* Nobility, and above 67000 common Soldiers were slain.

Warwickshire (2. P.) in *Worcester* Diocese, and in that of *Litchfield*, enjoys both a good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward it is a woody County. *Warwick* (2. P. M.) on the *Avon*, *Warwick*. and 67 Miles N.W. of *London*, is a well-built Town, with a fine Castle. It has given the Title of Earl to several Noble Families, before that of the present Earl *Rich*, whose Ancestor *Robert Rich*, was, in 1618, created Earl of *Warwick and Holland*. *Coventry*. *Coventry* (2. P. M.) upon the *Sherburn*, and 74 Miles North of *London*, took its Name from a Convent, founded here by *Canute* the Danish King; *Coventry* and *Litchfield* make a Bishoprick: This City is large, and was formerly heavily taxed, but the Inhabitants were freed from their heavy Taxes by the Lady (*Godiva*, Wife to *Leofrick*, Lord of the City) riding naked through the Town, whose long Hair concealed all that was indecent, and Proclamation having been made, that no Body should presume to be in the Streets during that Time, or look out of the Windows on Pain of Death: An old Cocker peeping out of his Window was presently seized and hang'd. At this Time it gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Coventry*, whose Father, or Uncle, was dignify'd with that Title by the late King *William*. Near *Warwick* there is a Rock called *Guy Cliff*, from *Guy* of *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*, who after many great Exploits betook himself, as Tradition has it, to this Place, where he led a Kind of Ascetick Life, and built a Chappel, where he was interr'd. Near *Kyneton* (M.) is *Edge-Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there *Oct. 23, 1642.* betwixt King *Charles I.* his Army, and the *Parliament* Forces, which proved to the King's Advantage.

Westmorland, so called from the *Moors*, or *Westmorland Meers*, that are in it, is in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, and is a hilly and marshy County; but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially *Southward*. *Ulles Water*, and *Menandermeer*, are two Lakes in this County; it gives the Title of Earl of *Westmorland* to the Family of *Fane*, since the Reign of *James I.* The Family of *Nevil* enjoy'd it during 200 Years, until 1584.

Appleby (2. P. M.) upon the *Eden*, has been formerly a considerable Place; but *Kendal* (M.) is now the best Town, it is seated upon the

Ken, in a Dale or Valley, whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis a rich and well-inhabited Town, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloth, Drugget, Serge, Cotton, Stockings and Hats. From 1720. it gives the Title of Dutchess to *Eringart Melusina*, formerly Dutchess of *Munster* in *Ireland*, and Baronels of *Schulemburg*, in *Germany*. *Lonsdale* (M.) upon the *Lon*, is a large well-

Lonsdale. built Town, and noted for its Manufacturies of Cloth. It gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lowther*, whose Father was dignify'd therewith by *William III.*

Wiltshire (2. P.) in *Salisbury* Diocese, is a healthful, exceeding plentiful and wealthy County for Corn, Cattle, &c. *Northward* 'tis somewhat hilly and woody, and *Southward* 'tis pretty level. In the Middle Parts is *Salisbury-Plain*, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding vast Numbers of

Sheep: So that this County has a great Manufacture and Trade of Wool. *Salisbury* (2. P. M.) or *New Sarum*, 70 Miles West, is one of the finest Cities in *England*, water'd chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run thro' the Streets of it. It is a Bishop's See, and its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. This Church has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in a Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*, being 404 Feet high. This City has given the Title of Earl to several Families before it fell into that of the *Cecils*, since 1605. *Marlborough* (2. P. M.) on the

Marlborough. *Kennet*, is famous for the Title of Duke it gives to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Hindon*, *Chippenham*, *Wilton*, *Malmsbury*, *Wotton-Basset*, *Devizes*, *Creeklade*, *Downeton*, *Heitesbury*, *Calne*, *Great-Bedwin*, *Lurgeshal*,

Salisbury, *Old Sarum*, are each (2. P. M.) *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*, gives the Title of Earl to *Edward Hyde*, whose Grandfather was dignify'd therewith by *Charles II.*

Worcestershire (2. P.) in the Diocese of *Worcester*, yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit: The *Vale of Evesham* is noted especially for its Fertility. This County is also famous for its Salt-Springs, and its Perry made with Pears. *Worcester*, (2. P. M.) 86 Miles N. W. of *London*, is a large, ancient, rich, and populous City, famous for the Battle fought under its Walls, in 1651, which prov'd fatal to King *Charles II.* being forced to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded during 6 Weeks. *Evesham*, *Bewdly*, and *Droitwich*, are each (2. P. M.)

Yorkshire (2. P.) in *York* Diocese, is a most fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of every thing. Here are also Abundance of fine Horses, Lime-Stones, Jet and Alom. There are also Iron, Lead, Copper and Coal-Mines. And because of its Largeness it is divided into three Parts, or Ridings, viz. *West*, *East*, and *North* Ridings. Besides these there are four Tracts of Land, which give Titles of Honour, viz. 1. *Cleaveland* to the Duke of *Cleaveland* and *Southampton*. 2. *Holderness*, that of Earl to *Henry Darcy*, whose Great Grandfather *Comyers*, Lord *Darcy*, was created Earl in 1682. 3. *Derwentwater*, that of Earl to the late *James Radcliff*, who was beheaded in 1716, and the Title is now forfeited. 4. *Craven*, that of Lord, to the Lord *William Craven*.

York (2. P. M.) upon the *Ouse*, and 150 computed, but 192 measured Miles, N. W. of *London*, is the most considerable City in *England* next to *London*, as being a fair, large, ancient, rich, and populous City; whose *Minster*, or *Cathedral*, is one of the finest in *Europe*. The *Mayor* of this City, as well as that of *London*, is called *Lord*, and if the King has a Brother, he is always Duke of *York*. *Scarborough* (2. P. M.) 169 Miles North, is a good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, wherein a Garrison is kept. The Town is not large, but pretty well inhabited; and a good trading Place, almost inaccessible by Land, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep Rocks, except on the *Westside*, which has a narrow Passage into it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. This Place is also noted for its famous *Spaw*, and for the Title of Earl it gives

Leeds.

gives to *Richard Lumley*. *Leeds*, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns in this County, and in the Heptarchy was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. It gives the Title of Duke to *Peregrine Osborn*, whose Father was raised to that Dignity

Hallifax.

by *William III.* *Hallifax* (M.) is a good large Town, with Stone built Houses, giving the Title of *Earl* to *George Mountagu*.

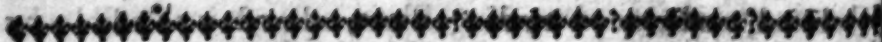
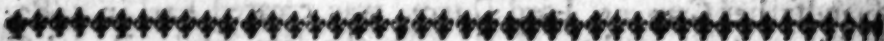
Kingston.

Kingston upon Hull, (gives the Title of Duke to *Evelyn Pierpont* since July 29, 1715. One of his Ancestors was created *Earl* in 1628.

Rotheram, *Euroughbridge*, *Aldborough*, *Beverley*, *Heydon*, *Knarborough*, *Rippon*, *Richmond*, *Malton*, *Pontefract*, *Northallerton*, *Thirsk*, are each (2. P. M.)

Bolton.

The Castle and Park called *Bolton upon the Toure*, gives the Title of Duke to *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*.





OF THE Several ISLANDS ROUND ABOUT ENGLAND.



MAN is in the *Irish* Sea, above 30 Miles West of *Camberland*. It *Man* is about 27 Miles long, nine broad, and 82 in compass, and contains 17 Parishes, 5 Market Towns, and 2 Castles. The Air is cold and sharp, yet the Soil is reasonably fruitful both for Corn and Cattle, especially when well husbanded; for then it bears a good Product, and affords Plenty of Sheep, Hemp, Flax, &c. In the Middle of the Island stands the Hill *Seaful*, from whence a Man may see three Kingdoms at once, viz. *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The Inhabitants are religious and good, and formerly when they went abroad they put on a Winding Sheet to shew that they were not unmindful of Death. The Earl of *Derby* is King (Lord) of this Isle, but holds it in Fee of the Crown: All Law-Suits are determined by Justices of Peace gratis, without Form of Process, only by Evidence. There is a Bishop of *Man*, but he is no Peer of the Realm, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately from the Crown, but from the Earl of *Derby*, by whom he is chosen; but confirm'd by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*.

The Isle of *Wight* makes Part of *Hampshire*, and is 20 Miles long, 12 broad, and 60 in compass; it contains 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful and fertile Island, abounding in Corn, Pasture, Rabbits, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges and other Game, and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Leicester* in *Heresfordshire*. *Newport* and *Yarmouth* are each (2. P. M.) In *Carisbrook-Castle* *Charles I.* was a long time kept Prisoner; *Cowes* is a pretty good Haven. This Island was made a Kingdom by *Henry VI.* in Favour of *Henry Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* his Favourite.

Guernsey is Situated on the Coasts of *Normandy*, and is 13 Miles long, nine broad, and 36 in compass. Its Soil is fruitful in Pasture for Oxen and Sheep, but there is but little Tillage. It harbours no Venomous Creatures, and is well defended with Rocks. It contains 10 Parishes, one Market-Town and Haven.

Jersey is somewhat bigger than *Guernsey*, and its Soil is almost of the same Nature; but there are many Toads in it, and it contains 12 well populated Parishes, and four Castles. These two Islands are about 20 Miles distant one from the other, and are the only Dominions remaining to the Kings of *England* of what they formerly possess'd in *France*. The Inhabitants speak *French*, and are rul'd by Governors sent from the Kings of *England*. Those Islands are very Strong, and conveniently situated to harass and annoy the *French* Merchant Ships in their Trade in times of War. Not far from them are two other small Islands called *Alderney* and *Serke*. *Jersey* gives the Title of Earl to *William Villiers*, whose Grandfather was in 1697 created Earl of *Jersey*.

The Isles of *Scilly* called in Latin *Silurum Insula*, and suppos'd to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles West of the Land's-End, and are a cluster of small Islands to the Number of 145. One of them called *Soilly*, which gives its Name to the rest, was formerly accounted the chiefest. But *St. Mary* has got since the Pre-eminency as the largest and most fruitful, yet it is but nine Miles in compass; but it has a very good Harbour fortified with a Castle built by *Queen Elizabeth*.

The Isles of *Thanet* and *Shepey* do belong to the County of *Kent*, and are both much of the same extent, viz. eight Miles long, and six or seven Miles broad. *Thanet* is plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, in this Place the *Saxons* first set footing in *England*. It gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Tuston*, whose Grandfather *Nicholas Lord Tuston* was created Earl of *Thanet* in 1628. *Stonar*, a Seaport Town, is the chief Place thereof, and here the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the Ancient *Britons*, is to be seen, who having vanquish'd the *Saxons* in several Battles, and at last driven them quite out of the Island, order'd sometime before his Death, that his Body should be interr'd here, thro' a fond Conceit that it would deter them from landing any more upon this Coast. In imitation of *Scipio* who, having been Fortunate against the *Carthaginians*, order'd his Tomb to be turn'd towards *Africa*, to frighten them from the Coasts of *Italy*. But the *Britons* afterwards found the difference between a King in the Field, and a Monarch in the Grave.

Shepey, seems to be so call'd from the Word Sheep, this Island feeding vast Multitudes of them. *Queensborough* (2. P. M.) is its chief Place. Not far from hence are *Sheerness*, *Margate*, and the *Buoy de Nore*.

Alney, a small Island in the *Savern* near *Gloucestershire*, is famous for the single Combat fought in it between the *Saxon King Edmund Ironside*, and *Canute*, King of *Denmark*, his Competitor for the *English Crown*, in sight of their respective Armies; in which *Canute* being overmatch'd by *Edmund*, they fell to Embracing each other, and in 1016 divided the Kingdom after having fought several Battles, and made a great effusion of Blood on both Sides.

The Islands of *Portland* and *Purbeck* belong to *Dorsetshire*, the first is of no great extent but very fruitful, and of chief note for its Quarries of Freestone. This Island gives the Title of Duke to *Henry Bentinck*, whose Father was created Earl of *Portland* by *William III.* *Purbeck*, East of *Portland*, is about 10 Miles long, and six broad: Here is found the Marble, commonly called *Purbeck-Stone*. In this Island is the Castle of *Corfe*, wherein *Edward II.* was Murdered by the Keepers of the Prison, with a burning Spit thrust up his Fundament.

Lundy, 50 Miles North of Devonshire, **Holy Island** about eight Miles South East of **Berwick**, and about seven Miles further lie a knot of Rocks, call'd **Farn Islands**, and 17 further **Cocket Islands**, which are neither wholesome nor fruitful, and consequently very thinly Inhabited.

England, **land!** 7. Q. What is the the Situation of Eng-

it's Situati- **on.** **A.** It is Situated between the 21 and 28 Degrees of Longitude, from **Fero**, or **East** of **London**, 1-50, and **West** 5-50, equal with **Britany**, **Normandy**, and Part of **Picardy** in **France**, and between the 50 and 56 of **Northern** Latitude, or more precisely 49, 55, and 55, 47, equal with **Flanders**, **Zealand**, **Holland**, **Lower-Saxony** and **Denmark** on the **East**. So that the longest Day in the **Northmost** Parts is about 17 Hours and $\frac{1}{2}$, and the shortest in the **Southmost** is about eight Hours, and the Nights in Proportion; **England** is under the 9th, 10th, and 11th **Northern** Climates, and has for its

Extent. **Antipodes**, Part of the pacifick Ocean. Its extent from North to South, viz. from **Berwick** to **Portsmouth** is about 320 Miles, and from **East** to **West**, viz. from **Sandwich** to **Land's-End** not quite 300, and by reason of its many Bays and Promontories, it is near 1300 Miles in compass, and is almost ten times as big as the **Seven united Provinces**, five times as big as the **Spanish Low-Countries**, less than all **Italy** by almost one half, and in Proportion to **France** as 30 to 82, and about the thousandth Part of the Globe, and the 333d Part of the habitable Earth.

Air. 8. Q. What have you to say about the Air in **England**?

A. It is far more mild and temperate here, than in any other Part of the Continent under the same Climate; but the Vicinity of the Sea is the cause that the Air of **England** is more variable, gross, wet, rainy, foggy (especially in Winter time) and thereby more unwholesome. However, sober People live here to a very advanc'd Age, and it is recorded of one **Thomas Parr** of **Alderbury** in **Shropshire**, that he liv'd 152 Years under 10 several Kings; and of **Henry Jenkins**, a **Torkshire** Man, that dy'd in 1671, 168 Years old. **England** gets the following Advantages from the grossness of its Air. 1. As the Air is thereby apt to dissolve into Rain, it makes the Fields look Green almost all the Year

Year round. 2. It makes *England* abound in good Pasture for Cattle. 3. The Summer heat is the less Scorching, and the Cold in Winter less Severe, the Summer less Subject to great Droughts, and the Winter to hard Frosts. 4. *England* is thereby less Subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of Hail, Thunder, Lightning, Thunderbolts, Earthquakes and Huricans, and if Nature seems Prodigious of Moistness in *England*, it may be said also that the same Nature has a particular Care to apply some Remedy thereto, for commonly after the Rain the Wind blows and dries up the Ground.

9. Q. But what do you think to be the Reason why the Air is so mild, and so temperate in *England* during the Winter.

A. The warm Vapours arising from the Sea on every Side, and the Winds blowing from the great *Western* Ocean during three quarters of the Year. The same Vapours which very often turn into Clouds, and sometimes into Rain, are also the Cause that the heats are not excessive in *England* during Summer; for if the heat be then Suffocating, it is only because the Wind is still, and in such a case the heat is indeed almost intolerable. However the *West* Wind predominates in *England*, purifies the Air, and is the most wholesome. The *Easterly* Winds are commonly more dry, but unwholesome, especially in the Spring. As to the *North* and *North West* Winds, (and the latter especially,) they commonly bring fair Weather, but the *South* and *South East* blow but seldom, and do for the most part bring Rain.

10. Q. What is the Soil of *England*?

A. *England* is certainly a very fine, rich, Soil, and fruitful Country, especially in Corn and Pasture; for there is great plenty of all Things, both for the Necessities and Pleasures of Life, except Wine and Oyl: As for other Fruits growing in *Europe*, some pretend that by reason of the frequent wet Weather, they have not the same taste and flavour as in other Countries, yet I can affirm that when those Fruits are eaten full ripe and fresh, they are very good. *England* has also great store of Horses, very good both for the drawing of Coaches, Carts, Ploughs, or carrying of Packs, and as to Riding there are no better Horses, nor greater abundance of them any where. There are also a great many Oxen, whose Meat, when well roasted, is excellent. Mutton is also very good, but the Sheep are especially famous for their Wool, and wherewith they every Year make a great deal of

Cloth which they export; some think that the reason why this Wool is better than that of other Countries is, because their Sheep feed in great and large Commons, Day and Night, without any other cover than the open Air.

11. *Q.* But is there no danger of their being devour'd by wild Beasts?

A. There are no dangerous nor voracious Beasts here, such as Bears, Wolves, and Wild-Boars, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but few Serpents, and other venomous Creatures. *England*, tis true, was formerly pestered with Wolves, but History informs us that it was rid of 'em by the *Welch* about *Ann.* 940, when King *Edgar* exacted from them as a Tribute, a certain Number of Wolves Skins: Whereupon the *Welch* grew so expert in Wolf hunting, that they clear'd *England* from those ravenous Creatures. But the *English* Dogs have not a little Contributed to it, which are very Strong, full of Mettle, and of invincible Courage. *England* abounds also in Lead and Tin Mines, which are a great deal finer than those dug out in other Countries; but as for their Iron and Copper they are not so good, nor so fine, as that of *Sweden*. Mines of Silver there are in *Wales* and *Cornwall*, but very deep in the Earth, and consequently hard to come unto. There is also great plenty of Fish round about this Island: But the *English* have hitherto neglected to improve the Fishing Trade, till at last jealous of the considerable Gain of the *Dutch* in this respect, they begin now to encourage it.

The chief *Commodities* of *England* are *Commodities*. Corn, Cattle, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, abundance of fine Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c.

12. *Q.* And what are the *Rarities* of *England*, land?

A. In most Counties of this Kingdom there are found several Stone Monuments, (being a heap of prodigious long Stones set upright in the Ground, and that commonly in form of a Circle) which are conjectur'd to have been either Funeral Monuments for great Men, or Places of Publick Worship, (especially of the *Sun*) in the time of the *Druids*, or both, particularly the 77 Stone near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, commonly call'd *Long Meg* and her Daughters: *Long Meg* is 15 Foot above Ground, and the others 10. Those call'd *Rollrick* Stones near *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*; those near *Enisham* in *Northumberland*, those on the River

Lowther

Lowther in *Westmorland*, those near *Burrowbridge* in *Yorkshire*, near *Exmore* in *Devonshire*, at *Stanton-Drew* in *Somersetshire*, at *Boskenna* and *Cleer* Parish in *Cornwal*. The *Main Amber* near *Mounts Bay* is a *Main Rock*, which being mounted upon lesser *Rocks*, with a *Counterpoize*, may be stirr'd, but not remov'd out of its Place. But the most remarkable of all is *Stone Henge* in *Salisbury-Plain*. It consists of three Rows of prodigious huge *Stones*, some of them 28 Foot high, and seven broad, with others laid a cross on the Top, and fram'd into them. This and other such *Monuments* are thought by some to consist of *Natural Stones*, and by others, *Stones* artificially compounded of pure *Sand*, *Lime*, *Vitriol* and other unctuous Matter. And what makes this Opinion most probable is the vast bigness of them, which are hardly capable of *Land-Carriage*, and that they stand up in a *Plain*, which for some Miles round scarce affords a *Stone*, either great or small. 2. In *England* are abundance of *Medicinal Waters*, either for *Bathing*, as those especially in *Somersetshire* call'd by excellency *Bath*, or *Purging*, particularly those of the *Spaws* in *Yorkshire*, *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, *Epsom* and *Dullidge* in *Surrey*, *Northall*, *Acton*, and *Islington* in *Middlesex*. Here are also many other remarkable *Springs*, whereof some are mightily impregnated with *Salt*, as that of *Durtwich* in *Worcestershire*, or with *Sulphur*, as the famous Well at *Wiggan* in *Lancashire*, or with *Bituminous Matter*, as that of *Pitchford* in *Shropshire*. Others have a petrifying quality, as particularly near *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, and the remarkable *Dropping-Well* in the *West-Riding* in *Yorkshire*. And finally some *Ebb and Flow*, but that generally in a very irregular manner, as those of *Peakforest* in *Darbyshire*, *Laywell* near *Torbay*, whose *Waters* rise and fall several times in an *Hour*. To these we may add that remarkable *Fountain* near *Richard's Castle* in *Herefordshire*, commonly call'd *Bonewell*, which is always full of small *Fish* or *Fray-Bones*, or something resembling them, though frequently empty'd and clear'd of them. 3. Crossing the Middle of *Wiltshire* from *East* to *West* is a mighty *Ditch* commonly term'd *Wansdike*, or *Woden-Dike*, design'd, it seems, either as a *Boundary* to distinguish *Territories*, or as a *Fence* to guard against a *Neighbouring Enemy*. There are also in *Cambridgeshire* plain *Tracks* of those large *Ditches* thrown up by the *East-Angles*, to secure themselves from the frequent *Incurfions* of the *Mercians*. 4. Near *Wiggan* in *Lancashire* is the remarkable Well above-mentioned, which
being

being empty'd, there presently breaks out a Sulphurous Vapour, which makes the Water bubble up as tho' it boild, and a Candle being put to it, it instantly takes Fire, and burns like Brandy: During a calm the Flame will continue a whole Day, and by its heat they can boil Eggs, Meat, &c. and yet the Water itself is not hot. 5. In *Darbyshire* is the *Peak* famous for its Lead-Mines, Quarries, and wonderful Caves, as those call'd *Pool's Hole*, *Elden's Hole*, and the *Devil's Arse*. In the first of these is dropping Water of a petrifying Nature, and at a small distance from it, a little clear Brook, remarkable for consisting both of cold and hot Water, so join'd in the same Stream, that a Man may at once put the Finger and the Thumb of the same Hand, one in hot and the other in cold Water: Such are those near *Wirksworth* in the same County. 6. Near *Whitby*, in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, are found certain Stones, resembling the Folds and Wreaths of a Serpent, and at *Huntly Nabb* in the same Riding are other Stones of several Sizes, and so exactly as if Artificially made for Canon Balls, which being broke, do commonly contain divers Stony Serpents, wreath'd up in Circles, but generally without Heads. About *Belvoir Castle* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Shugbury* in *Warwickshire*, is found the *Astroit*, or *Star-Stone*, resembling little Stars with fine Rays. 7. In the County of *Surrey* near *Dartford*, is the *English Anas*, or the *River Mole*, which looeth itself under Ground, and ariseth again at some considerable distance, as does also the *Recall* in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*. 8. Near *Oxenhall* in *Durham*, there are three bottomless Pits, call'd *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd as it is said by an Earthquake in 1179. And *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire* is noted for its *Drumming-Wells* so call'd, from a Drum-like noise coming now and then from thence. 9. *Nottingham* is so called from a *Saxon Word*, signifying *Cave*, because the Ancients dug under steep Rocks towards the *Lin*, *Caves* for Places of Retreat, some of them being cut out with great Art into convenient Apartments. One of 'em is noted for the History of Christ's Passion, cut out by *David II. King of Scotland*, when Prisoner here, and there is another where *Earl Mortimer* was taken, by order of *Edward III.* and afterwards hang'd for debauching the Queen his Mother. To these Rarities may be added the magnificent Fabricks in this Kingdom, such as fine Churches, Hospitals, Crosses, &c. but to descend to Particulars, wou'd swell this Paragraph to a too a great length.

13. Q. What are the chief Rivers, Seaports, &c. in England?

Rivers.]

A. Rivers of the first Rank are,			Of the second	
1 Thames,	<div> <div>Ouse</div> <div>Trent</div> </div>	<div> <div>Run-ning</div> <div>E</div> </div>	1. Cam run thro' Camb. N.E.	
2 Medway,			2 Ouse	York N.E.
3 Severn,			3. Dee	Chester W.
4 Humber,			4 Mersey	Liverp. W.
5. Tine,			With several others smaller then these.	
6 Tweede,				

Concerning those Rivers it is to be observ'd, 1. That the Stream of the *Thames* is easy, its Tyde convenient, and its Water wholesome, so that in long Voyages this Water purifies itself by Fermentation, and then it is excellent to Drink. In a word, such is the Trade upon this River, and so Beneficial to *London*, that this City having refused a Loan of a great Sum to King *James I.* the King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation that he threatned the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, not only to remove his Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower; but the Lord Mayor answer'd, *Sir, 'Tis the comfort of your Loyal City of London, that your Majesty will leave the Thames behind you.* 2. The *Medway* is a very deep River, and so is made Use of to lay up the greatest Men of War in Winter-time, its entrance being now defended by a strong Fort call'd *Sheerness*. 3. The *Humber* is a compound of several lesser Rivers, viz. *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Derwent*, running into one Channel.

Seaports, or Towns, on Navigable Rivers, are in great Numbers in England; but the chief ones are *London*, *Portsmouth*, *Falmouth*, *Milford Haven*, *Bristol*, *Yarmouth*, *Linn*, *Liverpool*, *Dover*, *Chatham*, *Hull*, *Plimouth*, *Harwich*, *Newcastle*, *Torbay*, *Tinnmouth*.

The Strong Towns are *Plimouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Hull*, *Sheerness*, *Tilbury-Fort*, *Berwick*, and the Isle of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

Strong Towns.

14. Q. Who were the first Inhabitants of England?

Inhabitants.]

A. They are believ'd to be the *Britons*, who probably descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued afterwards by the *Romans*, who by reason of their Troubles nearer Home, were constrained

Refrained to abandon this Country 400 Years after Our Saviour's Birth, having possessed it from *Julius Caesar's* Time to *Honorius* during 450 Years, whereupon the *Picts* (the Inhabitants of *Scotland*, and the Posterity of the *Britons* that were never subdued) invading *England*, the *Britons* called to their Aid the *Saxons*, a People of *Lower Saxony*, famous for their Warlike Exploits: But these having chased away the *Picts*, would not return Home, and though their Assistance was rewarded with the Isle of *Thanet*, and soon after with the whole County of *Kent*, yet that would not serve their turns, but they resolved to extend their Limits still further; in short so prodigious was their Success as to drive the *Britons* out of their own Country, and force the greatest Part of them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*, while the rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, some to *Cumberland*, and others into *Little-Britain* in *France*, from whence some think they first came. These and several Thousands of other *Saxons* being solely possessed of the best Parts of this Isle, were for a long Time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards entirely by the *Normans*, who did not drive the *Saxons* out of *England* but mixed with them, and brought also hither great Numbers of *Picards* and *Poitevins*, so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a Mixture of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Mixture of *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Blood: Now the *English* being thus a Mixture of divers *Southern* and *Northern* People, do still retain in their Humour and Temper a just *Medium* between those two Extreams, for the dull *Saturnine* Genius of the one, and the hot *Mercurial* Temper of the other, meeting in their Constitutions, renders them Ingenious and Active, but withal solid and persevering, as one of their Authors relates.

15. Q. What do you observe about the Manners. *English-Nation.*
The English are fair. A. As to their Bodies, the *English* are of an excellent Proportion and Constitution, being neither Sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor

Weather-beaten as in cold Regions, but handsome and fair countenanced, especially the Women who are exceeding fair and beautiful. But some of the Inhabitants (and the *Londoners* especially) are too pale. Wherefore *Foreigners* are surprized to see Faces which look like those of dead People. And there is no doubt but that the easy Lives they lead under the best of Governments, and the Temperature of the Air, are the chief Causes of the fine Complexion, great
 Courage,

Courage, and happy Genius of the *English*. But tho' the Air of *London*, which is gross, thick, and full of Smoak, is perhaps the Cause why many of the *Londoners* have such pale Countenances, lewdness and debauchery which is more frequent there than in other Places, do also spoil their Constitution and Complexion, and so the Body being out of order, no wonder if the Countenance is pale. And though they are generally of a strong Constitution, yet *Lusty*: they spoil it also by their Education, being not used to Hardships: So that when they happen to be disappointed of their usual Food, viz. good Bread (but especially of Meat,) they are at a great Loss, and cannot make such Shifts as other Nations do. Therefore it is commonly said that a *Scotchman* will soon starve an *Englishman*: And 'tis observed that the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campaign, if put to hard Shifts than any other Nation in *Europe* do. It is for that Reason, that the *English* could never perform any great Exploits alone.

16. Q. What are the other Qualities of the *English*?

A. They are bold, courageous, and not at all afraid of Death; and if in former Ages they *Couragious*, have given Proofs, that they excelled the *French* in Military Affairs by Land, they have confirmed it still more by several famous Exploits in the last Wars, they principally excel in good Generals, and particularly in one who is not inferior to any, viz. The victorious *John Duke of Marlborough*. And as to Courage and Military Discipline in Naval Affairs they are inferior to none, and the *Dutch* are the only People who can be said to be a Match for the *English* in this Respect. In a Word, in the first Onset and in the heat of Battle, the *English* perform Wonders; but as to great Hardships, and other Inconveniences, so common to Camps, they are neither patient nor robust enough, because they are used to live at Home in a general Affluence. Wherefore *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, was wont to make use of them in desperate Attacks; immediately upon their Arrival from their Country, whilst, (said he,) they had yet their Belly well fill'd with roast Beef.

17. Q. Do they apply themselves to Learning? *Learned*.

A. Yes, for having commonly very good natural Parts, and enjoying great Wealth, and the Use of fine Libraries, they may improve their natural Genius, this makes them pry very deep into learned and ingenious Subjects; and consequently it is a Happiness

Happiness for them, if they happen to chuse a right Path; but as they are pretty much addicted to Melancholly, this, if not made Use of in a just proportion, is the Cause that most Part of them are Fanatical, Chimerical, and Obstinate, drawing from ill grounded Principles absurd and strange Consequences: Wherefore *England* is of all Christendom, the Country wherein there is the greatest diversity of ridiculous Opinions in Religion, it is also a great Pity they have not a better Method of digesting their Thoughts, and more sprightliness in communicating them to others. *Logick*, as taught beyond Sea, would be a great Remedy to the first, and to repeat by heart instead of reading, would be of great Advantage to the second. However, if the *French* have Order and Elocution, the *English* have the solidity and force of Argument to boast of. The *French* dazzle and move the Senses, but the *English* convince and persuade; so that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who for some Years has suck'd in the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, makes an excelldnt Compound.

Close.

18. Q. Do you not think them to be for the most Part reserved?

Sincere.

A. Yes, and being in that Respect less communicative than the *French*, their Friendship is not so easily gained; but when once got, not so easily lost. In a Word, their happy Genius will not allow them to be excellent at deceiving, but subject therefore rather to take than to give, and supposing others as open hearted as themselves, they are many Times over-macht in Treaties, by those whom they surpassed in Arms and true Valour. But another Cause of this, is perhaps their too frequent changing of Ministers, especially their Secretaries of State, and

*Improvers
of Inventions.*

that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the Politicks of their Neighbours. And though the *English* are not famous for the Invention of useful Machines, yet they bring other Peoples Inventions to the greatest Perfection.

In *England* are made the best Clocks, Watches, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-Pumps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments. Glass, Earthen, and Horn-Ware, they have improved to Admiration; for building little and convenient Houses upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent, and in the Art of Scaffolding they surpass all other Nations; they make the best Woollen-Cloth, Stockings, and even fine Silks, Stuffs: And these they have for the most Part

learn'd

learn'd from the Inhabitants of the Low Countries, and from the *French*, who during the two last Centuries came hither to avoid Persecution.

19. Q. But are they as diligent as they are ingenious?

A. No; for their idleness and the love they have for Ease, as well as the Custom of *gadding* Abroad, especially in Holiday Time, or at the Beginning of the Week, do hinder them from pursuing their Work as far as they could. But as they have seen that the *Foreigners* that live among them, have taken Advantage of their Negligence, they are not now so remiss; and this is also the Reason why *English* Tradesmen are jealous of those *Foreigners*, for as these latter do not divert themselves in all those Pastimes, the *English* are jealous of them, because were it not for them they might set a higher Price upon their Work, and so make amends for the Time they have either lost or neglected. However, those Blemishes are not in the *English* Gentry, on the contrary; the Quality, such especially as have travelled are perhaps of all *Europeans*, those who most justly deserve the Title of Gentlemen, because of their happy Qualities. But the common People are perhaps the most Insolent in the World, and this very likely, because they live under a very mild Government, and in an abundance of all necessary Things for human Life; for as the Laws are very favourable to them, especially in criminal Matters, wherein they are try'd by Juries taken from among themselves, and as the Country abounds in every thing, they are proud, arrogant, and don't shew the Gentry the same Respect, as is had for them in other Countries: So that it may be now truly said of them.

Anglica } gens est optima flens sed pessima ridens.
Rustica }

They are never better than when in Adversity, for when they are in a prosperous Condition, they are insupportable.

20. Q. And are the *English* Superstitious?

A. Yes; for before the Reformation they gave Credit to all the Delusions and pretended Miracles their Priests were pleased to foist upon them, and even now there are few People that are greater Admirers of *Astrology* and Fortunes-telling, &c. and who give a greater Credit to the Interpretations of prodigious, though natural *Phenomena's*. The *English*

*Addicted to
hard Drink-
ing.*

English are also reported to have been formerly great Enemies to Gluttony, Drunkenness, and consequently to Lasciviousness; but now they don't resemble their Fore-Fathers in these Respects, to which has not a little contributed the dissolute Manners of King *Charles II.* Court, yet they can't be called Gluttons, for since *Cromwell's* Time, they make but one good Meal, viz. Dinner, but they eat very plentifully then; and don't think themselves rightly fed, except well replenished with Meat; they drink prodigiously, and some will have it, that they brought this Vice from their Wars in the Low Countries; though it is likely enough according to several Authors Observations, that they have inherited this Vice from their ancient Masters the *Danes*. However in the Country it is commonly thought a Part of good Hospitality, to send one's Guests Home fuddled; for this purpose they have several sorts of Liquor unknown to other Countries: But since the Use of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, few People are more sober then the *English* are, when they stay at Home with their Families.

21. *Q.* But the *English* are look'd upon by *Foreigners*, who were never acquainted with them, as very much addicted to Thieving, and Robbing, but is it with good Reason?

A. I don't think them to be more addicted to Thieving than other Nations, and as for Robbing and Murthering, the *French*, who especially reproach them with those Vices, are perhaps more prone thereto than the *English*; for though People are sometimes Robbed here as it also happens in other Countries, yet it is very seldom that Murther is committed at the same Time, especially when no Resistance is made.

Magnanimous. Whereas in *France* the first Thing a Robber does, is to Kill and then to Rob afterwards. In a Word, there is no Nation less cruel, and more generous to Mankind than the *English* are; for if they have any Quarrel with their Countrymen, or with *Foreigners*, they never go two or three against one: And if a Man should strike another with a Sword or a Stick, who is without a Weapon, he would be in Danger of being roughly used by the Mob: So great is their Horror for Cruelty.

22. *Q.* As far as I can see, the *English* are not as cruel as other Nations?

A. It is very true; they are not so much addicted to Murthers, Poysonings, and other enormous Vices, so common in *Italy*, *Spain*, and other Places. And yet the Punishments for

for those Crimes are not more severe than for others: And it is for certain, that the Gentleness of the Laws occasions many People to commit several wicked Actions, which would not perhaps be committed, were the Laws more severe. Punishments have hardly any thing formidable in them but Death, Tortures (or the Rack) are not to be feared; the Examination of the Criminal is neither hard nor captious; Judges are commonly favourable to them, false Witnesses are but lightly punished, and there is a sort of Remissness that may be termed In-Execution, or Non-Performance of the Laws: And it is very easy for a guilty Person to conceal himself, especially at *London*. Now was it so at *Paris*, and in other Countries, People would be Robbed and Murthered every Day; and though the Laws are more severe, yet the People are perhaps more wicked than at *London*.

23. Q. Could you not repeat in few Words what you have said at large?

A. Yes; but remember that the *English* Nobility are compared to the finest Flower, and the common People to the grossest Bran. The Nobility are courageous, honest, liberal, learned, obliging, civil to Strangers, jealous of the Glory and Liberties of their Country: And they improve their good Qualities by travelling and conversing with *Foreigners*; but the common People are insolent, brutish, unsettled, seditious, inconstant, and enemies to *Foreigners*, proud and lazy, as well as very much addicted to hard drinking, lewdness, cursing, and swearing, but they are great Lovers of their Liberties, very courageous, and good Soldiers after a Campaign or two.

24. Q. What is the Language spoken in *England*?

Language.

A. The *English* Tongue, which is now very much refined, exceeding copious, expressive, and significant, by Reason of the Liberty the *Natives* take of borrowing from other Languages, whatever may conduce to the Beautifying their own, it is a Mixture of the old *Saxon*, (a Dialect of the Teutonical) and of the old *Norman* (a Dialect of the *French*) not without some Tincture of the ancient *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Tongues. Whilst the *Romans* entirely possessed *England*, they caused the *Latin* Tongue to be generally used in this Country; and 'tis made Use of to this Day, in Court Rolls, Records, Charters, Patents, Commissions, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language. The *Saxons* came after the *Romans*, and introduced their Language wherever they settled: Such are to this Day most

English Monosyllables, besides the Names of Shires, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Men. The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learned at Schools by the *Saxons*; and till the 36th Year of *Edward III.* All the Statutes, Pleadings, Sermons, and Writings, were in the *Norman* Language, the same has been hitherto the Language of our Common Law, all Moots, and Law-Exercises, Pleadings, and Reports, being made in the *Norman* Tongue. As for the Terms used in Heraldry, Singing, Dancing, Dicing, Cookry, Hunting, Hawking, and Art of War, they are for the most Part *French* Words, but pronounced after the *English* Manner. However, the *English* differ in Pronunciation among themselves; but the *Londoners* speak best. In *Cornwall*, and especially in *Wales* they speak another Language; for the Inhabitants of those Countries (being the Off-spring of the ancient *Britains*) still retain their primitive Language; a Language which has nothing to recommend it to Strangers, it being both hard to pronounce, and unpleasant to the Ear, by Reason of the vast Multitude of its Consonants, and of its being pronounced so much in the Throat.

Populous-
ness.

25. Q. Is *England* a populous Country?

A. By what I have read in several Treatises, *England* contains about 40138520 Acres of Land, 1210781 Houses, 5631886 People, 10358 Parishes, 28 Cities or Bishop's Sees, (though there are but 26 Dioceses, *Bath*, and *Wells*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry* making but two Dioceses, though they are four Cities) 776 Market-Towns, 54 Seaports, and 426 Noblemen's Seats: Nevertheless *England* is not populous in Comparison of the vast Multitude of People it might comprehend and maintain, for there are several Spots of Ground which remain incultivated, and were it not for a great many *Foreigners*, that from Time to Time come and settle here, it would be a great deal less populous. The Reason why *England* is not populous in Comparison to the goodness of its Soil, is, perhaps, 1. That they have had long Wars, which destroy'd great Numbers. 2. Multitudes are gone to settle in *Ireland*, and especially in the *West-Indies*; for when once an *Englishman* is settled in *Foreign* Parts, he seldom returns Home. The 3d Reason is, the great Lewdness of the People, and especially the *Londoners*.

Dominions.

26. Q. What are the Dominions of the King of *Great-Britain*?

A. They

1. They comprehend the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, with the Islands thereunto belonging. We shall speak of *Scotland* and *Ireland* at the End of this Chapter.

2dly, In *Asia* they have several Forts and Factories, chiefly at *Surat*, *Fort St. George*, &c. and near *Goa* the Island *Bombay*, given by the *Portugueses*, as a Portion to *Queen Catherine*, Wife to *Charles II.*

3dly, Some Forts on the Coasts of *Guinea* in *Africa*, as *Capo-Corso*, *Emacha*, and *St. Helena*, a small Island between *Africa* and *America*.

4thly, In *America* the most Part of the *North* Continent, with the Islands of *Jamaica*, *Bahama*, *Bermudas*, some of the *Barlovento*, as *Barbadoes*, &c.

5thly, And by the Treaty made at *Utrecht*, the *English* are possessed of *Hudson's Bay* and *Streights*, of the Island of *St. Christophers* entirely, of *Nova Scotia*, alias *Acadia* *Newfoundland*, with some of the adjacent Islands, with the Town and Castle of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, with the Island of *Minorca*.

Vide. The last Part of this *Geography*; where you will find every thing there specify'd.

27. Q. And their Pretensions? *Pretensions.*

A. 1st, The whole Kingdom of *France*, for *Edward II.* marrying *Isabella*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *France*, *Edward III.* their Son claimed that Succession after the death of his Grandfather, who dy'd without Male Issue, and alledged for Example, the Kings *Pepin*, *Charlemain*, *Robert* and *Hugh Capets*, who succeeded to that Crown, because of their being of the Royal Blood, though by the Mother's Side.

2dly, The Provinces of *Guienne*, *Poitou*, &c. by *Eleanor* Daughter of *William IX.* Duke of *Guiene*, whom *Lewis VII.* King of *France* repudiated; but she to be revenged of that Affront, married the most powerful of his Enemies, viz. to *Henry II.* King of *England*, and she brought him the Inheritance of her Father's Lands, with those of her Uncle *Raymond*, Earl of *Toulouse* and *Languedoc*.

3dly, The Dominion over some Parts of the *Western Ocean*, whence all Men born on that Part of the Ocean, are look'd upon as *Englishmen* born.

4thly, The Kingdom of *Jerusalem* from 1190. when *Richard* King of *England* went with *Philip Augustus* King of *France* to conquer the *Holy-Land*, in his Journey thither, he seized

on the Isle of *Cyprus*, which he gave to *Guy of Lusignan*, for his Pretence to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

5thly, The Islands *Isabella*, and *St. Domingo*, as depending upon *Virginia*, and tho' the *Spaniards* have seized on them with *Florida*, yet the *English*, by their Protestation in 1656. have preserved their Titles thereto.

6thly, The Country and Town of *Bantam* in the *East-Indies*; which the *Dutch* have appropriated to themselves from 1682, tho' the Trade till then was common betwix the two Nations.

28. Q. What is the Government of *Eng-
Government. Land?*

A. As it is undeniable that the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government, *Salus Populi Suprema Lex*; so it is certain that the Government of *Great-Britain*, is admirably well framed for that End, being limited in such a Manner as secures the Peoples Liberty, without rendring the King little: 'Tis a mix'd Government of Monarchy in the King, of *Aristocracy* in the Lords, and of *Democracy* in the Commons. Here the King makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the Lords keep up their State, and the Commons preserve their Liberties, and they are all Three a Check upon one another. *England* has not been always so govern'd; but certain it is, that before the coming of the *Romans* into *England*, there were Kings in this Country, and there have always been ever since, except during some few Years in the Middle of the last Century, in *Oliver's* Time; but after his Death it was manifestly proved that the *English* are more inclin'd to live under a Monarchical than Republican Government; however, in order to be acquainted with the *English* Government, it is necessary to premise something, 1. About the King; 2. About the Parliament; and, 3. About the Laws and Judicial Courts of this Kingdom: Each of them differing very much from those of other Countries.

29. Q. What are the chief Prerogatives of the Kings of *Great-Britain*?

A. The King has all the Ensigns of Royalty, as the Crown, Scepter, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, Sword of State, and Holy Unction; secondly, all the Marks of Sovereignty, such as the Power of making Treaties and Leagues with foreign States, making Peace, or War, sending and receiving Embassadors, conferring Titles of Honour, creating of Magistrates, calling, adjourning, pro-
guing

going and dissolving the Parliament, of which he is Head, and the Bills are invalid without his Royal Assent. He has the Choice and Nomination of all Councillors, Officers of State, Judges, and of all Commanders in War. To him belongs the Power of executing and causing People to observe Laws, and no Subject has here, as in *France*, high, mean, or low, Jurisdiction. And in Point of Punishment (except in an Impeachment by the Commons) he may either pardon the Offence, or alleviate the Punishment, after Sentence is passed according to Law. By his Letters Patents he may erect new Bishopricks, Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Fairs, Markets, &c. The King is also the Supream Head of the Church, as he is of the State, and has alone the Patronage of all Bishopricks (and many Livings) and none can be chosen Bishop but whom he nominates in his *Conse d'Elire*, and there lies no Appeal from him, as from some States beyond Sea, either to the Pope, or Emperor. The very imagining, or intending the King's Death, proved by an Overt Act, is High Treason by Law. And tho' a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non compos mentis*, cannot commit Felony, or any Treason by Law, yet if, during his Idiocy, or Lunacy, he kills, or goes about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor. And so great a Respect is paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State, as in the House of Lords, &c. All People at their first Address kneel to him; and he is at all times serv'd by People on their Knees. He has also a great and splendid Court: His Officers have as great, and perhaps greater Sallaries than those of several other *European* Courts, not even *France* excepted. But by several Acts of Parliament, (especially by that regulating the Succession) the King of *England* cannot do many Things which other Kings may, yet, notwithstanding that limited Power, he has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the *Happiness of his People the End of his Government*: In a Word, the King of *Great-Britain* cannot do any harm to his Subjects, but he may do them as much good as any other Prince can to his People.

30. Q. And who is now King of this Country?

A. George Lewis, born May 28. 1660. Son to Ernest Augustus I. Elector of *Hanover*, *Genealogy*. born Nov. 20. 1629. and died Jan. 23. 1698. and of Sophia, Daughter to Frederick V. Elector *Palatine*, elected King of *Bohemia*. The Princess Sophia was born

Octob. 13. 1630. marry'd in 1650. and died June 8. 1712.
 Her Mother was *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *James I.*
 King of *Great-Britain*. King *George* succeeded *Queen Anne*,
 and was proclaim'd King at *London*, *Aug. 1. 1714.* In
 1682. he married *Sophia Dorothea*, Daughter to his Uncle
George William, Duke of *Zell*; she was born *Feb. 15. 1666.*
 Their Marriage was disannul'd by the Consistory of *Hanover*,
Dec. 28. 1694. and she now lives in the Castle of *Alen*. The
 King has had Issue by her,

1. *George Augustus*, Prince of *Wales*, born *Octob. 30. 1683.*
 and marry'd *Sept. 2. 1705.* to *Wilhelmina Dorothea*, Daughter
 of *John Frederick*, Margrave of *Anspach*; she was born
March 1. 1683. Their Issue are, 1. *Frederick Lewis*, Duke
 of *Gloucester*, born *Jan. 19. 1706.* 2. *Princess Anne*,
 born *Octob. 22. 1709.* 3. *Princess Amelia Sophia Eleonora*,
 born *May 30. 1711.* 4. The *Princess Carolina Elizabeth*,
 born *May 30. 1713.* And, 5. *Prince George William*, born
 at *London* in 1726.

II. *Sophia Dorothea*, born *March 16. 1687.* and marry'd
Nov. 28. 1707. to *Frederick William*, the present King of
Prussia.

The King had several Brothers, but most Part of them were
 killed in the late Wars: Those surviving are, *Maximilian*
William, born *Dec. 14. 1666.* now Field-Mareschal, Lieute-
 nant General of the Emperor's Armys; and *Ernest Augustus*,
 born *Sept. 17. 1714.* now Duke of *York*, and Bishop of
Osnabrug.
 See Lower Saxony.

21. Q. What is the King's Titles?

A. *George Lewis*, by the Grace of God,
 King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*,
 Defender of the Faith; which last Title was given by Pope
Leo XI. to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against
Luther: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parlia-
 ment, the King being look'd upon as Defender of the ancient
 Catholick and Apostolick Faith professed in this Island.

Ever since *Edw. I.* the eldest Son of the King
 Prince of *England*, has always been made Prince of
Wales; but by Birth he is Earl of *Chaster* and
Flint, and Duke of *Cornwall*; and tho' a Subject, yet he is
 so sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is High-Treason to
 imagine his Death, or violate his Wife: He has from the
 King, or Parliament, the yearly Allowance of 100000*l.*
 The King's eldest Brother is always made Duke of *York*; but
 he,

he, and the younger Sons of *England*, have no Appennages, but depend altogether upon the King's Courtesy for Honours, and Revenues. They are indeed by Birth, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, Councillors of State, in order to make them fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. The Daughters are called Princesses, and to attempt the Violation of their Chastity is High-Treason. The Title of Royal Highness is common to all the King's Children: All other Subjects must be uncover'd in their Presence, and are to kneel when admitted to kiss their Hands. They are also serv'd on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present. Lastly, All Princes and Princesses of the Royal Blood being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*. I conclude with the Succession, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; and when the Male Issue is extinct, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; in Default of a Son, to the Brother and his Heirs; and in Default of a Brother, to his Sister, and her Heirs: Upon this Score the Monarchy of *Great-Britain* is accounted Hereditary, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of kin to the deceas'd Sovereign (tho' born out of the Dominions of *Great-Britain*) taking Possession of the Crown before any Proclamation, or Coronation, unless it be otherwise order'd by the Parliament.

32. Q. What is the King's Revenue?

A. The Charge of the Crown in time of *King's Re-* Peace, is computed to be 600000 *l. per Ann. venue.* besides extraordinary Expences; which are all provided by the Parliament: So that the Sum of 700000 *l. per Annum* is settled upon His Majesty during his Life, for the better Support of His Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and a 100000 *l.* is to be given to the Prince of *Wales* for the Maintenance of his Royal Highness's Household. During the late Wars the Parliament granted the late Queen such Aids and Subsidies as enabled her Majesty to carry it on with Success; which publick Aids have sometimes amounted to above five Millions a Year, chiefly rais'd by the Aid of 4*s.* in the Pound on Land, &c. and of the Customs and Excise: The yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed to be ten Millions; and that of Houses, not lett with Lands, two Millions; besides what is got by Trade, and the prodigious Wealth in Jewels, Plate, Hoards of Money, rich Moveables, Merchandize, &c.

Forces.

33. Q. What are the King's Forces?

A. He has about 6000 Guards the most Part Foot, and about 3000 Men for *England*, and 3000 for *Scotland* according to Act of Parliament made: But the Forces that are at present in *Great-Britain*, amounts to about 14000 Men, and about 10000 in *Ireland*. And in case of need, *Great-Britain* can raise above 200000 Foot and 50000 Horse; for in the Reign of *Charles I.* when his Subjects destroy'd one another (like those of *Cadmus*) with too fatal an inveteracy, 200000 Foot and 50000 Horse, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides; the standing Militia or Trained-Bands only in *England* and *Wales*, are computed to be near 200000, the Horse and Foot both comprehended. There are several Arsenals or Store-Houses for Arms at *London*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Windsor-Castle*, &c. Of which the Tower of *London* is the Chief, containing a noble Arsenal, capable to arm at least 60000 Men, with a Train of 60 Pieces of Brass Ordinance ready mounted, besides several Mortars with necessary Furniture. The Naval Strength consists of near 200 Men of War, being all of them, as it were so many moving Castles, the best and strongest in the World; besides Yachts, Fire-Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantine, Store-Ships, Hulks, and Hoys.

The King resides commonly at *St. James's Palace*, but there are other Royal Palaces, as *Somerset-House*, *Kensington*, *Hampton-Court*, and *Windsor*.

34. Q. What do you call the *British Parliament*.

A. It is a High-Court, vested with a Legislative Power, and in which the grand Concerns of the whole Nation are debated. This august Assembly consists of two Houses, viz. the House of Lords and the House of Commons; the first consists of all the Peers Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm of *England*, qualify'd to sit in the House, with the 16 Peers, chosen by the *Scotch* Peers out of their Body since the Union. The Number of Peers is not fixed, because some are under Age, others Papists, and some are created by the King when he thinks fit; there are now 26 Dukes, 82 Earls, 14 Viscounts, 68 Barons, and 27 Bishops. As for the Members of the House of Commons there are 558 in Number, called either Knights of the Shires, when chosen by the Freeholders of the County, or Citizens when standing for Cities, and Burgesses for Towns, and Boroughs privileged

privileged to send one or two Members to the Parliament: These including the 45 Commoners chosen in the several Shires and Boroughs of *Scotland*, do represent the whole People of *Great-Britain*; without Concurrence and Consent of these two Houses, the King cannot make or annul any Law, nor levy any Taxes, &c. nor pardon any one impeached by the Commons.

35. Q. But methinks the Power and Privilege of these two Houses, are something different and distinct from one another?

A. The Lords have the Privilege not only of making and repealing Laws, but also of judging of Controversies in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, of putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates in illegal or erroneous Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in Chancery, &c. and if by Reason of Sickness, or any other necessary Business, they cannot appear, then they make some other Lords their Proxies to vote in their stead, after a Licence obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their Absence. The Commons have also a joint Power of making and repealing Laws, they have also their negative Voice, and the Privilege of supplicating and of proposing Laws, of impeaching publick Delinquents, even the highest Lord of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal; but the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons. The Members of both these two Houses may during their Sitting, have a free Access to his Majesty, Freedom of Speech in their House; and be as well as their Servants free from Arrest: They don't pay any thing for the Postage of Letters directed to, or superscribed by them. In a Word, 'tis a common saying, *That a Parliament can do any thing*; which is to be understood thus, viz. that both Houses together, with the Royal Assent, can do any thing that is not repugnant to common Justice; they may revive or abrogate old Laws and make new ones, settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights concerning which there is no Law made, appoint Taxes, naturalize Aliens, legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or a Minor) to be of full Age, attain a Man of Treason, either alive or after his death, condemn, or acquit those who are try'd by them, give the most free Pardons, restore in Blood and Name, &c. But how great soever the Power of King and Parliament may be, yet they cannot restrain future Parliaments.

liaments; for a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former, in the whole or any Part thereof, notwithstanding any Words of restraint Prohibition, or Penalty in the former.

36. Q. But is there no other Court of Judicature?

A. Yes; several others, especially that of the King's Bench, the Court of Common-Pleas, the High Court of Chancery, the Exchequer, the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster, &c. the Ecclesiastical Courts in Subordination to the Archbishop of Canterbury are, the Courts of Archies, of Audience, of Faculties, of Peculiars, and the Prerogative-Court; besides for the Ease and Welfare of the Subjects, the King Administers Justice by his Itinerant Judges, and that in their Circuit through the whole Kingdom of England twice a Year, viz. presently after *Hilary* and *Trinity* Terms. In these Courts commonly called *Affizes*, both civil and criminal Causes are judged, and that not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges, (as in other Countries) but by a Jury of 12 Men; and in criminal Matters, no one is condemned without the Confession of the Party, or Proof of the Crime, on the Oath of two credible Witnesses; and even then he must be brought in guilty by the unanimous Consent of the Jury: And for the better governing of and keeping the King's Peace in particular Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs, and Villages of this Realm: Counties have their respective Courts, Lord-Lieutenants, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace; Hundreds have their Bailiffs, High-Constables, and Petty-Constables: Cities their Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. Boroughs and Towns incorporate, have either a Mayor or two Bailiffs, or a Portreeve, who in Power are the same with Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Office, are Justices of the Peace within their own Liberties. Lastly, Villages are in subjection to the Lord of the Mannor, under whom is the Constable, or Headborough, to keep the Peace, apprehend Offenders, and bring them before the Justice: In a Word, of such an admirable Constitution is the *English* Government, that no Nation whatsoever can justly pretend to such a Model, and no People in the World may live more happy if they please; so that it may be justly affirmed of them, what the Poet says in another Case, only with change of Person.

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Anglicenas!

37. Q. As the Britons enjoy a great many Privileges peculiar to themselves, I should be glad to hear something of their Laws, which are certainly the Foundation of them. Laws.

A. The Laws of *England* are the Foundation of its Government, by which the King is to rule, and the People to submit. I begin with the Common Law, that is to say, the common Customs of the Nation, which in process of Time have obtain'd the force of Laws; 'tis a summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, to which *William the Conqueror* having added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, caus'd them all to be written in his own *Norman* Dialect, and in which they have continued ever since. 2dly, The Statute Laws made from Time to Time by King and Parliament, as occasion requires, when the common Law is deficient, or thought to be so. 3dly, The Martial Laws which concern only Soldiers and Mariners in Time of actual War (or also in Time of Peace, if so enacted by Parliament.) 4thly, The Forest Laws concerning Forests, by which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a Deer may be arrested, as if he had taken it. 5thly, The Civil Law made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Mareschal's Court, and in Treaties with *Foreign* Princes, this is the Law of Nations which is look'd upon as resulting from the common Reason of Mankind, and is made Use of in Cases where Common and Statute Laws take no Cognizance. 6thly, The Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron* concerning Sea Affairs, have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law. 7thly, The Canon Law which takes Place in Matters meerly relating to Religion, and is so called from such Canons or Rules of General Councils, or *English* Synods, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*, by which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction; so far as the said Canons are consonant to the Holy Writings, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. 8thly, But Lastly, There are the Municipal, or By Laws, peculiar to Corporations, and such as the Magistrates of a Town may make, by Vertue of the King's Charter for the Benefit of the Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Land.

38. Q. And what have you to say about the *English* Nobility? *English*
Nobility.

A. By Nobility is here meant the Temporal and Spiritual Peers of the Realm, only who are Lords of Parliament,

Parliament. Of whom there are these five Degrees.

1 Duke, 3 Earls, 5 Bishops, and
2 Marquisses, 4 Viscounts, Barons,

made so by the King by Patent, and some other Formalities; and they have their Rank according to the Date of their Patents; the Ladies keep amongst them, the Rank of their Husbands: A *Scotch* Nobleman gives Place to the *English* of his Rank. But there are some high Officers, who by Vertue of their Office preceed even all Dukes who are not of the Royal Blood, such as the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, the Archbishop of *York*, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the Privy Council, and the Lord Privy Seal; and others who take Place, only of all those of equal Degree with themselves, such as the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, the Earl *Mareschal*, the Lord High Admiral, and the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

The Nobility of *England* enjoys several considerable Privileges; as,

1st, They are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors; therefore a Peer cannot be outlaw'd in any Civil Action; and no Attachment lies against his Person; but Execution may be taken upon his Goods and Lands.

2^{dly}, None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but for want of Male Issue, (except where the Patent extends to Issue Female, as some times it does) or else for some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to its Blood but by Parliament.

3^{dly}, In criminal Causes they are try'd by their Peers, who give in their Verdict not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour.

4^{thly}, To secure the Honour of, or prevent raising of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officers of the Realm, by false Reports, there is an express Law called *Scandalum Magnatum*, whereby any Man convicted of a false and scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

5^{thly}, Upon any great Tryal in any Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court and sit covered.

6^{thly}, The Members of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, are mostly Peers; and all the Knights of the Garter,

ter, and the nine great Officers are always Noblemen. These nine Officers are, 1st, The Lord High Steward of *England*, an Officer indeed so great, and whose Power was esteemed so exorbitant, that it has been discontinued ever since the Days of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, and is now conferred by the King upon some of the chief Peers, only *pro illa vice*, as at the King's Coronation, or the Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm for Treason, Felony, &c. 2^{dly}, The Lord Chancellor, whose Office is to keep the King's great Seal, to moderate the Rigour of the Law in judging according to Equity, and not according to the common Law; he also disposeth of all Ecclesiastical Livings in the King's Gift, if valued under 20 Pounds a Year in the King's Book: If there is no Chancellor, then the Lord Keeper is the same in Authority, Power and Precedency, only different by Patent. 3^{dly}, The Lord High Treasurer, whose Office is to take care of all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*, as also to cheque all Officers employed in collecting the same, and such like; this Office is frequently executed by several Persons conjointly in Commission, (termed Lords of the Treasury.) 4^{thly}, The Lord President of the Council, whose Office is to attend upon the King, and to summon the Council to propose Business at the Council Table, and then to Report to His Majesty the several Transactions of the Board. 5^{thly}, The Lord Privy Seal, whose Office is to pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*, as also divers other Matters of smaller Moment, which do not pass the Great Seal: But this Seal is never to be affixed to any Grant without good Warrant under the King's Privy Signet, nor even with such Warrant, if the thing granted be against Law or Custom, untill the King be first acquainted therewith. 6^{thly}, The Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, whose Office is to bring the King's Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths, on the Coronation Day, to put on the King's Apparel that Morning, to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linnen, which are to be used by the King on that occasion, likewise the Sword and Scabbard; as also the Gold, (to be offered by the King) together with the Royal Robe and Crown; to undress and attire the King with his Royal Robes, to serve him that Day with Water, to wash his Hands before and after Dinner. 7^{thly}, The Lord High Constable of *England*, an Officer whose Power is so great, that it was thought inconvenient to lodge the same in a Subject, since the Year 1521, and is conferred on
some

some of the chief Peers, *pro renata*, as in a Coronation Day, or on solemn Tryals by Combat. His Office is now almost the same with the Earl *Mareschal's*, who, 8thly, is to take Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, to determine Contracts concerning Deeds of Arms out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters touching Wars within the Realm, which the common Law can't determine. The ninth great Officer is the Lord High Admiral of *England*, whose Trust and Honour is so great, that this Office has been usually given either to some Prince of the Royal Blood, or to one of the chief Peers; to him is committed the Management of all Sea Affairs, the Government of the King's Navy, decisive Power in all Maritim Causes, as well Civil as Criminal ones. He also commissionates Vice Admirals, Rear Admirals, Sea Captains, &c. and enjoys a great many fine Privileges. This Office is commonly executed by several Commissioners termed Lords of the Admiralty.

Now as for the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, though their Sons, Daughters, as well as the eldest Son, and all the Daughters of an Earl be called Lords and Ladies, and some times have the Title of Marquis, or Earl, Viscount, or Baron of such a Place, yet they are by the Laws of the Realm look'd upon only as Esquires of the first Rank, and are consequently tried by Juries and not by the Peers of the Realm, but yet they keep this Rank among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dukes, | 4. Privy Councillors, |
| 2. Marquisses, | 2. Judges, |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes, | 3. Masters in Chancery, |
| 4. Earls, | 4. Viscounts younger Sons, |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marquisses, | 5. Barons younger Sons, |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes, | 6. Knights of the Garter, |
| 7. Viscounts, | 7. Knights, Bannerets, |
| 8. Eldest Sons of Earls, | 8. Baronets, |
| 9. Younger Sons of Mar- | 9. Knights of the Bath, |
| quisses, | 10. Knights Batchelors, |
| 10. Barons, | 11. Colonels, |
| 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts, | 12. Serjeants at Law, |
| 12. Younger Sons of Earls, | 13. Doctors, and |
| 13. Eldest Sons of Barons, | 14. Esquires. |

As for Nobility among Women, it is of three Sorts, *viz.* by Creation, Descent and Marriage: The King may create Ladies to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses; but Noblewomen

Noblewomen by Descent, are those who for want of Male Issue in the Family, have the Honour of Peerage devolved upon them, if it be so expressed in the Patent: Of these two sorts there are but very few in *England*, for the greatest Number of *English* Noblewomen, is of those who enjoy that Privilege by marrying a Peer of the Realm; a Noblewoman by Descent or Creation, though marrying a Husband who is not Noble, keeps nevertheless her Dignity by Law, and is still called by her Title. And though her Husband becomes by Marriage Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him, but both her Honour and Estate descends to her eldest Son if she has any; but when a Noblewoman by Marriage happens to marry another Husband, who is not Noble, she looses her Honour and Privileges by Law, though by Courtesie she be still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of the first Husband. Noblewomen in the Eyes of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be try'd by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour, and Respect, as their Husbands, only they cannot according to the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *Scandalum Magnatum*.

40. Q. But is there in *England* no Degrees of Nobility beneath a Baron?

Inferiour

A. The Law of *England* contrary to the *Nobility* Laws and Customs of other Countries calleth none Noble under a Baron; so that not only all Baronets, &c. but also the Sons of Noblemen, are by our Law reckoned among the Commons; yet to distinguish them from meer Plebeians, we shall call them the Lower Nobility, we call properly Plebeians, all those who get their Livelyhood either in a mechanick or servile Way, as ordinary Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferiour Servants, Labourers, &c. and even there is a middle sort between a Gentleman and these, *viz.* Yeomen, Freeholders, and Copyholders.

Now under the Lower Nobility we comprehend 1st, The Knights of the Garter of St. George, which was instituted in 1350 by the great Hero of that Age *Edward III.* who conquered *France* and *Scotland*, and took their Kings Prisoners: This Honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, and 24 Knights Companions.

2^{dly}, The Knights Bannerets were made under the King's Banner or Standard, display'd in the Royal Army in open War, and the King, or Prince of *Wales*, personally present: Of this sort there are none in *England*.

2^{dly}, The

3dly, The Baronets are now reckoned the first among the Gentry, and this is the lowest Honour that is Hereditary, and first instituted in 1611 by *James I.* who limited their Number to 200, but his Successors have not ty'd themselves to that Rule, for now there are above 700 of them. To be qualify'd for it, one must be a Gentleman born, of good Reputation, and of 1000 *l. per Annum.* He must also pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot Soldiers three Years at 8 *d.* a Day, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which amounts to 1100 *l.* so that including the Fees, the whole charge is about 1200 *l.*

4thly, Knights of the Bath, so called from their bathing, used before they were created. The first of this sort were made by *Henry IV.* in 1399. they are commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or at the Creation of a Prince of *Wales*; they wear a Scarlet Ribbon beltwise; there are now but very few left of this Order.

5thly, Knights Batchelors are the most common, and therefore the less esteemed. All these several sorts of Knights enjoy some Privileges, but they are of no great Consequence; the Title of Sir, is commonly prefixed to their Christian Name, and their Wives bear the Title of Ladies, which gives them the Precedency of Esquires and Gentlemens Wives.

6thly, Esquire in Latin *Armigeri*, or *Scutigeri* (either because they were wont to wear a Shield before the Prince in Time of War, or before the better sort of Nobility, or else perhaps because they bear a Coat of Arms, as Ensigns of their Descent) are first of all Viscounts eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons, with the eldest Sons of Knights, and their eldest Sons for ever; and by the common Law of the Land, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses, and Dukes, are Esquires, and no more. There are also Esquires created by the King, and by putting about their Necks a Collar of *Ss's*, and bestowing upon them a Pair of Silver Spurs, 2. Divers Persons that are in superior publick Offices for King or State, are reputed Esquires, as Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; also Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors at Law, Divinity, and Physick; although none of them really are such. Lastly, Many Gentlemen who keep Coaches and live out of their Revenues, are called Esquires.

: Gentlemen properly so called, are those who being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms without any particular

ticular Title ; in short the Title of Gentlemen is commonly given in *England* to all those that distinguish themselves from the common sort of People, by a genteel Garb, good Air, Education, Learning, or Wealth.

The Wealth and Revenue of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* is very considerable. The Nobility ever since the Reign of *Henry VIII.* have been accounted richer in Land than any neighbouring Nation, and we may say that one with another they have almost 8000 *l.* yearly, 700 Barons 2000 *l.* 1400 Knights 1000 *l.* 6000 Esquires and Gentlemen 600 *l.* per Annum.

41. Q. And what have you to say about Clergy.
the *English* Clergy?

A. In *England* are 2 Archbishops, 24 Bishops, 26 Deans of Cathedrals, or Collegiate Churches, 60 Arch-Deacons, 544 Prebendaries, many Rural Deans, and about 9700 Rectors and Vicars, besides Curates, who for certain Stipends assist such Rectors or Vicars, as have the Care of more Churches than one. The Clergy enjoy a great many Privileges, and have a Convocation something like the Parliament, divided into the Upper and Lower House of Convocation; in the Upper are the Archbishops and Bishops, and in the Lower all the Deans and Arch-Deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of each Diocese. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Primate of all *England*; whereas that of *York* is only Primate of *England*; but they are both Stiled Most Reverend, and Honoured (as Dukes are) with the Title of Grace. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first Peer of the Realm next to the Royal Family, and takes Place not only of Dukes, but also of the greatest Officers of the Crown; nor do any of these, except the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, step in between his Grace and the Archbishop of *York*: The Bishops have many Prerogatives, and hold several Courts to decide all Differences in Ecclesiastical Matters; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has about 10000 *l.* a Year, and that of *York* above 4000 *l.* next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, have always the Precedency, and all other Bishops according to the Priority of their Consecration, these three with the Bishops of *Ely*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Worcester*, have very good Revenues, but the Bishoprick of *Winchester* is counted the Richest in *England*, being worth about 8000 *l.* Yearly though not valued at half that in the King's Books, the other have about 1000 *l.* one with another, except *Rocheſter*,
G *Bristol*,

Bristol, and those in *Wales*, whose Incomes are so small, that the Bishops are usually provided with some good Livings besides; there are Livings of a very good Income, but the greatest Number of Rectors, and Vicars, have scarce wherewithal to maintain themselves and Families.

Bishopricks. Under the Archbishop of *Canterbury* are,

<i>London,</i>	<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Norwich,</i>	} In <i>Wales</i>
<i>Winchester,</i>	<i>Worcester,</i>	<i>Gloucester,</i>	
<i>Ely,</i>	<i>Bath and Wells,</i>	<i>Oxford,</i>	
<i>Lincoln,</i>	<i>Salisbury,</i>	<i>Peterborough,</i>	
<i>Litchfield</i>	<i>Exeter,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>	
<i>& Coventry,</i>	<i>Chichester,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>	
		<i>St. David's,</i>	
		<i>Landaff,</i>	
		<i>St. Asaph,</i>	
		<i>Bangor,</i>	

Under the Archbishop of *York* are,

Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the Bishops of the Isle of *Man*, though no Peer of the Realm. The Universities are *Oxford* and *Cambridge* with a great Number of Colleges, and Schools, erected in several other Towns.

42. Q. And what do you say of the Religion of the *English*?

A. In former Times the ancient *Britons* were govern'd by their *Druids*, and had the same Religion as the Ancient *Gauls*. But Christianity soon flourish'd here, and spread all over this Island. But when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possess'd of it, the Natives were forc'd to take Shelter upon the Mountains of *Wales*, and the Christian Faith fled away with them to, and this Country was again darkned with *Heathenism*. 'Tis observable, that the *Britons* had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*, till about the End of the Sixth Century, when *Austin* the Monk being sent by Pope *Gregory* the Great to preach the Gospel here, the *Saxons* were converted to the Christian Faith, and *Austin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but with the Proviso of being Subject to the Church of *Rome*. Thus the Church of *England* continu'd Subject to the *Roman* See, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstitions, till *Henry VIII.* being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assum'd the Power of the first Christian British Kings, and by that Means laid the Grounds for a Reformation, which was happily begun during the Reign of *Edward VI.* but stop-

ped under that of *Mary Tudor*, and firmly established under *Elizabeth*, by the Authority and Approbation of the three Estates of Parliament. In that Reformation they were not hurried by popular Opinions and Zeal, (as in other Countries) but proceeded in a more prudent and regular Method, resolving to separate no further from the Church of *Rome*, than she had separated from the Truth, embracing that excellent Advice of the Prophet *Jeremiah* 6. v. 16. *Stand ye in the Ways and see, and as for the old Paths, where is the good Way, walk therein.* The Doctrine of this Church thus refined is briefly summed up in the 39 Articles, and Book of *Homilies*, whose Foundation is upon the Holy Scriptures: The Discipline and Worship whereof are to be seen in the *Liturgy*, and Book of *Canons*; all which, when seriously weighed and considered by a judicious and impartial Mind, it will be found that this National Church is for certain the exactest of all the Reformed Churches, and comes nearest to the Primitive Pattern of any in Christendom; for her Doctrine is intirely built upon the Prophets and Apostles; her Government rightly considered is truly Apostolical; her *Liturgy* is a noble Extract from the best of the Primitive Forms; her Ceremonies are only such as are consistent with Decency and Devotion: In a Word, the Church of *England* doth firmly hold and maintain the whole Body of the true *Catholick* Faith, according to the Holy Scriptures, and the four first General Councils; so that her Sons may truly say in the Words of an ancient Father, *In eâ Regulâ incedimus, quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli à Christo, & Christus à Deo accepit*: And I cannot help wondering how there are so many *Dissenters* that have separated themselves from that Orthodox Church, keeping her Fundamentals, but renouncing both her Discipline and Rites; the most considerable of them are the *Presbyterians*, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by Presbyters or Elders. These come nearest in Point of Doctrine to the Church of *England*. The *Independants*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because each Congregation amongst them governs itself independently from all others. The *Anabaptists* from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, or rather from their putting off Baptism till arrived at the Age of Discretion, for they are against *Pædo-Baptism*, or Baptizing of Children. The *Quakers*, so called from their former Way of quaking and groaning at their Meetings, when they were waiting for the Spirit; they own the Trinity, and that the Apostles and Prophets were

divinely inspired; but they reject all Ministerial Ordinances, use no Sacrament, and pretend to a Light within, that leads them to the Way of Truth. In Civil Matters, they would have all Men equal, and think all Oaths unlawful; therefore they use only Yea or Nay to affirm, or deny a Thing, they ridicule the Civility of the Hat, and their Way is to Thou all Men without Distinction; they affect Plainness in their Garb, but in the Way of Trade they are as subtle as any. There are a great many other *Dissenters*, but whose Sects are not so considerable; All *Dissenters* use such a Preciseness and Strictness of Discipline, as keeps up their Party in a great Measure; and 'tis observable, how great an influence Education has upon People, which makes the Men of the *Anglican* Church and *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different Climates; the first have generally a free and genteel Way with them, the *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserved, one side is generally open handed, and the other close fist'd, the first most inclined to Profuteness and Gallantry, and the other to Penuriousness. I could wish the first less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keep a fair and decent Out-side, however they be within. In short, of all *Protestants*, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the Lord's Day, and fall (especially the *Presbyterians*) little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbaths; and it is observable, that of every particular Sect which is not Pre-dominant in a Country, the Professors thereof live outwardly more strictly than others do.

43. Q. What are the Advantages of *England's* land?
Advantages. A. 1. It is a great, rich and powerful Kingdom.
 2. Separated by the Sea from other Countries, so that it cannot be attacked by other Nations, but with great Trouble and Danger; and, on the contrary, the *English* may easily and probably with Success attack other Countries. 3. This Island is very convenient for Trade, being so situated upon a Streight, that Ships going either *East* or *West*, are obliged to pass through it. 4. And besides a safe and deep Coast, which is as it were an universal Harbour, there are also many Seaports and Havens, artificial and natural, so that the *English* by their Situation can extend their Trade into all Parts of the World, and if they be not sole Masters of the Trade, no other Nation is able to dispute it with them but the *Dutch*. 5. Another thing contributes also very much

to enrich *England*, viz. the Raw Silks they bring from other Countries, and which they export when they are wrought and changed into Stuffs; the same thing they observe about their Wool, and even it is a Capital Crime for any Man to export it unwrought; for if the *French* or *Dutch* could have the *English* Wool with Ease, there is no doubt but they would export a great Quantity, whereby great Numbers of *English* Families would be impoverished, who now live very handsomely; for as the *French* and *Dutch* Journey-men have not so great Wages, and are more diligent than the *English*, it is certain that few People would buy from *England*, what they might have cheaper, and as good, and as fine, in *France* or *Holland*.

44. Q. But were things always on this footing?

A. No; for before *Henry VII.* the most Part of the *English* Wool, was exported into the *Netherlands*, where the People of those Countries wove it into several Sorts of Stuffs, whereby that Country became very rich; but *Henry* considering that his Subjects might as well improve this Branch of Trade to their Advantage as *Foreigners*; and moreover that better Cloth might be made in *England* than in other Countries, because the Fullers-Earth is here very good, he established the Woollen Cloth Manufacture in his Kingdom, which from that Time is very much increased and improved, by Reason that during the Troubles of the Low Countries, many Clothiers retired into *England*, and because they have found out the Way to have *Spanish* Wool, which being mixed with the *English*, renders the Cloth even finer.

45. Q. But is there no other thing that renders *England* rich?

A. Yes, viz. the Liberty of Conscience granted and allowed to every Nation, whereby great Numbers of *Foreigners* are invited to come and Trade here sooner than in *Spain* and other Countries, where Liberty of Conscience is not allowed. 2. No *European* Country can boast of having such a good Form of Government. The Property of Chattels and Goods being not precarious as in other Countries; so that when a Man by his Industry gets an Estate, his Children if he please, and not his Lord, shall inherit it. 3. Another thing which contributes very much to the enriching of *England* is, that it is forbidden to carry away above 10*l.* in Specie. 4. No Oak must be exported, which is very good for building of Ships, as not being apt to split, when Cannon Balls pierce it. Nevertheless, during the Reign of *Charles II.* who was always

ways in want of Money, the *French* had some to build Ships with, which proved more fatal than any of their Vessels to the *English* during the last Wars.

Defect. 46. Q. And what are the Defects of *England*?

A. One thing is very prejudicial to their Trade, viz. that they eat a great Quantity of Meat, and are naturally too much addicted to Ease; they are obliged to put on board their Ships, as many more Men and Provisions as the *Dutch*. 2. Tho' the *English* are very fond of Money, and consequently easy to be bribed, yet they despise a moderate Gain; whereas the *Dutch* being content with a reasonable Advantage, get more Goods to be transported from one Place to another, than the *English*. 3. Though the Plague was formerly so frequent in *England* as to return every 30 or 40 Years, and though by the goodness of Providence, it has not been visited with that contagious Distemper above this 60 Years, by Reason that the Houses are better built for receiving fresh Air, and that the Streets are kept cleaner and not built so close, yet the *English* are very much subject to some particular Diseases, especially the Rickets, the Scurvy, and the Consumption; the first incident to Children, the Scurvy to most People more or less, and the Consumption to many; all of them proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air, the Rickets from its Moistness, the Scurvy from its Saltness, and the Consumption from its Grossness and from the too fast living of People, wherefore it is very common at *London*; for here the two thirds of Men and Women die a Sacrifice either to *Bacchus*, or *Venus*. There is perhaps no Country where Rheums and Coughs are more predominant, especially in the Winter, which are often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented: Agues and Rheumatisms are also very rife, especially near the Sea; but Fevers and Bloody-Fluxes are not so frequent here, as in other more hot Countries. From the Gout, Gravel, Stone, Cholick, Small-Pox, and other Diseases, *England* is not more (perhaps not so) free as other Nations, but Surfeits are more frequent; the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites. As they are also very prone to Melancholly, they often dispatch themselves, and with the greater Freedom, because the Death of those *Suicides* is not attended with all the shameful Circumstances as in other Countries. Lastly, Law Suits are here a very common Distemper, which by the great Number of Lawyers are often spun to a great Length, to the prejudice of

of good Neighbourhood, if not to the utter Ruin of Families

47. Q. What is the Interest of England?

A. To keep itself in *Statu quo*, to enlarge *Interest*. the Trade, and maintain the Credit of the Nation, and to retrieve it if in any Ways diminished, and to keep a just Ballance betwixt the greatest Powers of Europe, and in order thereto to lay aside as King William said in his last Speech to the Parliament; *Those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken England*. Those Divisions very often proceed from Selfishness, but commonly from the Diversity of Religions, and the wild and petulant Temper of the Nation, naturally addicted to Changes and Revolutions, especially when they see or suspect that their Liberties, (whereof they are, and that not without good Reason, extremely jealous) are like to be infringed. But when the King is courageous, wise, and moderate, when he maintains the Laws, makes himself easy to his Subjects, by excluding from the Ministry, hot, selfish, and turbulent Men, and when he lives in good Union with his Parliament, then the best Part of his People think nothing too much by way of Gratitude; but when the King tramples upon the Laws, aims at arbitrary Power, lets himself be governed by violent and unexperienced Men, by Favourites, who are for Extreames, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoil, then 'tis no Matter of Amazement if the Prince loseth the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure, and if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty; for 'tis an invaluable Treasure, and who can blame them for being jealous of it.

48. Q. Is England in any Danger from *England* other Nations? *has nothing*

A. Not very much; for as it is a Country *to be afraid* (together with Scotland) quite surrounded by *from* the Sea, it is impossible to make a Descent into it before the *English* Fleet be destroy'd; and even then it would be very difficult to land Troops sufficient to overcome so great a Number of *English*, as would oppose them; and who fighting, *pro focus & aris*, would prove an invincible Army; so that it is visible that the *English* need not be afraid of those Nations, who are not very powerful by Sea as well as by Land; wherefore they don't much trouble themselves about *Germany*, (except in case *Germany* of a War betwixt France and that Country,) *Poland* and other such Countries. *Poland*.

Barbary:

49. *Q.* Could not the *English* easily bridle the *Privateers* of *Barbary*?

A. Yes, and have destroy'd them a long while ago, but they let them alone purpose to hinder the *Hamburgers* and others from trading to the *Mediterranean*. *Portugal* is not in a Capacity to do any other Mischief to the *English*, but by stopping their Trade within its own Territories, which is very Advantageous to *England*; but on the other Side, it is the Interest of *Portugal* to seek for the Protection and Help of the *English* against *Spain*, *Holland*, or any other Nation that would attack them.

North.

50. *Q.* Do the Maritim Forces of the Northern Princes cause any Umbrage to *England*?

A. No, especially since those Nations are divided, and at continual Wars one with another: Nevertheless the *English* should not suffer any one of them to be absolute Master of the *Baltick*, nor let the *Danes*, or *Muscovites*, dispose of it according to their Pleasure: As for *Spain* it is to be considered that its Sea Forces are very much lessened; but neither would it turn to the Advantage of the *English* to enter into a War with *Spain*; for in that Case they would lose a good Branch of their Trade, and the *French*, or *Dutch*, who are very desirous of Monopolizing the whole Trade to themselves, would not fail to assist *Spain*, or stand Neuters, so that the *English* would loose considerably thereby, and would perhaps be obliged to maintain a War against those Nations. Moreover the *English* Trade to the *Levant*, *Turkey*, or other Places, might be very much annoy'd by the *Privateers* of *Biscay*, and *Majorca*, who during the War, *Cromwell* had with *Spain*, took as well as the *Privateers* of *Offend* and *Minorca*, a very considerable Number of *English* Prizes. Lastly, The *English* must do their utmost to prevent *Spain* falling into the Hands of the *French* King, and even of the *Emperor*; for if any of those two *Potentates* should be intirely Master of the *Spanish* Dominions, he would be too powerful.

Turkey:

51. *Q.* And what is the Interest of *England*, in Respect to *Turkey* and *Italy*?

A. Almost the same as with that of *Spain*, with this Difference nevertheless, that as the *English* could do little Harm to the *Turks*, the latter by seizing upon the *English*

English Factories in *Turkey*, would do them a great deal of Harm. The Princes of *Italy* will never molest the *English*, at least it is not their Interest to do it; and though the Land Forces of the *French* King be now stronger than those of *Great-Britain*, yet hitherto the *French* could never be a Match for the *English* at Sea: Nevertheless it is of the utmost concern for *Great-Britain* to keep a just Ballance betwixt the House of *Austria* and that of *Bourbon*, and especially to not suffer the *French* to seize upon the whole *Netherlands*; for in that Case their Sea Forces being thereby very much encreased, they might perhaps one Day undertake to make the same Irruptions into *England*, as the *English* did formerly into *France*.

Italy.

France.

52. Q. What is then the great Obstacle that hinders the *English* from being absolute Masters of the Sea Trade?

A. The *Dutch* who are not able to do any other Harm to *England*. But how great soever the desire of the *English* may be, to reign sole Masters of the Sea, yet it is not for their Interest to engage in a War for that purpose, because it has been observed, that ever since those two Nations have fought at Sea, the *Dutch* are become stronger, more courageous, and experienced. However, *France* is never better pleased than when those two Maritim Powers are at War with one another, for as she knows very well that they thereby destroy one anothers Fleet, she is as conscious that thereby her Strength at Sea increases: And so it must be no longer a Matter of Surprise, if the *French*, in order to kindle the Fire of Discord betwixt those two Nations, stand sometimes on one, and sometimes on the other Side, and if they happen to be in the Fight, they content themselves with seeing at a Distance, what will be the Event of the Battle.

Holland.

53. Q. Do you think that the other Nations would stand Neuter, if *Holland* was invaded by *England*, and let one of those Powers be sole Masters of Trade?

A. No; for though *France* be very desirous to see the Ruin of those two Powers, yet she would not have one conquer the other, and to me it seems a great deal better, that the *English* suffer the *Dutch* to carry on a free Trade, but on the other Side they must create them a great deal of Trouble to hinder them from increasing their Power, and do their utmost to increase their own Trade and Shipping. As for the Opinion of some in King *Charles II.* Reign, viz. That it would be an

an Advantage to England, if the united Provinces had been subdued by the French, nothing can be more ridiculous; for if the French should be possessed of Holland, and its Forces and Trade, then no Nation could be able to cope with them, and Great-Britain would at last fall under their Power and Dominion.

54. Q. What do you say of North-Britain?

Scotland.

A. It is the famous ancient *Caledonia*, and now called by the *English*, and its own Inhabitants, *Scotland*, not as some fondly imagine from *Scota* (Daughter to an *Egyptian Pharaoh*) but more probably from *Scoti*, or *Scythi*, a People of *Germany*, (over the Northern Parts of which the Name of *Scythia* did once prevail,) who seized on a Part of *Spain* next to *Ireland*, and from thence (*viz.* from *Biscay*) came into the

Western Parts of this Country, which is bounded on the South by *England*, from which it is divided thus; by the River *Tweed* on the Eastern Border, by *Cheviot Hills* in the middle Marches, and by the River *Forth* and *Solway* on the Western Border, on the North it is bounded by the *Deucalion Sea*, on the West by the *Irish Sea*, and on the East by the *German Ocean*.

55. Q. What is the chief Town?

Capital.

A. *Edinburgh*, about 300 Miles N. from *London*, 70 from *Carlisle*, 40 from *Berwick*, 240 N. E. from *Dublin*, Lat. 55 55. Long. 2 25. W. of *London*. It is an ancient and fine City, whose Houses are very high, and commonly built up with Hewn Stone; it is about a large Scots Mile in Length from the Castle to the Palace, above half a Mile from N. to S. and three Miles in Compass, it lies in a pleasant and well cultivated Country, which makes Provisions to be plentiful and cheap: The Parliament House is a stately, convenient, and large Structure, the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence in the Palace of *Holy-Rood House*. The Castle at the West End of the City is very ancient and strong both by Art and Nature; but though it be as it were impregnable, yet it generally follows the Fate of the City, as it happened in 1689. It was formerly called the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. However, this City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been for its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its Nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently

frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the Use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring Heights do very much expose it, so that its Rise and Subistence did chiefly depend upon the Residence of their Kings; the Seat of the Parliament, the Courts of Judicature, and Abode of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there.

56. Q. What is the Division of it?

A. Scotland is commonly divided into three Division. great Parts. 1. South Scotland, or the ancient Kingdom of the Picts. 2. North Scotland, or the Kingdom of the ancient Scots. 3. The Isles.

North Scotland contains 17 Provinces, which are set down here as they lie in order from the Borders of England, W. to E. and then E. to W. &c. and those Places which you find mark'd thus, (*) are spoken of more at large in the 59th Answer.

Provinces.	Chief Towns with their Distance from Edinburgh.
1. Galloway.	Wigtown, Kirkudbright, 78. S. W.
2. Nithisdale.	Dumfries, 57. S. W. Drumlanerk, 52.
3. Annandale. *	Annan, 50. S. Moffat, 37.
4. Eskdale with Eusdale.	Langham.
5. Liddesdale.	Hermitage, an ancient Castle.
6. Teviotdale.	Tedburg, 33. S. E. Kelso, Roxburgh.
7. March with Lauderdale.	Duns, * 34. S. E. Coldingham, * Lauder. *
8. Tweddale.	Peebles, 22. S. Selkirk, 27. S. E.
9. Clydesdale.	Glasgow, 38. W. Lanark, Hamilton.
10. Kyle.	Air, 64. S. W.
11. Carrick.	Bargeny.

Now beginning again by the East, at the North of Mers you find.

12. Lothion	{ East Middle West	Haddington, Dunbar, Bass Isle. *
		Edinburg, Leith, Dalkeith.
		Linlithgow, Queensferry.
13. Sterling.		Sterling, * 25. W. Bannockburn.
		14. Renfrew.

PROVINCES.

CHIEF TOWNS.

14. *Renfrew.* *Renfrew*, 44. W. *Pasty.*
 15. *Cuninghame.* *Irwin*, 62. S. W. *Kilmarnock.*
 16. The Isles of *Bute.* *Rothsay.*
 Arran *Broadick*; this Island belongs to
 the Duke of *Hamilton.*
 17. *Peninsula of Kintyre.* *Campbel Town,* *Kilcheran,*
 Dunwert.

The Parts or Provinces of Scotland, North the Firth begin-
 ning at the S. W. going Eastward, &c. are,

- Kintyre*, of which already.
 1. *Argile* *Knapdale.* *Kilmorie*, 76. N. W.
 compre- *Cowal.* *Dunoon.*
 hends, *Lorn.* * *Dunstaffag*, 105.
 Argyl proper *Inverary*, 68.
 2. *Lenox.* *Dunbarton*, 53. W.
 3. *Menteith*, and *Clac-* *Dumblain*, 33. N. W. *Clacmanan.*
 mannan, and *Kinross.*
 4. *Strathern.* *Abernethy*, 24. *Tullibardia.*
 5. *Perth.* *Perth*, 28. *Dunkeld*, 40. *Errol*
 Scoon.
 6. *Fife.* *St. Andrews*, 26. N. E. *Dun-*
 ferling, 14. N. W. *Cowper*,
 22. N.
 7. *Angus.* *For Far*, *Dundee*, 33. N. *Mon-*
 rose, *Brechin*, *Cowper.*
 8. *Merns.* *Kincardin*, *Dunnotyr.*
 9. *Goury*, famous for its *Downy*, *Gornack.*
 noble Fields of Corn.
 10. *Athol.* *Blair*, *Gillicranky.*
 11. *Brodalbin.* * *Finlarick.*
 12. *Lochaber.* *Innerlochy*, 97. N. W. *Fort*
 Williams, *Kilmaroy.*
 13. *Badenoch.* *Ruffen.*
 14. *Mar*, and *Mernis.* *Aberdeen*, 80. N. E. *Cowie.*
 15. *Buchan.* *Frazerbourg*, *Peter-head*, *Inner-*
 ourie.
 16. *Bamf.* *Bamf*, *Cullen*, *Balveny*, *Strat-*
 tila, *Strathaven.*
 17. *Murray.* *Elgin*, *Nairn*, *Forres*, *Roths.*
 18. *Inverness.* *Ditto*, 103. N. W.
 19. *Ross.* *Tayne*, *Cromartie*, *Channerie*,
 Teln, *Donnen*, *Glenfhiel*, on
 the S. W.

PROVINCES. CHIEF TOWNS.

20. *Sutherland.* *Dornock, Brora.*
 21. *Strathavern.* *Tung.*
 22. *Caithness.* *Wick.*

These are the chief Provinces of Scotland. Now 3dly, the Islands are, 1. The Western or Hebrides.

ISLES.	Length Miles.	Breadth.	Chief TOWNS.
1. <i>Isle</i>	24	12	<i>Owais.</i>
2. <i>Jura</i>	24	7	
3. <i>Mull</i>	24	24	<i>Dowarts</i>
4. <i>Skye</i>	40	25	<i>Dunvegon.</i>
5. <i>Southviist</i>	21	4	
6. <i>Northviist</i>	9	9	
7. <i>Lewis, and Harris</i>	100	13	

with several other small ones. In all these Islands it is to be observed, that the Inhabitants are generally well proportioned, of an ordinary Stature, good Complexion, and Healthful, several of them living to 100 Years, and upwards; they are very Hospitable, though not very rich; they are for the most Part *Protestants*, but very superstitious, and some of them are said to be possessed of what is called the second Sight, i. e. of the Gift of seeing before Hand what is to come to pass afterwards. And though they have but little Money, yet they have what is necessary for the Comforts of Life.

2. The Northern Islands, called *Orcades*, or *Orkney*.

1. *Pomona*, an Isle 24 Miles in Length, eight in Breadth; *Kirkwald*, is the chief Town. 2. *Hoy* an Isle, 12 Miles in Length, and six in Breadth, with several other small ones. All these Isles lie between *Lat.* 59. 30. and 60. they are reckoned 32 in Number, but 26 only are inhabited. The Common People live after the ancient frugal Manner, so that they are rarely troubled with any Distemper of Body, or Mind, and most of them die of Age. This Way of living contributes to their Beauty and Stature, and their Ignorance of what is called Dainties preserves their Health. They have Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink. They have good Store of Sheep, Black Cattle, and Goats, and innumerable Flocks of Sea Fowl, and Store of Fish. Here are no poysonous Animals; and they have scarce a Tree, or a Shrub, except Heath, Juniper, Myrtle, and wild Rose-trees; though large Oak-trees are frequently dug up in their Mosses, and

and they have some Fruit-trees, and others in their Gardens at *Kirkwald*.

3. As for the Islands of *Schotland* they are several in Number, and the Biggest is 60 M. long, and 20 where broadest. They are much the same with that of *Orkney*, except that they are situated more *Northwards*, viz. between 60 and 61 *Degres* of *N. Latitude*. The People of these *Northern* Islands are probably of *Gothick* Extraction, but they talk *English*, and are much improved by *Foreigners* and others who come thither to fish. They are all *Protestants* except very few, and live to a very great Age, 100, 140, and even 180 Years.

This is the common Division of *Scotland*, according to the Generality of Maps; but since that Kingdom is ordinarily divided into Shires or Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, Bailliaries, Constabularies. We shall also consider it in that Respect, and seeing each of those Sheriffdoms, &c. comprehend either a Part, or one, or more of the abovesaid Provinces, we shall here subjoin all the Sheriffdoms, &c. of the whole Kingdom, and annex to each of them their particular Contents, whether more or less, with the Length and Breadth. And this Division may be called Civil or Political.

Sheriffdoms or Shires.	Provinces.	Extent in Len. and Brea.
1. <i>Barwick</i> .	<i>Mers</i> , and Part of <i>Lau-</i>	} 30 E.W. 22 N.S.
	<i>derdale</i>	
	{ 1. <i>Teviotdale</i>	26 17
2. <i>Roxburgh</i> .	{ 2. <i>Liddesdale</i>	26 12
	{ 3. <i>Eskdale</i> and	} 17 12
	<i>Eusdale</i>	
3. <i>Selkirk</i> .	<i>Ettrick Forest</i>	22 10
4. <i>Peebles</i> .	<i>Tweddale</i>	28 18
5. <i>Dumfries</i> .	<i>Nithisdale</i> and <i>An-</i>	} 35 34
	<i>nandale</i>	
6. <i>Wigton</i> .	The N. and W. Parts	} 24 24
	of <i>Galloway</i>	
	{ <i>Carriek</i>	32 24
7. <i>Air</i> .	{ <i>Kyle</i>	34 26
	<i>Cunningham</i>	12 29 N.W. S.E.
8. <i>Renfrew</i> .	The Barony of <i>Renfrew</i>	12 26
9. <i>Lanerck</i> .	<i>Clydesdale</i>	30 60
		10. <i>Sterling</i> !

[III]

Sheriffdoms or Shires.	Provinces.	Extent in Len. and Bre.	
10. <i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Sterlingshire</i> , on both Sides the <i>Forth</i>	18	18
11. <i>Linlithgow.</i>	<i>West Lothian</i>	14	13
12. <i>Edinburgh.</i>	<i>Mid Lothian</i>	15	12
13. <i>Dumbarton.</i>	<i>Lenox</i>	27	18
	<i>Argile</i>	35	20
	<i>Lorn</i>	9	30 N. S.
14. <i>Inverary</i> , 70 E. to W. 90 S. to N.	<i>Kintyre</i>	7	37
	<i>Knapdale</i>	13	20
	And the Isles W. of <i>Lorn</i> , and <i>Kintyre</i>		
	<i>Athol</i>	43	31
	<i>Broadalbin</i>	32	13
	<i>Menteith</i>	44	28
	<i>Strathern</i>	40	20
	<i>Gaury</i>	20	20
15. <i>Perth</i> , 73. 59.	<i>Perth</i>	15	20
	With <i>Glen/hee</i> , <i>Strathandel</i> , <i>Ramach</i> , <i>Balbider</i> , <i>Glenurghay</i> , <i>Stormont</i>		
16. <i>Clackmannan</i>	A little of the N. E. Parts of <i>Sterling</i>	8	5
17. <i>Kinross.</i>	A little of the West Parts of <i>Fife</i>		
18. <i>Fife.</i>	<i>Fife</i>	30	14
19. <i>Forfar.</i>	<i>Agnus</i> , with its Per-tinences	29	17
20. <i>Kinkardin.</i>	<i>Merns</i>	40	24
21. <i>Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Marr</i>	50	12
	<i>Buchan</i>	50	28
22. <i>Bamfe.</i>	<i>Bamfe</i> , with <i>Balveny</i> , <i>Strathylacte.</i>	38	13
23. <i>Elgin.</i>	The East Parts of <i>Mur-ray</i>	24	21
24. <i>Nairn.</i>	The West Parts of <i>Inverness</i>	20	14
	<i>Badenoch</i>	60	55
	<i>Lochaber</i>	33	27
	<i>Lochaber</i>	20	30
25. <i>Inverness.</i>	The South Parts of <i>Ross</i>		
	And a Part of <i>Mur-ray</i> beyond <i>Nairn</i> Westwards		
	26. <i>Cromarty.</i>		

Sheriffdoms, or Shires.	Provinces.	Extent in [Len. and Brea.]
26. <i>Cromarty.</i>	A little of <i>Ross</i> , S. of <i>Cromarty</i>	12 3
27. <i>Ross.</i>	<i>Ross</i>	60 50
28. <i>Sutherland.</i>	{ <i>Southerland</i> <i>Strathnaver</i>	46 20
29. <i>Caithness.</i>	<i>Caithness</i>	37 23
30. <i>Bute, the Isles</i> of	{ <i>Bute</i> <i>Arran</i>	20 30
31. <i>Orkney.</i>	Several Isles in the <i>North</i>	10 4
		9 24

STEWARTIES of	Provinces.	The Bailleries of
1. <i>Strathern,</i> contain	<i>Strathern.</i>	<i>Kyle,</i> 2. <i>Garrik,</i>
2. <i>Menteith,</i>	<i>Menteith.</i>	3. <i>Cunningham,</i>
3. <i>Annandale,</i>	<i>Annandale.</i>	and 4. <i>Lauder-</i>
As also { <i>St. Andrews,</i> <i>Kilmore,</i> <i>Abernethy,</i> }	in { <i>Fife.</i> <i>Angus.</i> <i>Perth.</i> }	<i>dale.</i> The Constabulary of <i>Haddington,</i> con- tains <i>East Lothian.</i>

Scotland. 57. Q. What is the Situation of *Scot-*
land?

Situation. A. It is situated betwixt *Longitude E.* from
London, 26 Min. and 8 Degrees *W.* and be-
twixt *Lat.* 54. 48. and 59. 15. and including *Shetland* 60.
50. *Sir Robert Sibbald* makes it (exclusive of the Isles)
from *Mule of Galloway* in the *South,* to *Dunsbyhead* in *Caith-*
ness 389 M. long, and from *Adermouthhead* near the Isle of
Mule to *Buchannass* 189 broad, but if we take in the *West*
Isles, and the *Sea* betwixt, 'tis 67 M. broader: It lies betwixt
the 10th and 14th *Northern* *Climates,* so that
Extent. the longest *Day* in the *S.* is about 17 Hours,
and in the *N.* about 19. *Sir Robert Sibbald*

says, the longest *Day* is commonly reckoned about 18 Hours
9 Min. and the shortest *Night* about 5 Hours and 45 Min. on
the *Continent,* but in the Isle of *Sky* about the *Summer Sol-*
stice, the *Night* is not above $\frac{1}{2}$ an Hour long, and in *Orkney*
about *June,* one may see to read all *Night;* their longest
Day is there 19 Hours, and from a *Mountain* in *Huy,* one of
those Isles, the *Body* of the *Sun* is seen all *Night* about the
Summer Solstice, as it were a little obscured with a *Cloud,*
from half an Hour past 11 at *Night,* till half an Hour past
one

one in the Morning. The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and though colder than that of *England*, yet for the most Part clearer, being purify'd by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, and not a little to the Clearness and Briskness of their Understandings; the People, especially those who have had a good Education being of sharp, witty, and of good Judgment, and of a brisk Temper, wherein they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their *Northerly* Situation. It is generally said, that many of the *Scots*, especially the *Highlanders*, and Inhabitants of the Isles, live to a very great Age, some to 100, others to 120, 130, and 180; this Longevity is commonly ascribed to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and to the temperate Way of Living of those People.

The Soil of *Scotland*, though not so fruitful as that of *England*, produces nevertheless all things necessary for Human Life. And though the Country be for the most Part mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, which, (especially those towards the Sea,) are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruit; they have higher Ground which is not so fat, but is arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots; for manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Man, Sea-Ware, Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields 16 or 18 Fold; and Mr. *Martin* in his Account of the *Western* Islands says, the Ground yields sometimes 30 Fold; and that generally the Product is greater when the Ground is digged, than when it is ploughed, in a Word the Aspect of the Country in general varies much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates: In some Places they have Hills almost perpetually covered with Snow: In others, the Lakes and Rivers never freeze, and the Ground smokes by Reason of the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels. In some Parts the Aspect is very melancholly with Rocks, Hills, and Lakes. In others there are fruitful Corn Fields, and lovely Pastures, but Fowls and Fish abound every where, so that Provisions are plentiful and cheap, although the Country be populous, and the People very prolifick. The chief Commodities of this Country are most sorts of Fish in great abundance, much Linnen Cloth and Tallow; vast Number of

Air.

Soil.

Cattle

Cattle and Hides, as also excellent Honey, Lead, Oar, Iron, Train-Oyl, coarse Cloth, Plaids, Frizes, &c.

58. Q. What are the chief Rarities of Scotland?

A. 1. Nigh to the City of *Edinburgh* is a noted Spring commonly called the *Oily-Well*, or *St. Catherine's Well*, the Surface of its Water is of a blackish Colour, and covered with a kind of Oyl or Bitumen, which is made Use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warmed, and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from Cold, and restores Strength to decayed Limbs. 2. At *Monkton* near the same City, there is a Well called the *Roaring Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from that Part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempest is to blow. There is another on the West side of the *Campsey Hills*, which divide *Sterlingshire* from *Lenox*, whose Water makes People drunk. 3. At *Slains*, in *Aberdeenshire*, is a remarkable petrifying Cave, where Water running through a spongy porous Rock, on the Top does quickly consolidate after it falls in drops to the Bottom; the Stone is brittle and makes good Lime. 4. In the Lord *Loval's* Ground in *Strath-Errick*, is a Lake which never freezes till *February*, and then in one Night's Time freezes all over. *Lock-Monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Land, is of the same Nature: And a third at *Gleaneanigh* in *Strathglass* in the Shire of *Ross*, which never wants Ice upon the middle Part of it, even in the hottest Summer Day. 5. Towards the North-West Parts of *Murray*, is the famous *Loughness* which never freezeth, but retaineth its natural Heat, even in the extreamest Cold of Winter, which is ascribed to Sulphur in the Soil. 6. In *Lenox* is *Loch-Le-mond*, which is 24 Miles long from S. to N. and contains about 30 Islands called *Floating-Islands*, which are only Beams fastned together, and covered with Tarf, into which the Inhabitants used to retire in Time of War. There is a sort of Eels peculiar to this Lake, called *Poans* or *Pollocks*, which are a very delicious Food, and gave Occasion to the Fable, That this Lake bred Fish without Fins. 7. In several Parts of *Scotland*, are some noted Mineral Springs, particularly those at *Kingborn* and *Balgrigy* in *Fife*; *Moffat* in *Anandale*; as also *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* in *Aberdeenshire*. 8. South-West of *Swina* (one of the *Orcades*) are two dreadful Whirlpools in the Sea, commonly termed the *Wells of Swina*,

Swina, with another between *Ma* and *Jura*, (two of the *Western Islands*) during the first three Hours of Flood; all of them are very terrible to Passengers, and probably occasioned by some subterranean *Hiatus*. 9. In many Places are to be seen several Foot-steps of the *Romans* and *Danes*, which proves their having been in this Country, but they could never conquer it.

59. Q. What are the chief Rivers, Sea-ports, &c.

A. 1. The Forth.	E.	Sterling, Fife, Lothian.
2. Tay.	E.	Broadalbain, Athol, Dundee,
3. Spey.	N. E.	Badenoch, Bamf. Murray.
4. Don.	E.	Thro. Near Aberdeen.
5. Dee.	N. W.	Glasgow.
6. Clyde.	E.	Berwick.
7. Tweed.		

The Seaports, or Towns, on Navigable Rivers, are *Leith* near *Edinburgh*, *Dundee*, *Montross*, *Aberdeen*, *Glasgow*, *Kircudbrigh*, *Carvelton*, &c.

The strong Towns, are *Edinburgh-Castle*, *Sterling*, *Dunbar-Castle*, *Fort-Williams*, *Bass* near the *Forth* in an Island, *Inverness*.

The Inhabitants of *Annandale* and other lesser Dales, or Valleys, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incursions, from which the *Western Borderers* of both Nations could scarce be restrained either by Peace or Truce, before the Union of two the Crowns: This occasioned those Border Laws, of which *Dr. Nicholson* has published a large and particular Account. *Bishop Lesley* in his History says, that these Borderers were very dextrous at seeking after Booty by Troops in the Night-time, when they travelled through such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventured on by Day; during which it was customary for them to lurk in Coverts, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other Way than by Sluth-hounds, which followed them by the Scent, and when at any Time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them into Compassion by their smooth and insinuating Language. *Duns* is remarkable for the Birth of the famous *Johannes Duns Scotus*. *Coldingham*.

ham is famous for its Abbey, founded by *Edgar* King of Scotland about Anno. 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who during a *Danish* Invasion disfigured herself by slitting her Nose, and perswaded her Nuns to do the like, to prevent their being ravished by the *Danes*. *Lauder*, *Lauder*, is remarkable for the Execution done upon *James III*'s. Minions by the Nobility, who under the Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hanged them over *Lauder-Bridge*. *Air* is remarkable for the Birth of one of the most learned Schoolmen, from hence called *Johannes Scotus Erigena*, and likewise for a severe Revenge which the famous *Sir William Wallace* the Champion, and at that Time Warden of Scotland, took here upon the *English*, who under Pretence of holding a Justice Eyre in *Edward I*'s Time, after he had over-run the Country during the Competition betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Scots Crown, summoned the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry to the Court, which was held in the large Barns belonging to the King, and hanged them one after another as they entered, thinking by this Means to keep Scotland for ever under his Obedience; but *Sir William* having Notice of what passed, came with a Body of Men that same Night, surprized the *English* in the midst of their Jollity, set the Barn on Fire, and burnt all that were in them. This Town is also memorable for the Defeat of *Acho* King of Norway, who in 1263, during the Reign of *Alexander III.* King of Scotland, brought 160 Ships to the Neighbourhood, with 20000 Men, and after plundering the adjacent Country, was routed by *Alexander Stuart* of Scotland, great Grandfather to the First of that Family, who enjoyed the Crown. The King of Norway lost also most of his Fleet, on board of which he fled, and by that Means was forced to quit his Pretensions to the *W. Islands* of Scotland, which had been granted to him by *Donall Bane*, an Usurper, on Promise of Assistance to maintain him on the Scottish Throne. There are several *Baia* Islands on the Coasts of *Lothian*, whereof *Baia* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with Solan Geese, which in April come thither in Flocks, who before their coming, send some to fix their Mansion, and are therefore called their Scouts, they lay but one Egg at a Time, and fix it so dexterously on the Rock by one End, that if it be removed, 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce

leave

leave it till it be hatched. The Fish caught by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel: When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat; they leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during Winter is not known.

Sterling in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifieth a *Sterling*. Rock or Mountain, on a River alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle; the Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and is very strong both by Art and Nature: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from S. to N. there being no such easy Passage over the Forth, as by *Sterling* *Bannockburn*. *Bannockburn* is famous for the noble

Victory the *Scots* obtained there over *Edward* II. under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* received from the *Scots*. It is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James* III. for his Nobility finding him incurably addicted to arbitrary Government, armed his Son against him, and set him up in his stead. The Duke of *Argile* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lorn*; 'tis a peculiar Right of *Lorn*.

this Family, that, when they marry, any Daughter, their Vassals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattel. *Broadalbin* lies *Broadalbin*. among the *Crampian* Hills; the Word in the old Language signifies the highest Part of *Scotland*, and Part of it called *Drumalbin* signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and Part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habit; they are a hardy and Warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their Way of Living, and from this Country, it was that, the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*.

60. Q. Who were the ancient Inhabitants of *North-Britain*?

A. The *Scots*, or *Picts*, who were a Colony of the ancient *Scythæ*, as is now the most *Inhabitants*. *Ancient*, prevailing Opinion among the Learned; among other Vertues they chiefly cultivated Temperance, the

Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating, or Drinking. In War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carryed as much Meal as he thought sufficient for a Day; they mixed it with Water, and boiled it to a Consistence. They seldom did eat any Flesh, and that they eat half raw (like the *Tartars*) conceiving it to be more nourishing then, as well as more juicy; and when they had no Flesh, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. They inured themselves to hard Labour and Cold, even when they might have avoided it; they bred their Children in a hardy Manner, and the Mothers nursed them themselves, and those who wanted Milk were suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully born; and they also thought that Milk from other Nurses made Children to degenerate from their Parents. If a Man fled out of the Camp through Fear, or went off without Leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited, nay the very Women, especially Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or superannuated. Such Men as were afflicted with Madness, or any other infectious Distemper, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they gelded; and Women, in like Cases, they removed from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoiled; and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they burry'd them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drowned, they were so exact in their Bargains, that they would perform even beyond their Promises: For Physick they made Use of native Herbs, in which they are still very skillful, here follows the Account which *Tacitus in vit. Agricol.* gives of the Fore-Fathers of King George's British Subjects. We may, say he, conjecture at their Original, by the various Fashions of their Bodies: They that live in *Caledonia* (*Scotland*) are red-headed, big-limbed, which speaks them of a *German* Extraction. The Swarthiness of the *Silures* (Inhabitants of *South Wales*) and their curled Hair, would induce one to believe by their Situation over-against *Spain*, that the *Iberi* had heretofore sailed over, and planted themselves in these Parts; they that are Neighbours to the *French* are like them, either because the Qualities and Strength of their Progenitors continue in them, or because in Countries bordering upon one another, the same Climate createth the same Complexion; but its generally believed the *French* have peopled these Parts.

61. Q. And what are the present Inhabitants? *Modern.*

A. As they are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the ancient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a Mixture of ancient *Scots*, *Picts*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others, so they differ in their Manners. The *Highlanders* in their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, follow the Parsimony of their Ancestors. But the *Lowlanders* do very much resemble the several Nations we have mentioned them to be descended from, but most of all the *French*, occasioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, by their mutual Commerce, frequent Inter-Marriages, and Custom of travelling into *France*. The Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd, and as comely, as any Nation in *Europe*, which, together with their natural Courage, Activity, and Ability to endure Hardships and Fatigue, makes them fit for War; they are also Prudent and Ingenious, and it is not to be denyed but their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms, as that of any People of Christendom. They are polite and very civil, especially to Strangers: They are also very religious, sober, and great Lovers of Science; but they are charged with being envious, jealous, revengeful, and proud, addicted to Sedition, and vain.

The Language commonly spoken in the *North* and *N. W.* Parts of this Country, is a Dialect of the *Irish*, corruptly called *Erse*; for as they are the Posterity of those who first came to *Scotland* from *Ireland*, they still retain the ancient Language in a greater Purity than the *Irish* themselves, because they were never mixed with any other People as the *Irish* have been; but in all other Parts of the Kingdom they use the *English* Tongue, but with a considerable Difference in the Pronunciation in different Counties, and all disagreeing with that of *England*, except the Town of *Inverness*, whose Inhabitants are the only People who come the nearest to the true *English*: However, the Gentry, and Persons of good Education, usually speak *English* (though not with the same Accent as in *England*) yet according to its true Propriety; and the Manner of Writing is much the same, chiefly at this present Time, for it was not so formerly as I have seen in several Acts of Parliament, which few *English* Men now a Days could well understand. The vulgar Language, commonly called the *Broad Scotch*, is indeed a very

corrupt sort of *English*, (and such is also spoken in the North Parts of *Scotland*) and has a great Tincture of several *Foreign* Tongues, particularly the *High German*, *Low Dutch*, and *French*, especially the last, a great many Words still in Use amongst the Commonalty, being originally from that Language, either because the *Scots* were formerly used to go and travel into *Franco*, or because the *French* came often to their Assistance. But what is very extraordinary and perhaps singular, is, that the *English* Tongue should prevail in a Country which was altogether Independant of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, (for the *Scots* are not descended from the *Angles*) and maintained such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty. The *Scotish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons for it, 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasioned many of those *Saxons* to settle in the Low Lands of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Efforts made by the *Picts*, in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald V.* of *Scotland*, who after he had defeated about 855. the *English* and *Picts* in *Teviotdale* neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards taken by them near *Berwick*, and made a Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Success the *English* under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possessed themselves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major Part of whom retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *English*, to prevent their calling in *Foreigners*. Thus the *English* continued in Possession of that Part of the Country, till about the Year 875, when *Gregory*, the great King of *Scotland*, recovered it out of their Hands, and the *Scots* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertained the *English* Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, *England* being at that Time infested by the *Danes*, and they desir'd rather to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under the *Pagan Danes*. 3. Great Number of the *English* came to *Scotland* to assist King *Malcolm III.* against the Usurper *Macheth*, who being defeated, *Malcolm* rewarded the *English* with Lands in *Scotland*. 4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who being marry'd to *Malcolm*, and proving an excellent Lady, the *English* became thereby the common Language of the Court, and has ever since gained Ground upon the old

old *Scots* Language, which is now confined to the High Lands and Isles, yet most of those of Note do also speak *Eng^lish* there. However, this Country is very populous, because the People are very sober; for which Reason many of them are obliged to leave their native Country, and to go into *Eng^land*, or to some *Foreign* Region to seek their Fortunes.

62. Q. What is the Government of *Scot^land*?

A. This Kingdom has hitherto enjoy'd for a very long Time an Hereditary Limited Monarchy, though the immediate Heir, or next in Blood, has been often set aside, and another more remote has mounted the Throne. Since its Union to *Eng^land* in 1603, or rather in 1706, both Kingdoms are under one King, who is stiled King of *Great-Britain*. The Revenues of the Crown of *Scot^land*, which fall under the Management of the *Exchequer* and Treasury, as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, may amount in all to the Sum of 160000 *l*. Since the Revolution in 1688. the Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, (except in Case of an Invasion) in Consideration of a Levy of 2707 Foot of standing Forces, then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men Yearly for Recruits. As for their Naval Forces they are but very inconsiderable, and have never been very great, though *Scot^land* has very good Harbours; the main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Sea Affairs, while their Neighbours increased theirs, seems to have been that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations were strengthening their Forces at Sea, were either Minors, or engaged in a War with *Eng^land*, or in intestine Broils at Home, as happened in the Reigns of *James III. IV. V. Queen Mary*, and *James VI.*

Though the *Scots* have several Laws and Privileges peculiar to themselves, yet as for the Government in general, it is almost the same as in *Eng^land*, their Lords and Commons making now a Part of the British Parliament; for the Peers of *Scot^land* are to name 16 out of their Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent; the said Proxies being Peers, and both the Constituent and Proxies

Proxies being qualify'd according to Law: The several Shires and Boroughs named in the Act of Union, are to chuse 45 Members to assist in the House of Commons. In *Scotland* are also, 1. The College of *Justice*, commonly called the *Session*, before whom all Civil Causes are try'd at stated Times, viz. from the first of *November* to the last of *February*, and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*. 2. The Court of the Lord *Justiciary*, by whom are try'd all the Crimes which reach the Lives of Criminals, and the Matter is submitted to a Jury of 15 Persons, which is not allowed in other Courts in Cases of *Morum* and *Tuum*. All Criminals are allowed the Benefits of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court. 3. The Court of the *Exchequer* for the King's Revenue. Besides these Courts, there are a great many Subordinate ones both for Civil and Criminal Affairs throughout the Kingdom; and in all of them they proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament, and the Customs of the Nation, and where those are defective, they determine them according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity. The great Officers of the State are, 1. The Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, whose Sallary is 3000 *l. per Ann.* 2. The principal Secretary of State, and Keeper of the Signet. 3. The Keeper of the Privy-Seal 2000 *l.* 4. The Lord Register 444 *l.* 5. The Lord Advocate 1000 *l.* 6. The Lord Justice Clerk 400 *l.* And, 7. the Solicitor 400 *l.*

63. Q. What have you to say about the Nobility. *Scotch Nobility?*

A. The *Scotch Nobility* are more numerous, and (some of them) enjoy greater Privileges than the Peers of *England*; for some of them are Hereditary Sheriffs, Governours, &c. of some Counties, or Towns; and several of them are Heads of Tribes, or Clans, whose Members are so many Slaves and Drudges to them. Families are very ancient and numerous. The most Part of the *Scots* Noblemen that have travelled into foreign Parts, are very civil to Strangers, and best pleased when they are capable of making a great Figure: Here is the Order of the Thistle, a very ancient Order of Knighthood revived in K. *James II.* and Q. *Anne's* time.

It consists of 12 Knights Companions, besides the Sovereign. The Clergy in these Parts are very learned, and of an a godly Conversation; they have not large Livings, but have enough to maintain themselves and

and their Families. Each Presbytery takes care to supply the vacant Churches within its respective Districts; for whom it ordains Pastors upon sufficient Tryal of their Learning, and of their other good Qualifications, or admit them if they have been ordained elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyteries, &c. The Government of the Church in this Kingdom, is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Office higher than a preaching Presbyter, who with the Elders, chosen out of the People in lesser or larger Associations, administers the Government of the Church. The rest of the *Scots* Historians have asserted this to have been their Primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turned Christian, which was about the latter End of the First, or Beginning of the Second Century, and that those Presbyters, then called *Cadees*, lived either in separate Cures, or Colleges. According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, 68 Presbyteries, and 938 Parishes, from the Parishes, or Kirk Session, or Parochial Consistory (consisting of the Minister, or Ministers, when more than one in a Parish, of the Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and a Beadle) there lies an Appeal to the Presbytery, consisting of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together, from the Presbytery there lies an Appeal to the Provincial Synod, which consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a Ruling Elder from each Parish: They meet twice a Year; and from this Court, which generally lasts a whole Week, there lies an Appeal to the General Assembly, which consists of Ministers and Elders, deputed from every Presbytery of the Nation. The Ruling Elders in this Assembly are often Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from Inferior Church Judicatories, and makes Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church of *Scotland*. Their Moderator, or President, is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the Part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government; but he has no vote in the Assembly, nor is his Presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are empowered by Act of Parliament to meet at least once every Year. However all those Ecclesiastical Courts, tho' much respected, cannot inflict any temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures. The Inhabitants of this Country (excepting

cepting a few who still adhere to the Church of Religion: *Rome*, and an inconsiderable Number of People, who profess to believe in and worship God after the Manner of the *Anglican Church*, and some few Quakers, are all of the Reformed Religion: They differ nothing from the Church of *England*, and other Reformed Churches in point of Things necessary to Salvation, but only in some Ceremonies they won't admit of, because, as I suppose, they are not used to them, and that they think them to be too near approaching to those of the *Roman Church*, from whom they have suffered very much: However no Christian Society in the World excels them for their exact Observation of the Sabbath-Day, and few can equal them for their singular Strictness and Impartiality in punishing Scandals.

Archbishop. There were formerly two Archbishopricks, viz. *St. Andrew* and *Glasgow*, and 12 Bishops.

Bishops. *Edinburg, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Brechin, Dumblain, Ross, Cathness, Orkney,*

Universities. *Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.* The Universities are *St. Andrew, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburg.*

Though *Scotland* be not as fruitful and rich as *England* is, yet the Country is very well situated for Trade to *Germany*, and other Countries. Since the Union in 1707. they are free to Trade where-soever the *English* have Colonies. But as the

Defects. *Scots* have never apply'd themselves to Navigation, it will be along time before they can reap the great Advantage they might gain thereby. And I don't see why they should willingly mind it as long as the most Part of them continue in *statu quô*; for if they should get something, the Laird of the Clan, or Head of the Tribe, would enjoy the Profits, while the Gainers of it should be exposed to hard Labour, and dangerous Troubles. However the Interest of this Part of *Great-Britain* is to endeavour to improve their Trade. As for other Things, see *England, &c.*

64. Q. What is the Name of the other great Island subject to the King of *Great-Britain*?

A. *Ireland*, by the *Latins* called *Ibernia*, *Ireland's* (perhaps from the *Iberi*, a People of *Spain*, who came and settled in this Country:) by *Orpheus, Aristotle, Strabo, and others, Ierna*; by *Mela, Solinus, and Juvenal, Juverna*; by *Ptolomy, Iver-*
an

na, and sometimes *Britannia Minor* (to distinguish it from *Britannia Major*;) by *Plutarch*, *Ogygia*; and by the Inhabitants, it is called *Eryn*, and sometimes *Gaidheilge* or *Gwydbill*; by the *Welch*, *Twerdon* or *Twerdbon*, and by the *English*, *Ireland*, from, as some imagine, *Erinland*, which in the *Irish* Tongue signifieth a *Western Land*, it being so in Respect of *Great-Britain*. The learned *Bochart* will have it called *Hibernia* from the *Phenician* Word *Ibernas*, signifying the farthest Habitation, there having been no Country known to the Ancients, which lay West to *Ireland*. It is of an oblong Form, nigh as long again as broad, somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; and methinks that *Tacitus* had better Reason to represent this Island under the Form of an oblong Dish, or Porringer (*Scutella*) than *Great-Britain*. But if we consider all its Varieties, its Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have been more irregular: It is environned on all Sides by the Ocean, and is very dangerous, especially on the East Side called the *Irish* Sea, or *St. George's Channel*. This Island is not far from some Parts of *Great-Britain*, in particular 'tis but a short cut from *Holyhead* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. Davids*, which is computed to be 45 Miles. It is higher still to *North Britain*; for from *Cape Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to the South Parts of *Kintyre*, it is but 15 Miles distance, lying N. W. of *France* it is distant 220 Miles, from *Spain* 440, and from new *France* it lies exactly East and about 1440 Miles distant.

65. What is the chief Town?

Chief Town.

A. *Dublin*, Lat. 53, 21. Long. W. from *London*; 6 41. it is called *Ballaclay* in *Irish*, i. e. a Town upon *Hurdles*, upon which they say it

Dublin.

was founded; there are Hills on the South of it, Westward open Champain Ground, and on the East the Sea is near and in sight. It is reckoned the largest and best built Town in the *British* Dominions next to *London*, which it very much resembles in the Manner of Building, and the Names of its Streets, &c. It is not a strong though walled Town, towards the East stands the King's Castle on a high Situation, the usual Residence of the chief Governor: Here are also several fine publick Buildings. This Town has also an University since 1592. The Civil Government of the City is much like that of *London*, having its Lord Mayor, &c.

66. Q.

66. Q. How is *Ireland* divided? *Ireland's* A. It is divided into four great Provinces, 1. *Leinster* on the East, 2. *Ulster* on the North, 3. *Connaught* on the West, and 4. *Munster* on the South, each of them containing several Provinces.

Leinster or *Lempster*, in Latin *Lagenia*, has *Leinster*. *Munster* and *Connaught* on the W. *Ulster* on the N. and the Sea on the S. and E. The greatest Extent S. and N. is 133 Miles and about 63 E. and W. The Air is here clear and temperate, the Soil fruitful in Corn and Pasture, and would be more so, were the People but industrious; some Parts are Woody, but the whole abounds with Flesh, Fish, Fowl, Milk, Butter, Cheese, and other Provisions. Here are a great many black Cattle, and small fine Kind of ambling Horses called Hobbies. In short 'tis the best inhabited Province of *Ireland*, being the Seat of the *English* Government, and most of the People are descended from the *English* Conquerors; but are so much degenerated, that they prov'd as treacherous, barbarous, and cruel to the Protestants in the Massacre of 1641, as the old *Irish* would have been. 'Tis divided into 11 Counties, 90 Baronies, and 926 Parishes, under one Archbishop and three Bishops.

PROVINCES.

	Len.	Brea.	Chief Towns with
	E. W.	N. S.	their distance
			from Dublin.
1. <i>Wexford</i>	23	38	<i>Wexford</i> 60 S. <i>Ros</i> 63 S. W. <i>Ferns</i> .
Along the Sea. 2. <i>Wicklow</i>	25	34	<i>Wicklow</i> 26 S. E. <i>Blessington</i> 15 S. W.
3. <i>Dublin</i>	15	26	<i>Dublin</i> .
4. <i>East Meath</i>	25	32	<i>Trim</i> 25 W.
5. <i>West Meath</i>	30	30	<i>Mullingar</i> 40 W.
6. <i>Longford</i>	15	25	<i>Longford</i> 60. <i>Lanesborough</i> 65.
7. <i>King's County</i>	28	37	<i>Phillip's Town</i> , or <i>King's Town</i> 40.
8. <i>Kildare</i>	23	37	<i>Kildare</i> 25 S. W.
9. <i>Queen's County</i>	25	26	<i>Maryborough</i> 40.
10. <i>Catherlagh</i>	17	26	<i>Catherlaige</i> 38 S.
11. <i>Kilkenny</i>	20	40	<i>Kilkenny</i> 54 S. W.

Ulster. *Ulster* in Latin *Ultonia*, has the *Ducaldeen* Sea on the North and East, the *Western Ocean* and

and Part of *Connaught* on the W. the *Irish* Sea and the Province of *Leinster* on the S. The greatest Extent S. and N. is 100 Miles and E. to W. 112 and about 440 in Circumference. The Air is healthful and temperate, it being cooled by various Winds in Summer, and qualify'd by moderate Rains in Winter. The Soil brings forth great Store of large Trees, it is plentiful in Grass, and there are great multitudes of Sheep, black Cattle, and Horses. The People (but herein I don't comprehend those descended from *English* and *Scotch* Families) swear by *St. Patrick*, and are more barbarous in some Parts of this Province, than in any other Parts of *Ireland*. Some good Historians relate that above 152000 *Protestants* were murdered in this Province in the first four Months of the Rebellion in 1641. Here is one Archbishop, six Bishops, 58 Market Towns and Boroughs, 214 Parishes, and is divided into 10 Counties.

PROVINCES:		Len.	Brea.	S.N.	Chief Towns with their distance from Dublin.
		E.	W.		
These are on the Sea	1. <i>Louth</i> by Some put in <i>Leinster</i> .	10	25		<i>Drogheda</i> 25 N. <i>Dundalk</i> , <i>Carlinford</i> 45.
	2. <i>Down</i>	30	44	SW-N.E.	<i>Down</i> <i>Patrick</i> 64.
	3. <i>Antrim</i>	25	45		<i>Carrickfergus</i> 94. <i>Belfast</i> 88. <i>Antrim</i> 90.
	4. <i>Londonderry</i>	26	34		<i>Londonderry</i> 115 N. W.
	5. <i>Dunnegal</i> , or <i>Tyrconnel</i>	31	64		<i>Dunnegal</i> 110. <i>Rapho</i> .
	6. <i>Fermanagh</i>	25	35		<i>Iniskilling</i> 80.
	7. <i>Cavan</i>	25	40		<i>Cavan</i> 60 W.
	8. <i>Monaghan</i>	30	32		<i>Ditto</i> 60 N.
	9. <i>Armagh</i>	13	29		<i>Bharlemont</i> 70. <i>Armagh</i> 60.
	10. <i>Tyrone</i>	41	35		<i>Dungannon</i> 80. <i>Clogher</i> <i>Connaught</i> .

Connaught, in Latin *Conacia*, has the Sea *Connaught*, and Part of *Ulster* on the North, *Munster* and the Sea on the S. the Sea on the W. and Part of *Ulster*, *Leinster* and *Munster* on the E. The greatest Extent not including *Thomond* or *Clare* (which is now Part of *Munster*) is 100 Miles, and E. to W. 80. It has many convenient Bays and Creeks for Navigation: In some Places it abounds with Corn and Grass, in others 'tis full of Woods and Bogs, which make the Air unwholesome, and as there are but few Parts of it well cultivated, so that 'tis reckoned the worst of the four Provinces. It contains one Archbishoprick, five Bishopricks, 27 Boroughs and Market Towns, 24 Old Castles, and 366 Parishes. It is divided into five Counties, which are subdivided into 51 Baronies.

COUNTRIES.

	Len.	Brea.	Chief Towns, with
	E. W.	N. S.	their distance
			from Dublin.
On the Sea. { 1. <i>Slego</i>	35	33	<i>Slego</i> 100 W.
2. <i>Mayo</i>	55	45	<i>Mayo</i> , <i>Killala</i> .
3. <i>Gallway</i>	64	48	<i>Gallway</i> 93 S. W.
4. <i>Roscommon</i>	52	25	<i>Tuam</i> , <i>Aglinm.</i> <i>Athlone</i> 60 W. El- <i>phin</i> , <i>Roscom-</i> <i>mon</i> .
5. <i>Letrim</i>	16	44	<i>Letrim</i> , <i>James</i> <i>Town</i> .

Munster. *Munster*, in Latin *Momonía*, has *Connaught* and *Leinster* on the N. the *Atlantic* Ocean on the W. *St. George's* Channel on the S. and the same with Part of *Leinster* on the E. This Province from N. W. to S. E. extends 127 Miles, and 124 from E. to W. The Air is here mild and temperate. The Soil in some Parts is hilly and woody, and the Valleys are adorned with Corn Fields and Meadows. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, Fish of all sorts, especially Herrings and Cod. It has many excellent Havens, Bays and rich Towns. *Waterford* was formerly reckoned the capital City, but now 'tis *Limerick*. *Munster* contain one Archbishoprick, five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, 25 Boroughs, 66 Castles, and 80 Parishes, and is divided into six Counties.

COUNTIES.

Length Breadth Chief Towns with
E. W. N. S. their distance
from Dublin.

On the Sea.	1. Clare, alias } Thomond	39	34	Ennis 100 S. W. Killaloo.
	2. Kerry	45	58	Dingle 150.
	3. Cork	51	55	Cork 120. Kinsail 128.
	4. Waterford	38	25	Waterford 74.
	5. Tipperary } or Holy Cross	35	62	Clonmell 73. Tip- perary.
	6. Limerick	37	32	Limerick 88.

67. Q. What is the Situation of Ireland?

A. Ireland lies betwixt Lat. 51 16, and 55, Ireland's Si-
19. and Long. 8, and 13. and West of London tuation.
51, and 10 34. So that the greatest Length from
S. W. to N. E. is about 343 Miles; but 'tis much Extent:
indented on the S. E. by St. George's Channel,
and on the N. W. by the Atlantick, which makes the Length
to be unequal. The greatest Breadth is about 140. but 'tis
so much indented that the Breadth is also very unequal. The
whole Circuit, reckoning all the Turnings and Windings, is
about 1300 Miles. It lies in the 9th and 10th Climates; so
that the longest Day on the South Parts is 16 Hours and $\frac{1}{2}$, and
the longest in the North 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Air in Ire-
land is mild, being cooler in Summer, and Air:
warmer in Winter, than in England. In
Winter 'tis more subject to Wind, Clouds, and Rain, than
to Frost and Snow, so that the Moistness of the Air occasions
Rheums and Fluxes, especially to Strangers: And the Inha-
bitants to prevent those Distempers drink Usquebaugh, a sort
of strong Liquor made of several Herbs. As Rain is very
usual here all the Year long, except in the Spring, when
there is generally fair Weather for 5 or 6 Weeks, it hinders
the Fruit, Corn, and Grass, from ripening in due time, and
makes it difficult for them to get in their Harvest, &c. un-
less they watch every Opportunity of fair Weather; yet Dearth
is as seldom in Ireland, as in any other Country in Europe,
and most Years they have not only enough for their own
Consumption, but for Exportation also.

The Soil is generally fruitful, but fitter for
Pasturage than Corn. In some Places the Soil:
Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so

long

long and sweet, as would surfeit their Cattle if they were not restrained from eating. Some Parts of the Country abound with fine Plains, some are mountainous and hilly, and others have a Mixture of all Three, with very great Variety. But in many Places the Soil is overgrown with large Woods, and incumber'd with unwholsome Bogs and Marshes, yielding neither Profit nor Pleasure to the Inhabitants; but 'tis not now near so much as formerly, there being a great Quantity of Wood cut down, and many large Marshes drained in our Time, and the Ground employ'd for various Sorts of Grain, which it produceth in great Plenty. It abounds also in Sheep, Cows, Horses, Bees, Rabbits, and the like Animals. It has Variety of Wild and Tame Fowl, and vast Quantity of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings; but it is observed that their Animals, except Men, Women, and Greyhounds, are not so large as those of England. The chief Commodities

*Comme-
dities.*

of Ireland for Exportation, are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Suet, Butter, Cheese, Timber, Salt, Honey, Wax, Firs, Hemp, Linnen Cloth, Pipe Staves, great Quantity of Wool and Woollen Cloth of several sorts, as Freezes, coarse Rugs, and Shag Mangles, Hones, Fish, Fowl, some Lead, Tin and Iron.

68. Q. What are the Rarities of Ireland?
Rarities.

A. 1. It breeds no venomous Creature, and none such will live there, if brought from other Places, nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, this is commonly reported, though I have heard to the contrary. 2. In the N. E. Parts of Ulster is *Loughneagh* noted for its petrifying Wood. 3. *Lough-ding*, six Miles E. from *Donnegal*, is noted for an Island, where the *Papists* fancy'd *Sr. Patrick* had his Purgatory; they believed that those who had the Courage to enter into it, saw and suffered very strange and terrible Things; but the Fraud was detected in 1636, when *Richard Boyle* Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus* Viscount of *Ely* and Lord Chancellor, being Lords Justices of Ireland, sent some Persons of Quality to view the Place, and inquire into the Truth of the Matter. They found this Purgatory to be nothing but a little Cell hewn out of a Rock, without either Holes or Windows, quite Dark, and of so little Depth, that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and could contain in all but five or six Persons. The Fryars residing here, obliged every one that came in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to watch and fast excessively; which together with their relating before hand the

strange

strange and terrible Apparitions they would meet with in this Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Peoples Imaginations, as made them come out of it very much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories, as their delirious and weak Brain suggested to them. (Such was the *Antrum Trophoni* at *Lebadia*.) The Lords Justices removed the Fryars, and demolish'd the Cell, and so put an End to this Delusion and fictitious Purgatory, which by the Ignorant was believed to have been obtained of God by St. *Patrick's* Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State. 4. There are some few Mineral Waters, and abundance of Holy Wells (as they call them) whose Vertues reside only in the superstitious Fancies of the People. 5. In several Parts of this Kingdom, are some times dug up Horns of a prodigious Bigness, (one Pair was found, being ten Feet and ten Inches from the Tip of the Right Horn, to the Tip of the Left) which gives Occasion to think that the great *American* Deer called the *Moose* were formerly to be found in this Island. 6. About eight Miles N. E. from *Colrain*, in the County of *Antrim*, is the *Giants Causeway*. It runs from the Bottom of a high Hill, and at low Water appears about 600 Foot long, and from 120 to 140 broad, though how much farther it runs into the Sea, is not known. In some Places 'tis 36 Foot high, and in others about 15. It consists of many thousand Pillars of a sort of Marble, most of them Perpendicular, and very close to one another; most of them are Pentagonal, Hexagonal, and some Heptagonal, and from 15 Inches to two Foot Diameter, and consist of several Joynts of different Heights, one of them being always concave, and the other convex in the Middle; some of them have the convex Parts upwards, and others downwards.

69. Q. What are the chief Rivers, Lakes, Rivers, &c. in Ireland.

A. The Rivers	Running	Through
1. <i>Shannon</i>	S. W.	<i>Atblane, Limerick.</i>
2. <i>Broadwater, or Blackwater</i>	E. turning S.	<i>Toughal.</i>
3. <i>Sure</i>	Ditto	<i>Clonmell, Waterford.</i>
4. <i>Barrow</i>	S.	<i>Catherlagh. } Ross.</i>
5. <i>Nure</i>	S.	<i>Kilkenny. }</i>
6. <i>Slane</i>	E. to S.	<i>Wexford.</i>
	I 2	7. <i>Liffie</i>

The RIVERS.	Running.	Through.
7. <i>Leffie</i>	} N. E.	} <i>Dublin.</i>
8. <i>Boyne</i>		
9. <i>Blackwater</i>	} N.	} <i>Colrain.</i>
10. <i>Bann</i>		

LAKES.	Situated in the	With their
	COUNTY of	Len. Brea.
<i>Lough Earn</i>	<i>Fermanagh</i>	30 M. 10
<i>Neagh, or Sidney</i>	<i>Betwixt Antrim and Tyrone</i>	20 12
<i>Ree</i> } made by the <i>Sba-</i>	<i>Roscommon, Long-</i>	15 5
<i>Derg</i> } non,	<i>ford, W. Meath</i>	
	<i>Tipperary, Tho-</i>	18 4
	<i>mond, Galloway</i>	
<i>Cerrib</i>	<i>Galloway.</i>	
<i>Conn</i>	<i>Mayo.</i>	} These 5 are but small.
<i>Care</i>	<i>Stego.</i>	
<i>Cilly</i>	<i>Letrim.</i>	
<i>Allin</i>		

BAYS of	Situated betwixt the	COUN-
	TIES of	
<i>Galloway,</i>	<i>Galloway, and Thomond.</i>	
<i>Dingle,</i>	<i>Kerry.</i>	
<i>Bantry,</i>	<i>Cork.</i>	
<i>Donnegal,</i>	<i>Donnegal, Stego and Letrim.</i>	
<i>Loughfoyls,</i>	<i>Londonderry.</i>	
<i>Carrickfergus,</i>	<i>Antrim and Down.</i>	
<i>Carlingford,</i>	<i>Down and Louth.</i>	
<i>Dublin,</i>	<i>Dublin.</i>	
<i>Wexford,</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
<i>Kinsale,</i>	<i>Crk, with many others of less Note.</i>	

HAVENS, Sea-Ports or Towns on Navigable Rivers.

<i>Kinsale,</i>	<i>Wexford,</i>	<i>Galloway,</i>	<i>Belfast,</i>
<i>Corke,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Slego,</i>	<i>Carlinton,</i>
<i>Waterford,</i>	<i>Bantry,</i>	<i>Londonderry,</i>	<i>Drogheda, &c.</i>
<i>Youghall.</i>			

STRONG TOWNS.

Corke, Londonderry, Carrickfergus, Drogheda,
 Kinsale, Duncannon, Athlone, Charlemont,
 Limerick, Enniskilling, Dundalk, Waterford, &c.

70. Q. What have you to say about the Inhabitants of Ireland? Inhabitants.

A. 'Tis certain that the ancient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, *Iberi*, being either come from Ancient. Spain, or rather originally *Britains*, according to the best Authors; for *Great-Britain* being the highest Country to it, the People (especially from *Wales*) had a more and speedy Passage thither: Again, the ancient Writers do call this Island a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Celum, Solumque, Cultus & ingenia hominum baud multum a Britannia differunt.* The Soil and Air, the Habit and Dispositions of the People are not much unlike the *Britons*. However, they were a rude and barbarous People, of whose Actions we know but little, this Country having not been so happy as ever to be conquered by the *Romans*, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the *Roman Empire* we find them called *Scots*, (the Reason thereof is uncertain,) they subdued the *Hebrides* or the *Western* Islands, and the neighbouring *Picts* and *Caledonians*, and gave the Name of *Scotland* to the Northern Parts of the *British* Continent; but not long after they left the Name *Scots*, and returned to their first and more common Name of *Irish*, being then under the Government of several petty Princes. Modern. However, these People at several times have been intermixt with *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, but at present they are only *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish*. As for the two first we shall speak nothing about them Manners. here, nor of the more civilized sort of *Irish*,

who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of the *English* Nation, though they still retain something of the Way and Temper of their Forefathers; but as for the *Kernes*, *Rapparees*, &c. (those wild *Irish*, who as yet have not been thoroughly civiliz'd) they are of a middle Stature, strong and nimble of Body, of wonderful soft Skins, but are very often scabby, haughty of Spirit, of a quick Wit, careless of their Lives, enduring travel, cold and hunger, light of belief, given to fleshly Lusts, courteous to Strangers, but famed for

Assurance, or Impudence, impatient of Abuse or Injury, implacable in Enmity, extremely inclined to Traditions, great Lovers of the Harp and Bag-pipe: In a Word, if they are bad, no People can possibly be worse; but if they be good, you can hardly meet with any better: They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots, and sometimes upon raw Meat; they wear very ordinary Cloaths, and the most Part of them go bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it a great Ornament: The Women also esteem their Hair very much, especially if it be of a golden Colour and long, some of them living in

Bogs, and other unaccessible Places, but those that live in Towns, seldom marry with those that live in the Country, they give their Promises not for the present but for the future, give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them; they wantonly keep Company with Women, making no Difference between the nearest of Kin, and the Stranger, and nothing is so common as Divorces under a conscientious Pretence. The Mother at the

Birth. Birth of a Child feeds him with Meat on the Point of a Sword, wishing he may die in War, or by the Sword, such Lovers of War, and so Warlike are they, but not in their own Country, especially in the first Campaign.

Burials. Their Burials, especially of the great Ones, are singular enough, for hired Mourners going before the Corps, make very loud Howlings, and clap their Hands together, and ask the Deceased, *Why having such and such good Things he would depart from among them:* They suppose that the departed Souls go into the Company of certain Men famous in those Places, of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, whom they say they oftentimes see by Illusion: In a Word, the *Irish* are Strong and well Shaped, Nimble, addicted to Lust and

Contention, Lazy, and given to Theft, after two or three Campaigns they are good Soldiers. The Language used by the *Natives*, being the *Irish*, seems to be of a *British* Extraction mixed with the old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language, as it was spoken before the *Romans*, *Goths*, *Vandals* and *Saracens* visited that Country, and which perhaps was a Dialect of the old *Celtick*. As to their Names the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before their Sir-names, as *O-Neal*, *O-Brian*, &c. some of the better sort carry also the Word *Mac*, (signifying Son) a *Mac-Decan*, *Mac-Carty*, &c. but when they bap-

size, they commonly add a profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of the Parents, or of any of the Kindred then living, for they are perswaded that their death is thereby hastned; but when the Father is dead, the Son commonly assumes his Name.

71. Q. Is Ireland very populous?

Populous-
ness.

A. No, either because the People are too much inclined to Venery, or because a great many of the Inhabitants have either been killed in several Wars, or driven out of the Kingdom, especially since their Rebellion under *Tir-Owen*.

The Government of this Country is by a Lord-Lieutenant, or Viceroy (sent by the King of *Great-Britain*.) No Vice-Roy in *Europe* is invested with greater Power, nor cometh nearer to the Majesty of a King in his Train, or Estate, than he does; for his Assistance, he is allowed a Privy-Council to advise with upon all Occasions; in the Absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the supream Power is lodged in the Lords Justices, who have the same Authority as the Lord-Lieutenant. There is a Parliament; but the Bills are of no force till approved of by the King of *Great-Britain*: The various Courts of Judicature, both for civil and criminal Affairs, and the Laws, are much the same as in *England*.

The Revenues of *Ireland* are esteem'd to be about 4 or 500000 Pounds, which are raised by Taxes, &c. and employ'd for the Uses the Government thinks fit.

The Forces of *Ireland* have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill disciplin'd, or of so cowardly a Disposition (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places) might easily tame them. However, to keep them in awe, and to prevent foreign Troops from landing here, there ought to be constantly 12000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, upon the *Irish* Establishment, which would consume the best Part of the Revenue.

The Nobility have the same Degrees and Privileges in their own Country, as the *British* Peers have in *Great-Britain*: And they have also the Privilege to be chosen Members of Parliament for *Great-Britain*.

The Ecclesiastical Government is under 4
Clergy. Archbishops, viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Cashel*
 and *Tuam*. The first is styled Primate of all
Archbishops. *Ireland*, the second Primate of *Ireland*. Un-
Bishopricks: der these there was once a great Number of Bi-
 shopricks (as they are generally now); but since
 the Reformation they have reckon'd 19 under

Armagh 6.

1. *Londonderry.*
2. *Conor and Down.*
3. *Drommore.*
4. *Clogher.*
5. *Kilmore.*
6. *Dundalk.*

Dublin 3.

1. *Kilkenny.*
2. *Kildare.*
3. { *Fearns.*
Leighlin.
Wexford.

Cashel 5.

1. *Waterford.*
2. { *Limerick.*
Ardfert.
Aghado.
3. *Cork and Ross.*
4. *Emly and Ossory.*
5. *Meath.*

Tuam 5.

1. *Galway.*
2. *Killala.*
3. *Killaloe.*
4. *Elphen.*
5. *Clenfert and Athlone.*

Tho' those Bishopricks be not generally so good as those of
England, yet the Livings of the inferiour Clergy of this King-
 dom are more competent, and much more upon an Equality
 than the other.

There is but one University, viz. *Dublin*,
 University. called *Trinity-Colledge*.

As to Religion, 'tis computed that about 8
Religion. Parts in 10 are Papists, tho' the Establishment be
 according to the Church of *England*, yet the
 Dissenters are reckon'd double their Number: The greatest
 Part of the old Native *Irish* do still adhere to Popish (and
 even Heathenish) Superstitions, and are still as credulous about
 several ridiculous Legends as in former Times: For when
 they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow
 the Knee, and say the Lord's-Prayer, and then speak to the
 Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as*
thou hast found us. They us'd to look through the blade-
 bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it,
 and if they saw any dark or dusky Spot in it when they
 look'd

look'd through, they concluded that some Corpse would shortly be carry'd out of the House; somewhat like this is still retained by the *Welsh* Nation, who very probably were the Ancestors of the *Irish*; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by *Edw. I.* it was observ'd, that many of their Laws and Customs were the same with those of the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it no Infamy to commit Robberies; and when they go to rob, they pray to God that they may meet with a good Booty. They also suppose that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God; for if it were a Sin, they imagine that he would not present them with that Opportunity: And they count it a Crime not to make use of them when they offer themselves. Moreover they say, that this Sort of Life was bequeathed to them, that they only walk in their Forefathers Steps: And that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility not to pursue such Actions, or to get their Bread by Labour. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from them on *May-day*, neither will they give any Fire then but unto sick People, and that also with a Curse.

The Advantages of this Nation consist,
 1. partly in its Situation, being environed *Advantage.* with difficult and dangerous Seas, and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English*.
 2. In their being under the *British* (the most easy of all) Governments. But the People being either Papists, or Protestants, *Irish*, or *English*, are jealous of one another, and cannot be easy, nor live without Apprehensions, as long as one of the Parties be in a Capacity to rebel against, or destroy the other. The Papists, for Example, in 1641. had begun to destroy the Protestants; but the Protestants having got the better under *Oliver Cromwell*, it was at first resolved to extirpate all the *Irish*, especially the Papists; but that Resolution was never put in Execution, tho' the most turbulent were permitted to retire into *Spain*, from whence they were never to return. The Interest of *Ireland* is to remain in *statu quo*, and the present *Interest.* Government must take care to prevent, (but by gentle and christian-like Ways) the Growth and Increase of Popery.



CHAP. IV.

Of the LOW-COUNTRIES.

Q. *What do you call the Low-Countries?*



A. Those Provinces that are at the Mouths of the Rhine, Mawse, and other Rivers, they are called

Low, either because they are situated near the Sea, or because the Sea, when it is high Water, is higher than the Land; but as those Countries are divided into the Seven United Provinces and the Catholick Low-Countries, and as they do no longer belong to the same Prince as formerly, we shall speak of them separately. And, 1. of the United Provinces, so called from the Union, or rather Confederacy, they enter'd into at *Utrecht*, for the Defence of their Liberties against the Spaniards.

Their Names in January, 1579. They are also named *Holland*, from the most considerable Part of them; and *Holland* is so called, as some imagine, from *Hol* and *Land*, two Teutonic Words, signifying a Low or Hollow Sort of Land, tho' others chuse rather to derive the Name of *Aland* (an Isle in the *Baltick*) whose Inhabitants being great Pirates, and frequently ravaging these Seas, did at last sieze upon, and settle themselves in this Part of the Continent, which was formerly called *Batavia*, and was Part of the antient *Belgium*: They are bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of

Limits:

Munster,

Munster, on the South by the Netherlands, on the West and North by the Ocean.

2. Q. What is the Capital of the United Provinces.

Capital.

A. Amsterdam, in Lat. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long. E. 5. 23 *Amsterdam*, Miles N. W. from *Utrecht*, 80 North of *Antwerp*, 210 East of *London*, 250 almost North of *Paris*, 380 S. W. of *Copenhagen*, 380 North of *Geneva*, 570 West of *Vienna*, 580 S. W. of *Stockholm*, ditto N. W. of *Venice*, 600 West of *Warsaw*, 750 N. W. of *Rome*, 800 North of *Madrid*, 1230 N. W. of *Constantinople*. It takes its Name from the *Dam*, or *Sluyce*, on the River *Amstel*, that runs through it into the Branch of the *Zuyder-Sea*, called the *T*, which lies on the North-side of the Town, and serves as a Port to it. 'Tis scarce mention'd in History before the XIVth Century, it being then only a Village of Fishermen. It stands on a Moorish Ground, so that the Foundations were laid upon Masts and other large Pieces of Timber drove into the Earth, by a vast Force, and at a prodigious Expence. Its Situation, the Industry of its Inhabitants, the good Government of the Magistrates, and especially the Trade which was here removed from *Antwerp* by People who fled away for Conscience-sake, have render'd it one of the largest, finest, richest, and most populous Towns in *Europe*. It is about half as big as *London*, and very strong, because of its deep Ditches, and because the neighbouring Country, in Case of a Siege, may easily be overwhelm'd with Water by opening the *Sluyces*. It is all cut with Canals, so that Ships and Boats may easily come and unlade at one's Door. The City being founded on Piles of Wood, no Coaches are allowed here but to Physicians, and Strangers of Note, the rest using Sleds made like Coaches; but slow and uneasy. Above 70 Years ago it was reckon'd to contain 54000 Houses. Mr. *Misson* reckon'd the Number of the Inhabitants at 200000. Their standing Militia consisted several Years ago of 8250 Men. Some compute the Revenues of this City at near 5000 *l.* per Day. Sir *William Temple* says, He has heard it affirm'd by good Hands, that *Amsterdam* pays above 1600000 *l.* Sterl. per Ann. for the Use of the City, the Province and the Union: And another Author says, That in 1650. the Excise upon Beer, Flesh, Fish, and Corn, alone, was farm'd here at 1600000 Guilders. It has many magnificent Buildings, as Churches, Hospitals, &c. but the most considerable of all is the Town-house, built of Free-Stone, 110 Paces in front, 81 deep, and 116 high. Some

Some compute the Charge of the whole at 3 Millions *Sterl.* In a Vault under the Town-house is the famous Bank of *Amsterdam*, supposed to be the greatest Treasure in the World. They say that in an urgent Necessity they have always Boats enough to carry the Inhabitants with their best Moveables away. The Town is govern'd by a Senate of 36 Men, who chuse the 4 Burgomasters, and 9 Echevins.

3. Q. What is the Division of the United Provinces's Division?

A. They are divided into Seven several Provinces; for *Zutphen*, and Part of *Gelderland*, make but one. They are situated, beginning at *Holland*, after this Manner. W. going S. E. and then N. E. I shall mention all the chief Towns, with their Distance from *Amsterdam*.

Provinces.	Bread.	Length from	Chief Towns, with their
		N. S. E. to W.	Distance from <i>Amsterdam</i> .
1. <i>Holland</i> , County	40	122	<i>Amsterdam</i> , 22. S. W. <i>Rotterdam</i> 32 S. <i>Haerlem</i> 12 W. <i>Delft</i> 22 S. <i>Hague</i> 22. <i>Dort</i> . 38. <i>Briel</i> 40. S. W.
2. <i>Zealand</i> , ditto	30	18	<i>Middleburg</i> 72. S. W. <i>Flushing</i> 75.
3. <i>Utrecht</i> , Lordship	30	25	<i>Utrecht</i> 22 S. E. <i>Amerfort</i> 26. <i>Duerstede</i> 34.
4. <i>Gelderland</i> , Dutchy	70	60	<i>Nimeguen</i> 50. E. S. E. <i>Arnhem</i> 48. <i>Zutphen</i> 50. E.
5. <i>Overissel</i> , Lordship	48	80 S. E. N. W.	<i>Deventer</i> 50. E. <i>Campen</i> 46. N. E. <i>Zwol</i> 50. N. E.
6. <i>Friesland</i> , Lordship	33	40	<i>Lewarden</i> 60. N. <i>Franeker</i> 57. <i>Dockum</i> 70.
7. <i>Groningen</i> , Lordship	38	42 N. W. S. E.	<i>Groningen</i> 80. N. E. <i>Dam</i> 90.

Of each of them in their Order, with the Distance of the chief inferiour Towns from their Capital.

Holland is divided into,

Alcmaer

Alcmaer. Schagen 10. N. E. *Enckhuysen* 23. E. *Medenblick* 20. N. *Hoorn* 12. E. *Purmerent* 14. S. E. *Edam* 16. *Monnickdam* 18. *Beverwick* 10. S.

Schelling 10 Miles long, 3 broad. *Flie-* the Isles of
land 7. and 2. *Texel* 6. and 4. *Werings* 5. and 2.

Amsterdam, Haerlem, Dort, &c. Naerden,
Heusden, Schiedam, Ryfwick, Gorkum, Ger- 2. *South-Hol-*
truydenberg, Willemstadt, with the Islands land.
Oostworn, Westwoorn, Beyerland, Yfelmoud,
Overflackee, Goeree.

Holland is the chief of the Seven, and commonly taken for all the rest. The Ground being soft and marshy trembles in several Places, and is not fit for Corn, and were it not for the Dykes, or Moles, the Country would be soon overwhelm'd. The Inhabitants by their Industry have by Canals drain'd this Country, and as it were stole it away from the Sea; and tho' the Soil be but poor and barren, yet the Country is very rich by reason of its vast Trade. It had formerly its own Earls: It is full of large and fine Towns, and contains no less than 400 Boroughs, or small Towns. There are 18 Towns that give their Votes in the Estates or Assembly of the Province, viz. *Dort, Amsterdam, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Goude, Rotterdam, Gorkum, Schiedam, Schoonhoven, Briel, Alcmaer, Hoorn, Enckhuysen, Edam, Monnickdam, Medenblick and Purmerent.* *Dort, or Dordrecht,* is the first Town in Dignity of the Province of *Holland, Dort.*

its Deputys having the first Seat in the Assembly of the States. It was formerly the Seat of the Earls of *Holland*, and the Place of their Inauguration. It is situated in an Island between the Rivers *Maese, Meruwe, Rhine* and *Linghe*, and in 1421. was separated from the Continent by a great Inundation, which drowned above 70 Towns and Castles, and about 100000 People: That Lake is now called the *Biesbos*. The City is large, rich, populous, and strong. It is called the *Maiden City*, because never taken by force, tho' frequently besieg'd. It is also famous for the Synod here assembled in 1618. and in which assisted Divines from all the Reformed Churches. *Harlem, on the Sparen,* is a large, populous, and pleasant City, the *Harlem.* Houses are of Brick, many of them splendid, and all of them neat. It had formerly a strong Castle, in which they besieg'd the Lord of the Place for his Tyranny; which

which had cost him his Life, had not his Lady capitulated to surrender, on Condition that she should be allowed to bring away as much of her best Goods as she herself could carry: Whereupon she brought him out upon her Back, saved him from their Fury, and left the House to their Mercy. 'Tis famous for a Siege held out ten Months against the *Spaniards* in 1573. One *Comava*, a Woman of the Town, commanded a Regiment of her own Sex, assisted in defending and repairing the Breaches, and made frequently Sallies on the *Spaniards*. *Meyerus* and *John Gerard* of *Leyden* say, That in 1403. a Mermaid was cast ashore by a Tempest near this City, was brought to eat Bread and Milk, taught to Spin, lived many Years, could never speak, but made a confused Noise, frequently pulled off her Cloaths, and ran towards the Water; but was carefully watched to prevent her escaping. She had learn'd to make the Sign of the Cross, and when dead she was bury'd in the Church-yard. *Gerard* says, He had it from one who saw her. In the Town-house, which is a fine Structure, they keep the first Book that ever was printed, in a Silver Case, wrapt up in Silk, where they have also the Statute of *Lawrence Koster*, one of their Burghers, who printed this Book, and to whom they ascribe the Invention of the Art, in 1440. *Delft*, so called from *Delven*, a Ditch, or Canal, is a large, neat, and stately City, and has long spacious Streets, with Currents of Water running through them. In 1654. the *States Magazine* was blown up here by Accident, it beat down 200 Houses, and killed and wounded many People, while others were miraculously saved under the Ruins. But it is now nobly rebuilt, is very large, surrounded by a Ditch, &c. The new Church is famous for the noble Monument erected in Memory of the Great Hero *WILLIAM I Prince of Orange*, who in 1584. was barbarously shot in this City, by *Balthazer Gerard*, a *Burgundian*, hired to do it by the *Spaniards*. And in the old Church are the fine Monuments of the Great Dutch Admirals *van Tromp* and *van Heine*, who were both killed at Sea. *Leyden*, on the *Rhine*, is the 4th of the ancient Towns, and is a pretty, neat, large, fine, and rich City, full of several Curiosities, especially the Anatomy Theatre. *John* of *Leyden*, tho' a *Taylor* by Trade, got so well in with the *Anabaptists*, that in 1534. he took the City of *Munster*, and call'd himself King; but having been betray'd and deliver'd to the Bishop of *Munster*, he was put to Death; the Bishop

reproaching him with the Cruelties he had committed, *John* answered him, *It would be a good Compensation for them, if he (the Bishop) should lead him throughout the neighbouring Towns, and ask a Half-Penny of those who should be desirous to see him.* Rotterdam lies at the Mouth of the *Rotter*, where it falls into the *Maese*; Rotterdam 'tis so much increased of late, that next to *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, 'tis the largest Town in *Holland*, and in Trade is second to none but *Amsterdam*. The City is exceeding populous, and their Port frequented by more Ships from *Great-Britain* than that of *Amsterdam*; because more commodious. *Erasmus* was born in this Town, his Statue is yet to be seen in the Market-place. He is represented in a furr'd Gown, and a round Cap, with a Book in one Hand, and the other upon it, as if he were turning a Leaf. This Brass Statue is so curiously done, that they have been offered great Sums for it.

The States of *Holland* and *Westfriezeland*, meet at the *Hague* in February, June, September and November; the Council called *Die Giecommitteerde Raden*, consists of a Deputy from the Nobility, and of a Deputy from each of the 18 Towns. This Council sends to the State of the Province, Projects or Schemes of Things to be proposed in the General Assemblies, and puts the Resolutions there taken in Execution. Each Town has its own Magistrates, who are Judges in civil and criminal Affairs, but there may be an Appeal to the higher Court of Justice, consisting of a President, eight Councillors from the Province of *Holland*, and three from *Zeeland*, because formerly those two Provinces had but one Governor; from this Court there lies no Appeal in criminal Affairs: As for the Revenues and Expences of the Province, the Chamber of Accompts takes care thereof; the Pensionary of *Holland* sits amongst the Noblemen, and is the Chancellor, proposing every thing, &c.

The Province of *Zeland* is divided into seven *Zealand* Islands.

ISLANDS.	Len.	Brea.	CHIEF TOWNS.
1. <i>Walcheren</i>	9 M.	8	<i>Midelburg, Vlissingen, Veer.</i>
2. <i>South Beveland</i>	20	6	<i>Ter Goes.</i>
3. <i>Tolen</i>	5	3	<i>Tolen.</i>
4. <i>Wolferfdike</i>	6	1	
5. <i>North Beveland</i>	5	2	<i>Wissenkirk.</i>
6. <i>Schowen</i>	12	5	<i>Browers Haven, Ziricksee.</i>
7. <i>Duyveland</i>	5	3	<i>Overkerk.</i> The

The Province of *Zealand* lies *South West* from that of *Holland*, and is so called from its Situation in the Sea, or as some think from the *Danes* who invaded it from the *Danish Zealand*; the Air is sharp, and not so healthful as that of the neighbouring Countries, so that Strangers are here very subject to Agues and Fevers; yet the Air of *South Beveland* and *Walcheren* is reckoned milder now than formely. The Soil is generally fruitful, has excellent Wheat, and abundance of Colworts, of whose Seed they make great Profit; here is also Store of Madder for dying, they have good Pasture for Sheep, especially on the Shoar, which being often overflow'd, the Grass is thereby so impregnated with Salt, that their Mutton has a better Relish than that of the other Provinces. The People are middle-sized, strong and well set. The better sort are Courteous and Liberal; but the meaner rough and boisterous. They are the best Mariners in the seven Provinces, and they make the stoutest Privateers. They apply themselves chiefly to fishing and foreign Trade, and are very dexterous at refining Salt. In their Customs and Humours, they resemble the *Brabanders* and *French*, more than the *Germans* and *Dutch*. Their Women dress neatly. This Country had formerly several Towns and Boroughs, but the most Part of them have been overwhelmed by several Inundations, especially in 1304 and 1509. The Government is almost the same as in *Holland*; but the Nobility being mostly destroy'd by the Wars against *Spain*, the Princes of *Orange* as Marquisses of *Veer* and *Uffingen*, are the only Representatives of the Nobility, under the Name of first Noblemen of *Zealand*: As such they have three Votes, and the Towns four, in the General Assemblies held at *Midleburg*.

The Province of *Utrecht* has *Holland* on the West, the *Zuyder Sea* on the North, the Quarter of *Nimeguen* on the South, and that of *Arnheim* on the East. It contains five Cities, and 65 Villages. The Air is much better, the Ground higher and fitter for Cultivation than that of *Holland*. It abounds with Gardens and Orchards, except on the Borders of *Guelderland*, where it is barren and heathy. The People are mostly of a *German* Disposition, and less inclinable to Trade, than those of the Maritime Provinces. The common People are Courteous and Hospitable, which is owing to the great Number of Gentry, that the Goodness of the Air has invited to live among them. In the States of the Province, eight Delegates are chosen out of the four great Chapters of the Town, and

make

make a third Member in the States of the Province, with the Deputies of the Nobility and Towns: But since 1674 the Statholder, by way of Punishment, had a much greater Power given him by the Provincial States, in the Government of that Country, than is allowed in the other Provinces. This Country is divided into four Quarters, viz. 1. Of Montfort. 2. Utrecht. 3. Amersford. 4. Rhenen and Wick-te-Duerstede. Utrecht the chief Town, is situated upon an Ancient Channel of the Rhine, in a convenient and fruitful Place. It was an Archbishop's See before the Reformation. It is famous for being the Birth Place of Pope Adrian VI. of the learned Lady Mary Schurman, and for the Peace made there betwixt the English and French April 1, 1713.

Dutch Gelderland has Utrecht and Part of Holland on the West, Part of Cleve and Munster on the East, and Part of Holland and Dutch Brabant on the South. The Air is much better than that in Holland and other Provinces, because of its higher Situation. Part of it consists of Heaths, Woods, and Barren Hills; but other Parts are fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, so that great Drovers of Cattel are Annually brought hither from Denmark and Friesland to be fattened. The People have always been noted for their Courage, and Love of Liberty. The States consist of the Deputies from the Nobility, who have but one Vote in all, and of those from the Cities who have each a Vote, which is common to all the other Provinces. This Province is divided into four Quarters, 1. Of Ruremonde, belonging to the Emperor, except Gelder, which by the Treaties of Utrecht and Baden was yielded to the King of Prussia. 2. Of Nimeguen. 3. Of Arnheim. And 4. Zutphen. Or it is divided thus,

PROVINCES: Len. Brea. Chief Towns with their distance from Nimeguen.			
1. Veluwe,	40	24	Arnheim 8 N. Harderwick 30. Elburg 37.
2. Betuwe,	40	18	Nimeguen. Tiel 10 W. Bommel 20. Buren 15. Batenburg 8. S. W. Fort Shenken-Schans 10 E.
3. Zutphen,	30	31	Zutphen 22 N. E. Doesburg 14. Grol 32.

This Country is so called from the River *Overyffel*, of which it lies East, and has *Groningen* on the North, Part of *Friesland* and the *Zuyder-Sea* on the West, the County of *Zutphen* on the South, and Part of *Westphalia* on the East. In many Places there are Sands, Heaths, and Marshes; but in others good Corn and Pasturage. 'Tis the worst Inhabited, and has the least Trade of any of the Provinces, which is owing to the Barrenness of great Part of the Soil, and to the Inconveniency of its Situation. The Province in the whole contains three Towns, *via* *Deventer*, *Campen* and *Zwoll*. Six Boroughs. Five Fortresses. Ten large open Towns, and 210 Villages. It is divided into three small Provinces.

PROVINCES.

Chief Towns with their distance from *Deventer*.

11. <i>Salland</i> the Country	<i>Deventer</i> .	<i>Zwoll</i> 85 N.	<i>Campen</i>
12. <i>of the Salii</i>	20.	<i>Block</i> 130.	
12. <i>Twint</i>	<i>Oldewaael</i> 33 E.		
13. <i>Drent</i>	<i>Coenorden</i> 36 N. E.	<i>Affen</i> 54	

Friesland has the *Zuyder-Sea* on the W. and *Friesland*. S. *Groningen* and Part of the *Overyffel* on the East, and the Ocean on the North. Though that Country lies low, yet the Air is purify'd by frequent Winds: In several Parts it is marshy Ground, but fit for Horses and Oxen, which are here very large. The Inhabitants are fair, tall, stout, great Lovers of Liberty, frugal, affable and modest, but when provok'd, are outrageous; few of them marry young, which is thought to be the Cause of their strong and healthy Constitutions, and of the Vivacity of their Children. They are reckoned very Chaste, and Adultery when discover'd, is severely punish'd. They are of a Martial Disposition, very Rich; few of them are Papists. The Language comes nearest the old *English* of any other. Sir William Temple is of Opinion, that Part of the Saxons, who Conquered *England*, came from hence. The Assembly General consists of the Deputies from the Three Divisions, and from the Towns, to the Number of Ten. The Deputies may give their Consent, without giving themselves the trouble to go and consult their Superiors. The Prince of *Nassau* *Friesland* has a great Power and Interest in this Country, which is divided into Three Divisions.

QUARTERS.

Chief Towns with their distance
from *Leuwarden*.

1. *Oostergow* *Leuwarden* 12 N. E.
Ameland, *Schwermonikooze*, 15
lands.
2. *Westergow* *Harlingen* 12 W. *Franeker* 7
Bolswert 12 S. *Staveren* 26.
7. *Seven-Wolgen*. *Slaten* 18 S.

Groningen, with the *Ommelands*, lies East from *Friesland*, has the Sea on the N. the Gulf of *Emden* or *Dollart* on the E. and *Overyssel* on the S. The Air is sharp, and purify'd with continual Breezes, so that People live here to a good Age. They have good Pastures, and large Herds of great and small Cattle; but the Country is very liable to Inundations. The People are much of the same Temper with the *Frisons*, but reckoned more Industrious and Cautious, we may say the same of the Government. The Country is divided into the Quarters of *Groningen* and the *Ommelands*, which last are divided into Five Provinces, viz. *Hunsing*, *Ervelingo*, *Westerquarter*, *Oldcampen*, and *Westerwold*. *Groningen* at the Conflux of the *Au* and *Hunnsing*, is a large, populous and strong City, and has a great Trade by reason of the Conveniency of its Canals, and its Communication with the *German Sea* and the *Ems*. It was besieged in 1672 by the Bishop of *Munster*, but the Inhabitants made so brave a Resistance, that he was forc'd to raise the Siege, after the loss of 10000 Men, for which they have had a double Vote ever since, in the Council of State of the United Provinces.

As for other Places belonging to these Provinces, see the Article of the Dominions.

4. Q. What is the Situation of the United Provinces?

A. They are Situated betwixt Latit. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 53-40. including what is called *Dutch Brabant*, and Long. E. of *London* 3-40 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. So that the Extent S. and N. is 130 Miles:

The Breadth is very unequal, being indented on the E. and S. by a Part of *Germany*. The greatest Extent E. and W. from the Mouth of the *Maese*, to the Frontiers of *Munster*, is about 100 Miles. The length of Days and

Air. Nights is almost the same as at *London*. The *Air* of this Country is generally cold, and not without some Mixture of Thickness and Moistness, by reason of the frequent Vapours which arise from the many Lakes and Canals, with which this Country abounds. And to this Moistness of the Air (as well as to their often washing of their Houses) we may impute the Cause of the frequent Agues, to which the Inhabitants are so subject: The swallowing up their Spittele, rather than dirty their Houses, is perhaps also the Cause thereof.

This Country being very low and flat, and at the Mouth of the *Maese* and *Rhine*, is naturally of a wet and fenny Soil, but the industrious Inhabitants do so drain it, by a vast Multitude of Artificial Canals, that the Ground is thereby fit for Pasture and Tillage, especially the former, they employing the greatest Part of their Land in grazing vast Herds of Kine. As for Corn they have always a quantity by them sufficient for many Years, which they fetch from *Dantzick*, and other Places; for otherwise they have not Corn growing in their own Country sufficient to feed the fifth Part of the Inhabitants. As the *Dutch* are very fond of Orchards and Gardens, there is scarce any Tree, Herb or Flower, but what they Plznt. They have some few Boars, Wolves, Deer, but Multitudes of Foxes, Hares, Hogs and Rabbits. And all sorts of wild and tame Fowls, and Fish in abundance.

Commodities. Altho' the *Commodities* of this Country, proceeding from its natural Growth, may (strictly speaking) be reckoned only Butter, Cheese and Cattel, yet by reason of the many useful Manufactures, which this Nation encourages at Home (the Materials of which are brought from other Nations) and of the wonderful Trade, which by their Industry they manage abroad, in most Parts of the known World, we may reckon it as a Publick Warehouse, wherein is contain'd the richest and best Commodities of all Nations; for here you may be provided with any thing the Globe produces for Money.

Rarities. *Q.* What are the *Rarities* of this Country?

A. In the County of *Drent*, there are Stones of so prodigious a Size, which being not the Product of the Country, fills the Spectators with Amazement how they came thither: Some of em lie upon the Top of others, with room for a Man to creep thro'. The Natives say they were Hea-

then

then Altars, and that the Men Sacrificed to their Idols, were forc'd to creep thro' those Places, all besmear'd with human Ordure. 2. The remarkable *Sions Quarry* near *Maastricht*, which looks like a vast subterraneous Palace, it running under a large Hill, supported by thousands of square Pillars, between which are spacious Walks, able to contain 4000 Men, and many private Retirements, of great Use to the Country People in time of War. 3. In the Village of *Losdun*, not far from the *Hague*, are two Brass Basons, in which were baptized *Anno 1276* by *Guido Suffragan* of *Utrecht* 265 Children, Sons and Daughters, all born at one Birth, by *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter to *Florent IV.* Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, in the 40th Year of her Age. Some question the Fact; but it is very likely that there was such a monstrous Birth, since it has been related by many Authors of good Credit, and several publick Inscriptions made thereupon, but perhaps it may have been aggravated with many fabulous Circumstances by the Monks. 4. There are several fine Curiosities at *Leiden*, too many to be related here, neither shall we speak of the fine Churches and Houses which are in this Country; only we must remember that the Town-house of *Amsterdam* for its Magnificence, and most Part of the Towns in *Holland* for their Neatness, may be reckoned as Rarities. 5. There are Multitudes of Artificial Sluyces and Canals, a Work of prodigious Expence, and of great Con-
veniency, both for Traffick and Travelling.

The most considerable Rivers are the *Maese* and the *Rhine*, dividing itself at *Schenken-schans* into two great Branches, the Southern called *Vahal* falls into the *Maese*, lower than *Bommel*; and the other Branch call'd *Rhine*, little higher than *Arnhem* makes another Branch called *Iffel*, which disembogues itself into the *Zuyder-Sea* near *Campen*. The *Rhine* passes near *Arnhem*, *Rhenen*, and at *Wick-te-Duerstede* makes another Branch call'd *Leck*, and discharges itself into the *Maese*, 10 Miles above *Rotterdam*. But that small Part of this great River call'd *Rhine*, goes from *Wick-te-Duerstede* to *Utrecht*, where it forms another Branch call'd the *Wecht*, disemboguing itself into the *Zuyder-Sea* near *Wesp* and *Muyden*. But the other Branch goes to *Leiden*, and near the Village *Catwick-op-Zee* looseth itself in the Sands, without going as far as the Sea, ever since 860, when the Ocean stopp'd its Mouth.

Sea Ports. Almost every Town in *Holland*, by reason of the Conveniency of Canals, is a Sea Port Town, but there are some that deserve particularly that Title, as *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburg*, *Flessingen*, *Brill*, *Doert*, &c.

Strong Towns. The Sluyces whereby the Country may easily be over-flowed under the Towns very strong, but the strongest are, *Bosle-Due*, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Berg-op-Zoom*, *Zutphen*, *Maestricht*, *Amsterdam*, *Nimeguen*, *Utrecht*, *Groningen*, *Deventer*, *Leuwarden*, *Hulst*, *Gorcum*, with several Forts: *Namur*, *Tournai*, *Mons*, and other Towns call'd the *Barrier Towns*, with several others in *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

6. Q. Who were the ancient *Inhabitants* of these Provinces?

A. The *Batavi*, *Belge*, *Frisii*, *Salii*, &c. who were descended from the *Gauls*, or rather from the *Germani*. But the most Part of the present *Inhabitants* of these Provinces (or their Ancestors) are come from other Countries to settle there, as from *France*, during the Civil Wars, and the several Persecutions against the Reformed Religion. 2. From *England* during the Bloody Reign of *Mary Tudor*. 3. From *Germany* because of the long and cruel Wars raging in that Country. And, 4. Especially from the *Netherlands*, whose *Inhabitants* being ill us'd by the *Spaniards*, retir'd into this Country, as into an *Azylum*. All those Foreigners were prompted to retire into the *United Provinces*. Either, 1. because of the convenient Situation of the Country; or, 2. because of the Civil and Religious Liberty, which every Body enjoys here; or, 3. by reason of the good Policy exercis'd here, and the vast Trade, whereby a Man may easily Correspond with all other Countries in the World; or, 4. because of the great Reputation of the States, which is look'd upon to be a wise and prosperous Commonwealth. Lastly, all those who have Money, or understand any Art or Trade, are well receiv'd and tolerated there.

Manners. The *Dutch* are of a graceful Presence, and strong Constitution. They are honest, modest in their Cloaths, openhearted and free in their Speech and Conversation; they are of a cold, or at least not of a cholerick Temper, apt to forget good Turns sooner than Injuries; when they are humour'd they do any Thing, which made *Charles V.* of *Germany* say, that no other Nation had so great an Aversion for the Name of Slavery, or endur'd it

so patiently, when they were kindly and not roughly us'd. But here, as in a great many other Places, the Mob is very rough, insolent and malicious. They are very good Soldiers, and Seamen, especially the *Zealanders*, very sparing and sober in their Meals, and love to see their Houses and every Thing neat and clean about them, even to a Fault. They excel all other Nations in Industry and Diligence, and are ready to suffer any Trouble and Labour for the sake of Gain; and they are so greedy of it, that they are look'd upon as very Covetous; which made a *French* Ambassador once Reproach them with having no other God than *Mammon*, or *Plutus*. They keep their Word inviolably, wherefore Foreigners love to Trade with them; they are also Prudent and very good Politicians: This Country has bred many Great and Learned Men, famous especially in Languages, Philosophy and Criticism, though commonly they have not that happy and sublime Genius, so remarkable in some other Nations. In a Word, by their Industry, in carrying on several profitable Manufactures at home, and managing a prodigious Trade abroad, they have of late advanced themselves to such a height of Power and Treasure, as to become formidable to crown'd Heads: So To say all then in few Words, The *Dutch* are well shap'd, strong, patient, modest, sober, wise, industrious, diligent, well-skill'd in Politicks, good Land Soldiers, but better Seamen; jealous of their Liberty and Privileges, remarkable for their Cleanliness and Skill in Trade; very careful to instruct their Children, but they are accus'd of being too greedy and covetous. Their Women are white, handsome, very chaste when marry'd, good Huswives, but not very sprightly.

The *Language* here spoken is the *Low-Dutch* (a Dialect of the *German*) having several corrupted *French* and *Latin* Words intermix'd with it, a Language that has nothing to recommend it to Strangers.

Language.

Though the seven United Provinces be but of small Extent, yet there are so many fine, strong and populous Cities, that scarce so many are to be found in any other Country of the same Extent: So that those Provinces are very populous, containing above 50 pretty large Towns, 100 middling ones, and 1000 Villages. Some Authors say, that the Sole Province of *Holland* contains above 2500000 People; and the

Populousness.

prodigious Number of Inhabitants in such a Country as this, is the Cause of the vast Riches and Trade of the Country.

7. Q. What are the Countries belonging to these Provinces?

A. Besides what has been already mentioned, the United Provinces are possessed of, 1. A great Part of *Brabant*, viz. the Mayoralty of *Hertogen-Bosch*, wherein are *Bosle-Due*, *Grave*, *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Tilburg*, &c. The Marquisate of *Bergopzoom*, with a Town of the same Name, *Steenbergen* and *Lillo*. The Barony of *Breda*; The *Princeland*.

2. Part of *Limbourg* as *Maastricht*, *Wick*, with the Earldoms of *Dalem*, *Walckenburg*, *Roldue*.

3. Part of *Flanders* as *Sluys*, *Cadsant*, *Ysendick*, *Bier-vliet*, *Ardenburg*, *Middelburg*, *Philippine*, *Sas of Ghent*, *Terneuse*, *Axel*, *Hulst*, with several Forts, and several other Towns call'd the *Barrier*, where they keep Garrisons, as *Tournay*, *Ypres*, *Namur*, &c.

2. In *Africa*, they possess *Arguin*, *Gorea* near *Cape Verde*, *St. Andrew* in *Guinea*, the Forts *St. George* and *Nassau*, *Affine*, *Cormentin* and *Torquerati*, *St. George de'l Mina*, on the *Golden Coast*, with several Fortresses along the Coast of *Congo* and *Angola*. In the Island of *St. Thomas*, *Pavaosan*. Some Forts near the Cape of *Good Hope*, and the Island *St. Maurice* near *Madagascar*.

3. In *Asia*, on the Coasts of *Malabar*, *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Mangalor*, *Canonor*, *Granganor*, *Cochin* and *Coulau*. On the Coasts of *Coromandel*, *Tuticoria*, *Negapatan*, *Carkal*, *Fort Guelders*, *Pallecate*. Several Forts on the Coasts of *Malacca*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, where is *Batavia*, and most of the *Moluccoes*, with several Factories in most Parts of *Asia*, even in *Japan*.

4. In *America*, the City *Coro* in *Terrafirma*, *Surinam*, with several Forts on the Coasts of *Guiana* and River *Oronoko*. *Curasso*, *Aruba*, *Bon-Air*, Three of the *Sotovento*. *Saba* and *Eustachio*, Two of the *Caribee* Islands.

Their *Pretensions* are upon the County of *Pretensions*. *Culenburg*, as a *Fief* belonging to *Guelders*.

2. The Lordship of *Ravenstein*, as a Part of *Dutch Brabant*. And, 3, the Lordship of *Anholt* between *Cleves* and *Munster*, as having been re-united to *Guelderland*.

8. Q. Could you tell me something about the ancient and modern Government of those Provinces?

A. These Provinces, and the rest of the *Netherlands*, were formerly comprehended either under *Gallia*, or *Germania*, as they were situated on either side of the *Rhine*; the nearest to *Gallia*, together with the *Gauls*, were conquer'd by *Julius Caesar*, and so became a Province of the *Roman Empire*: Sometimes after the *Batavi* and *Zealanders* surrendered themselves up to the *Romans*, but yet they were rather their Allies than their Subjects: But about 500 Years after our Saviour, when the *French* erected a new Monarchy in *Gaul*, the *Low-Countries* were annex'd thereunto: Afterwards *Germany* having been separated from *France*, the most Part of these Provinces were incorporated into it, and the others remain'd united to *France*. Then, in Process of Time, the Governors of these Provinces, as several others in *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, became half Sovereigns of them, under the Name or Title of Dukes, or Earls. And lest their new Subjects should return to their Duty, and acknowledge again their first Princes, these Governors were oblig'd to treat them very kindly, and to grant them many new Priviledges. And thus each of them having for a long while been govern'd by a Prince of their own, were afterwards for the most Part re-united, either by Inheritance, or by Marriage, or by Agreement in 1436, under the Authority of a Sole-chief, viz. the Duke of *Burgundy*; but *Maximilian I.* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, marrying *Mary* the only Daughter and Heir to *Charles the Bold*, last Duke of *Burgundy*, they fell to the House of *Austria* in 1478. *Charles V.* Grandson of *Maximilian*, join'd them all together, and govern'd them wisely and happily. But *Philip II.* being Born, and brought up in *Spain*, esteemed the *Spaniards* only, cared little for those of *Flanders*, and treated them very roughly. 2. *William*, Prince of *Orange*, a very courageous, cunning, and experienc'd, but very ambitious Man, considering, that *Philip* would not give the Government of the *Low-Countries* to *Christine*, Dutches of *Lorrain*, was very angry, and did his utmost, clandestinely to, ruin the Affairs of *Philip*, especially, when he would not permit him to marry the Daughter of that Princes. 3. The Counts of *Egmont* and *Horn*, with the greatest Part of the Nobility were incens'd against, and jealous of the *Spaniards*, who could not

not abide them; and some of 'em were so poor, and so deeply engag'd in Debt, because they would be as fine and brave as the *Spaniards* were, that nothing less than a Revolution could satisfy them, and restore them to their ancient Honours and Riches. 4. The Clergy were not content with *Philip*, because he created new Bishopricks, and apply'd the Revenues of the Abbies to maintain the new Bishops; whereby he exasperated, not only those who were in Possession of those Livings, but also the Pretenders to the same; for all the Abbots were chosen by the Monks, or the Abbey, whereas the Bishops were nominated by the King. 5. But the chief Cause was, because King *Philip* would extirpate the Protestants, who were then in great Numbers; and for that purpose would erect a new Ecclesiastical Tribunal, like the Inquisition of *Spain*; for which the *Flemmings* have the utmost Aversion, because neither the Privileges of the Country, nor the King's Protection, nor any Intercession, can rescue from the Verdict of that Tribunal; those People being also very free, and open-hearted in their Conversation, and for Trade's sake, are oblig'd to converse with People of different Religions. Whereas, on the contrary, the *Spaniards* and *Italians* being naturally close, and very apt to dissemble, it were easy for them to conceal their Thoughts. 6. The *Spaniards* were not sorry that the *Flemmings* would revolt, because they thereby hop'd to have an Occasion of subduing them by Force, of depriving them of their Privileges, and of governing them despotically; in order to bring this to pass, they sent them very proud, imperious, hard and cruel Men for their Generals and Governors, as the Cardinal of *Granvelle*, and the Duke of *Alva*, who taxed them heavily. 7. It is very likely, that Foreign Princes contributed considerably to the fomenting and increasing the Fire of Sedition, which broke out openly in 1666. But some of the Provinces return'd willingly, or were forced to return to their Duty; as for these Seven, they made a very strict Union in 1579 among themselves, which they have kept ever since. And that Union, look'd upon as the Foundation of this Commonwealth, consists of several Articles, whereof the principal ones are to shake off intirely, and never to return to the *Spanish Yoke*; that every important Affair, either about Peace, or War, or Impositions of Taxes, shall be done by a common Consent, and that every one of them shall do their utmost to defend the Liberty of Conscience, and ascertain their Privilege. These seven Pro-

Present Government.

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vinces,

vinces, after many Wars with the *Spaniards*, were at last acknowledged by them to be a free and independant State in 1648, by the Peace of *Münster*.

However, the Government is now Democratick, and mix'd with Aristocracy, and these Seven Provinces are (as it were) so many distinct Commonwealths, each Province being a distinct State, yea and every City, having an Independant Authority within itself, to judge of all Causes, whether Civil or Criminal, and to inflict Capital Punishments, but all joyning together, they make up one Republick, the most considerable in the World; govern'd by the Assembly of the States General, consisting of Seven Voices, each Province having one. To this Assembly (whose Place of meeting is commonly at the *Hague*) belongeth the Power of making War, or Peace, of receiving and dispatching Ambassadors, of inspecting into the State of the Frontier Towns, and assenting what Sums of Money must be levy'd for the Publick Service. All Affairs are not determin'd in their Assembly, by Majority of Votes, for about certain Matters, all the Provinces must come to an Unanimous Consent, and though a Province may send many Deputies thither, yet all of them make but One Voice, except *Holland*, which makes Three, and *Zealand* Two, by reason that they contribute more than the rest towards the Charges of the Republick: However, each Representative, when the Affair has been agreed upon here, must return into his Province, and propose the Matter in a Provincial Assembly, consisting of Deputies from the Cities, and others having Right thereunto; which Deputies must also return and receive the Consent of their Principals, otherwise nothing can be determin'd. And all this causeth many Delays, and other Inconveniencies. In this Assembly, the seven United Provinces have hitherto given their Votes in the following Order, viz. *Gelders* and *Zutphen* first, because *Gelders* is the eldest, and her Plenipotentiaries did first propose the Union. 2. *Holland*, 3. *Zealand*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *Friesland*, 6. *Overyssel*, and 7. *Groningen*. 2. Assistant to this Assembly is the Council of State, consisting of 12 Persons, whereof *Gelders* sends Two, *Holland* Three, *Zealand* Two, and the other Four Provinces do each of them send One. The Governours of Provinces, the Treasurer General, and a Deputy from the Nobility, do also sit here. Their Business is to deliberate previously upon those Matters, which are to be brought before the States General, as also to state the Expence upon the Civil and Military List for the succeeding Year, and to propose Ways

Ways and Means how to levy the same. To them belongs also the Care of executing the Resolutions of the States about Things which appertaineth to the Publick Administration. Out of this Council, in time of War, they send Two Deputies to advise with and watch over the General. 3. Subservient to this Council, is the Chamber of Accompts, compos'd of two Deputies from each Province, whose Office it is to examine the publick Accompts, to dispose of the *Finances*, and to Register the Decrees of the Council of State. 4. And whenever the States order the fitting out of a Fleet, the Care of the same, and the ordering of all Maritime Affairs, do rely upon the Council of the Admiralty, to which are Subordinate Five Colleges in the Three Maritime Provinces, viz. *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and *Horn* in *Holland*, *Middelburg* in *Zealand*, and *Harlingen* in *Friesland*. The Admiral, or Vice-Admiral, is always President thereof. 5. There is also the Generality for the Mint. 6. The Chamber of *Fiefs*, or the Council of *Brabant*, or of the Country on the other side of the *Maese*, is establish'd to look upon, and judge of the Affairs relating to the Places of Conquest. 7. The great Council of War for the Army. 8. The Council of *Flanders*, which does meet at *Middelburg*, receives the Appeals from the Towns of the *Dutch Flanders*.

There is also sometimes a *Stattholder*, or Captain General, who has the chief Command by Sea and by Land, composeth the Differences arising betwixt the Provinces, chuseth the most Part of the Magistrates of the Cities, out of Three Persons that are presented to him. He is the President of the Council of State, and of the Court of Justice; he may grant a Pardon or Reprieve to Criminals, he distributes Military Honours and Places, and receives the Oath not only of the Army, but also of the States General. He has a Superior Authority over the Academies, or Universities, and represents the Dignity of the State. The Princes of *Nassau Orange* have been a long while *Stattholders*, King *William* was the last; the States do not much care to have another, *Friesland* has its Hereditary *Stattholder*, of the same Family, and he lives at *Leuwarden*.

The Title of the Seven United Provinces is, their High-Mightinesses the States General. Their Ambassadors claim the same Honours as those of crown'd Heads.

The *Revenues* of this Republick do not only consist in what is given by the Towns conquer'd and reunited, in *Brabant*, *Flanders*,

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Limburg, &c. which are treated as Subjects, and over which the Council of State has a great Authority, but also in what is given by each Province in Proportion to its Extent, which amounts ordinarily to 21000000 of Guilders, or little above 2000000 Millions Sterling. But the Riches of the Country inexhaustible, by reason of the great Frugality and Industry of the Inhabitants, and the great Trade they carry with the most remote Nations.

The Land Forces, intime of War, are commonly above 70000 Men, without reckoning the Garrisons of the strong Towns. But their chief Forces consist in the Men of War, of which they have always a great Number to secure and enlarge their Trade.

The Nobility in these Countries is very ancient and illustrious, but they do not enjoy considerable Priviledges; we may say the same thing about the Clergy. There were formerly an Archbishoprick, viz. *Utrecht*, with Five Suffragan Bishopricks, viz. *Deventer, Groningen, Haerlem, Leuwarden, and Middleburg*. The Universities are very famous, viz. *Leyden, Utrecht, Franeker, Groningen, and Harderwick*. All sorts of Religions are here tolerated for Trades- sake, provided they dont pretend, or aspire, to introduce any Novelties in the Government, or Morals. That publickly profess'd, and generally receiv'd, is the Reformed Religion, according to the Tenets of Mr. John Calvin.

9. Q. What are the Advantages of this Commonwealth?

A Very considerable; for besides what has been said before, it is certain, that the Dutch get great Profits by their Navigation and Trade, for by reason of their great Number of Ships and People, and of their Countries Situation, they may conveniently Trade on the Ocean, and the Baltick; and by the means of several great Rivers, they can have all sorts of Merchandizes from Germany, and carry their own thither. They Trade also with all the Nations in the World, the Chinese only excepted. Learned Men have observ'd that several things, which cannot be found all at once in other Countries, do very much contribute to the greatness of their Trade, as also the Populoufness of the Country, its commodious and advantagous

geous Situations, the small Interest of Money, the severe Punishments inflicted on Thieves, Pilferers, Cheats and Bankrupts; the Bank of *Amsterdam*, where People may securely lay up their Money, the Men of War given as a Convoy to Merchant Ships, the small Duties either for Importation, or Exportation, the Punctuality, Exactness, and Faithfulness of Merchants, in performing what they are oblig'd to do, the Company of the *East-Indies*, which by the Sale of its Commodities, especially Spices, brings into this Country Money from all the Countries of *Europe*; and add to this, that the most Part of the chief Men in Authority, being concern'd in the Commerce, do their utmost to put it in a flourishing Condition; that the *Dutch* are the most Powerful of the *European Nations* in the *East-Indies*, and that by their Sobriety, and Frugality, a greater Quantity of Commodities is Exported out of, than Imported into their Country; for it is to be observ'd, that tho' the *Dutch* have in their Possession the Spices of the *Indies*, and tho' they have the greatest Part of the Silks, which come from *Persia* and other Places, yet they eat few Victuals, wherein Spices be necessary, and they Cloath themselves only with Cloth; and even they send their best and finest Cloth into Foreign Countries. In a Word, you may judge of the vast Riches they get by their Trade, from this one Instance: Some *Englishmen* have supposed, that formerly the *Dutch* sold in *England* every Year 9200 Tuns of Herrings, amounting to 1372000 *l*. Sterling, besides what they transported into *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*, and what is eaten in *Holland* itself.

Q. What are the Defects of this Country?

A. It is commonly overwhelm'd in Autumn, and if by the Conveniency of Rivers and Channels, their Trade be more considerable than that of the *English*, yet their Harbours are nothing so good, nor so safe as those in *England*; and in Winter-time, no Ship can come into, or go out of their Harbours, by reason of the Ice, which lasts sometimes Three Months. 2. They must be at a vast Charge to maintain or repair their Dikes, or Sluices, and even sometimes the Country being very flat, when the Wind is N. W. and blows hard, when the Rivers do break out of their Banks, and when it is a Spring Tide, all their Industry and Expences about them are useless, and to no purpose, as it happen'd in 860, when the Mouth of the *Rhine* having been stop'd, by a great deal of Sand thrown by the Storm, the Country

Country was overwhelmed, and the Violence of the Waters was such, that the Dikes near the *Maese* were thrown down, and a new River was form'd, call'd the *Leek*, whereby the best Part of the Waters of the *Rhine* goes now into the Sea. In 1421, such an Inundation separated the City of *Dort* from the Island *Vaorn*, and the Waters overspread all over the Country now call'd *Bies-Bos*, situated betwixt *Gertruydenburg*, *Gorcum* and *Dort*: So that above 20000 People were drown'd, and 72 Villages so cover'd with Water, that it is now a *Lake*. In 1532, another Inundation destroy'd the half Part of the Islands of *Zealand*. The Inundations of 1551 and 1570 were very great, but nothing in comparison to the Storm and Inundations of 1665, 1682, and 1717, which have destroy'd a great deal of Lands, Cattel, &c. However, the Facility, whereby the *Dutch* may drown the Country with their Sluyces, renders their Towns and Country strong, but (a second Defect) in the Places where that cannot be done, it is not strong enough, either for want of Forests, or Mountains on the Frontiers; and tho' they should have Money enough to raise a numerous Army in Foreign Countries, yet it would not be a prudent thing for a Commonwealth to rely intirely upon such Soldiers, who having no other restraint than that of their Pay and Selfishness, desert and revolt easily, hoping for a better Change: Moreover, their General might perhaps undertake to oppress the Liberty of the Country, if he was so base, and so treacherous, as to make use of them.

3. Another defect comes from the Government, which is obnoxious to many great Inconveniencies, as the slowness and Disputes which commonly arise before a Resolution be taken, the delay in executing thereof, the discovery or betraying the Secret of the State, &c.

4. In the great Towns, there is a turbulent, seditious and unruly Mob, which sometimes, especially in time of Dearth, or Sedition, is mad, and breaks out into very dangerous excesses.

5. There is a secret Jealousy, betwixt the Province of *Holland*, and the Six others, because, this being the most powerful of all, and being at the greatest Expences, it should be glad to have the Pre-eminency above the rest; but the others will that Equality be preserv'd amongst them in all respects. All other Towns have also a secret Envy and Hatred for *Amsterdam*, because it would draw every thing within its Walls and Dominions; and even their *East-India* Company, is a too great and powerful Society for a Commonwealth. 6. The

6. The Country does not yield enough wherewithal to feed so great a Number of Inhabitants, so that they are oblig'd to fetch Victuals from other Countries, wherefore this Commonwealth would certainly be soon destroy'd, if this Trade and Communication with them should be stopp'd; and yet that is not absolutely impracticable.

7. The Diversity of Religions may be another defect in these Provinces. But some great Men pretend, that the same is one of the Causes of the Temporal Prosperity of them, because thereby the Number of Inhabitants, and consequently their Forces and Dominions, are increas'd: And they farther say, that as long as one Sect shall be superiour to the others, and treat these kindly, there is nothing to be fear'd from them; for it is not in *Holland*, as in other Countries, a Citizen does not hate or persecute another for Religion's sake: Wherefore, what some have said in general is very true, in particular of *Holland*, that Religion causes indeed a great deal more good in other Countries; but there is no Province in the World, where it does so little harm or mischief than in *Holland*.

8. It is a great Inconveniency for the Inhabitants of these Provinces, that the most useful and necessary things to human Life, are here very dear; because the best Part of the Revenues of the State are taken from Duties laid upon all sorts of Victuals: And yet notwithstanding those heavy Taxes, the State is deeply indebted.

9. Trade is here decaying, the Credit of the State is somewhat less'n'd since the last War, and Luxe increases daily.

10. Q. What is the Interest of these Provinces?

A. Not only to live in good Union with one another, but also to keep a good Understanding with all Foreign States; that thereby their Trade and Credit may be settled, and maintain'd every where. In Places, where they have the greatest Part of the Trade, they ought, but not openly, nor by force, prevent others from trading there; but where they have only a Share therein, they must endeavour to get the best Part of the Profit and Gain, as well by the Goodness of their Merchandizes, as by selling them cheap, and by behaving themselves always handsomly; for this way of getting Riches is surer and better, than to pretend by open Force to ruin the Commerce and Navigation of other Nations, and even then, it would be impossible for them to ingross to themselves a general Monopole, and to keep it exclusively from other trading People.

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But now let us mention something about the Neighbours of this Nation, and see what Danger or conveniences may be from them. The *English* seem to me the most dangerous Neighbours to *Holland* by Sea, having been hitherto the only Nation, whose Fleets have been formidable to the *Dutch*, and who would by all means have the Dominion of the Sea, and ingross the whole Trade. Besides, there is a secret Jealousy betwixt the two Maritime Powers, as they are call'd; and really it must be very grievous to the *English*, when they consider that, after having so long defended *Holland* in its Infancy, instead of requital, it has prevented them in settling a great and advantageous Trade in the *Indies*, and has endeavour'd to ruin their Commerce, in all Places sometimes openly, but most commonly by indirect Ways; for the *English* being naturally proud, ambitious, and addicted to luxury, and the *Dutch* having no greater Inclination than for Gain, and being contented with little, it is certain, they can sell their Commodities at a cheaper Rate than the *English*; and agreeably to this common Observation, Foreigners had rather buy of, and have to do with the *Dutch*, than with the *English*.

From whence it appears, that the Interest of the *Dutch* is never to provoke or exasperate the *English*, but to yield to them, even upon Sea, a few trivial Honours, as to strike the Flag before the *English* Men of War, and to let them get the Wind of them. But they must be very careful to have their Sea Forces in a good Condition, that they may always be in a Capacity of opposing the *English*, in case these would annoy them in their Trade, or Fishery. Moreover, it would be very Advantageous for them, to render their Manufactures as good as, and even better, than those in *England*; that having as good, and even better Commodities than the *English*, and affording them at a cheaper Rate, they may sell a greater Quantity.

The *Dutch* are in great danger from *France*, by Land wherefore they must do their utmost to secure themselves on that side, and so they must keep a good Correspondence with the *German* Princes, especially their Neighbours, lest they should join with, or at least, give a free Passage to *France* thro' their Territories. It concerns also *Holland* very much to defend and protect the Imperial *Low-Countries*, as a great and necessary Bullwark for its Rest and Safety. But above all, they ought to take care, lest the *French* become too formidable at

and should settle a Trade in the *East-Indies*. And whereas, that Kingdom does ingross the best Part of the *European* Money by its *Silk*, and *Wollen-Stuffs*, and other rich and fine Commodities, the *Dutch*, methinks, should endeavour to afford other Nations as good and fine Stuffs as the *French* do; at least they ought to prevent as much as possible the Importation and Consumption of *French* Goods in the *Dutch* Territories.

Holland is now in no manner of danger To *Spain*. From *Spain*, for the *Spaniards* are too feeble, and too remote to do any considerable Damage to them. On the contrary, the common Interest of those two States, requires that they live in good Friendship together. However, the *Spaniards* do not now possess any Thing which the *Dutch* may easily Conquer, and though the *Dutch* may very much trouble the Navigation of the *Spaniards*, to or from the *East* and *West-Indies*, yet the *Spaniards* with their Privateers may Cause great Losses to the *Dutch*, and even only by hindring them from trading into the *Spanish* Dominions.

Portugal cannot do, but may receive great harm from the *Dutch*, as Experience shew'd in the last Century.

The *Dutch* fetching most Part of their Corn from the Countries on the Coasts of the *Baltick* Sea, Northern they must prevent any one of the Northern Princes, either of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland* or *Muscovy*, from being sole Master of that Sea, and of the Navigation to and from it.

12. Q. What are the other Provinces of the *Netherlands* Low-Countries?

their Names. A. They were formerly call'd the *Spanish* or *Catholick* Low-Countries, because the most Part of them did belong to the *Spaniards*, and the *Roman Catholick* Religion only is profess'd here. They are call'd *Flanders* from the Name of the most considerable and best Part of them. They are also call'd *Netherlands* by the *English*.

On the North they are bounded with Dutch Limits. *Flanders*, *Dutch Brabant*, and *Dutch Guelderland*. On the West by *French Flanders* and the Sea, on the S. by *France* and *Lorraine*, and on the E. by *Germany*, viz. *Electorate of Triers*, *Juliers*, and *Cleves*.

Brussels

Brussels is the Seat of the *Vice-Roy* of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and of the chief Courts of Justice: It is sweetly situated on the River *Saene*, Latit. 50 51. Long. 4 34. about 14 Miles S. W. from *Louvain*, 25 S. from *Antwerp*, 30 S. E. of *Ghent*, 96 S. of *Amsterdam*, 150 N. E. of *Paris*, 190 E. of *London*, and 520 N. W. of *Vienna*. It is one of the greatest, finest, and most populous Towns of all these Provinces. It lies on the Front of a Hill, and is surrounded with a double high and very broad Wall. The Buildings and Streets are very fine. The People have been very fond of the Number Seven, in many chief Things belonging to this City, as Seven publick Fountains, Seven principal Streets, that Center in the great Market, Seven stately Houses there, let out by the Senate, for the Use of the Corporations, Seven Parish Churches, Seven Noble Families, distinguish'd by their Antiquity and great Privileges, Seven publick Gates of the *Dorick* Order, remarkable for leading to so many Places of Pleasure and publick Exercise, and Seven Echevins, or Aldermen. It was Bombarded by the *French* in 1695, but the Houses are since rebuilt in greater Splendor. It was abandoned by the *French* in 1706, and made its Submission to the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Elector of *Bavaria* made several furious Assaults upon it in 1708, but he precipitately quitted the Siege, upon the Duke of *Marlborough's* passing the *Scheld*.

13. Q. What is the Division of the Catholick Low-Countries?

Division?

A. Those Provinces are divided into four Dutchies, four Counties, a Marquisate, and a Lordship. And beginning at the N. W. and going round about to the N. E. by S. you will find them in the following Order.

Provinces:	Len.	Brea.	Chief Towns, with their distance from <i>Brussels</i> .
1. <i>Flanders</i>	50	78	<i>Ghent</i> 30 M. N. W. <i>Tournay</i> 38 S. W. <i>Lisle</i> 46.
2. <i>Artois</i> see the Chapter of <i>France</i> ,			
3. <i>Hainault</i> ,	50	60	<i>Mons</i> 28 S. W. <i>Conde</i> 36.
4. <i>Namur</i> ,	30	18	<i>Namur</i> 30 S. E. <i>Charleroi</i> 27.
5. <i>Luxemburg</i> ,	70	80	<i>Ditto</i> 110 S. E. <i>Tbionville</i> 125.
6. <i>Limburg</i> , see in <i>Holland</i> ,			<i>Ditto</i> 70, almost E.

Provinces.	Len.	Brea.	Chief Towns with their distance from Brussels.
7. Gelderland see in Holland,			Ditto 100 N. E. Ruremond 70. Venlo 10.
8. Brabant,	38	60	Brussels. Louvain 12 E.
9. Antwerp,	35	25	Ditto 30 N.
10. Mechlin.	6	6	Malines 15 N.

Of each of them in their Order.

Flanders (a County) is commonly divided into the Quarter of *Ghent*, and that of *Bruges*; but the following Division is more exact and natural.

	Chief Towns with their distance from Ghent.
1. <i>Flanders</i> , Imperial or Spanish,	<i>Ghent</i> , <i>Bruges</i> 22 W. <i>Ostende</i> 32. <i>Oudenarde</i> 15 S. <i>Tournay</i> 32.
	<i>Tpres</i> 32 S W. <i>Furnes</i> 32 ditto. <i>Newport</i> 28.
2. <i>French</i> or <i>Gallican</i> ,	<i>Lille</i> 32 S. <i>Douai</i> 50. <i>Dunkerkerk</i> 50 S. W. <i>Gravelines</i> 60.
3. The Dutch <i>Flanders</i> ,	<i>Sluys</i> 22 N. W. <i>Safdegheent</i> 11 N. <i>Hulst</i> 15.

It has the Sea on the W. *Hainault* and *Brabant* on the E. the River *Scheld* on the N. and the *Artois* on the S. Some Account it the richest Province in Christendom for its Extent, considering the Goodness of the Soil, the great Number of Towns and Villages, and of Rivers and Canals for the Conveniency of Trade. It lies almost upon a Level, is hilly in few Places, but mountainous no where. The Air is generally wholesome, but that in the South Parts purest, and the Country towards *France*, and the Sea Coasts, exceeds most of *Europe* in fertility. contains about 30 great Towns, 1150 Boroughs, 48 Abbies, and several Monasteries and Nunneries. All those Places are so near one another, that the Spaniards who came hither with *Philip II.* thought that *Flanders* was a prodigious large Town: But by the continual Wars that have been carry'd on here for these two hundred Years, several Towns and Villages have been destroy'd.

Ghent, the chief Town, is divided by several Canals and Rivers, as *Scheld Lys* and *More-water*, all of them Navigable. It is a very large Town, famous for being the Birth-place of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, and the Emperour *Charles V.* as well as for having been a rebellious and formidable Town, not only to its own Princes, but even to its Neighbours. *Charles V.* built the Cittadel, and the Town considering its great Extent is strong enough, being fortify'd with Walls and Ditches. The *French* abandoned it after the Defeat of *Rame-lies*, in 1706. It was betray'd to them in 1708, but retaken by the Confederates after a short Siege the same Year. *Ostend* lies in a moorish Ground, betwixt several Canals, two of which do almost encompass it, and swell so at high Tide, that the Town seem to stand in the Sea. It is so well fortify'd, that 'tis reckoned one of the strongest Towns in the *Netherlands*. The Houses are well built, and uniform, but not high. The Streets are regular, streight, well pay'd and neat, the Town having been all rebuilt at once, after it was ruin'd by the famous Siege, begun by *Spinola* the *Spanish* General in 1601, when it held out three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours, as it is reported, and was taken at last, not so much for want of Men or Provisions, because it was constantly supply'd by Sea, but altogether for want of Ground, *Spinola* having gain'd it from the Garrison Foot by Foot, and dug them out, till they had not room enough left to defend it, and what remain'd of the Town was reduc'd to Ashes. It was so slightly fortify'd when the Siege begun, that *Princess Isabella*, then Governess of *Flanders*, is said to have Sworn that she would never Shift herself till the Town was taken. The *French* possess'd themselves of this Town, after the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, but were oblig'd to Surrender it, after a short Siege, to the Allies in 1706. *Bru-ges*, *Newport*, *Furnes*, *Dixmuyde*, *Winoxberg*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Audenard*, *Dendermond*, &c. are strong and fine Towns. At *Winendale*, and near *Audenarde*, the *French* were at two different times beaten by the Allies in 1708.

Hainault. *Hainault*, or *Hennegow*, a Country is divided into.

Chief Towns, with their distance from *Mons*.

1. <i>Imperial</i> ,	<i>Mons</i> . Conde 14 W. Aeth 24
2. <i>French</i> ,	N. Halle 20. Binch 8 N.
	Valenciennes 17 S. W. Boucbain
	27. Quesnoy 20. Maubeuge
	12 S. Landrecy 24.

This Country has Part of *Flanders* and *Brabant* on the N. *France* on the S. Part of *Flanders*, and *Artois* on the W. and Part of *Brabant*, *Namur*, and Bishoprick of *Liege* on the E. It is so call'd from the River *Hayn*, and 'tis thought to be the Country of the ancient *Nervii*: The Air is clear, and the Soil fruitful, here are many Lakes, Ponds, Rivers, Woods, Mines of Iron, Lead, Marble, Touchstone and Coal. It contains 24 wall'd Towns, 950 pleasant neat Villages, and 26 Monasteries; is divided into three Principalities of *Ligne*, *Chimay* and *Brabanzon*, 10 Earldoms, and 22 Baronies, 12 of them being Lordships, belonging to those call'd Peers, which is the first State, the 2d is the Prelates and Ecclesiastical Colledges, the 3d the Gentry, the 4th the great Officers, as Marshal, Steward, Great Huntsman, &c. and the 5th the Magistrates of the chief Cities. In this Country have been fought several memorable Battles, as of *Mons* in 1709, *Steenkerk* in 1692, &c.

Namur a County contains the Cities of *Namur*, *Charle-Roy* 15 M. W. *Povignes* 11 S. This Country has Part of *Brabant* on the N. *Hainault* on the W. the Bish of *Liege* on the S. and E. The Country on the S. is hilly, and good for hunting; but the rest is fruitful in Corn. All the Country abounds with Fowl, Venison, good Veins of Coal and Iron, and excellent Quarries of dark colour'd and speckled Marble, the last of which they call *Jasper*. Here is also store of fossile Nitre. It contains four wall'd Towns, 182 Villages, and several Monasteries. By the last Peace, all this Country has been yielded up by the *French* to the Emperour.

Namur 34 Miles E. from *Mons*, on the Conflux of the *Sambre* and *Maese*, in a Valley betwixt two small Hills, is not a very large Town. The greatest Part lying on the North
cf

of the *Sambre*. On the other side stands the Castle; a noble Structure, and reckon'd one of the strongest in *Europe* both by Art and Nature. The Rock on which it is built is steep on all sides, fortify'd to the greatest Perfection, and accessible nowhere but on the side of the River. On the Top of the Rock they have a very deep Well, and two good Springs. The French King took it in 1692. King *William* retook it after a vigorous Defence in 1695, in sight of the French Army, tho' *Lewis XIV.* boasted he had made it impregnable. He seiz'd it again after the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, but restor'd it by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. This Town is the Seat of the Provincial Council, from whom there lies an Appeal to the Court of *Malines*. *Charleroy*, built in 1665, is one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*: *Fleurus* an Abbey, not far from it, is famous for a Battle fought here in 1690.

Luxemburg, a Dutchy, is divided into *Luxemburg*:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Imperial, | <i>Luxemburg. Bastogne</i> 28 N.W. |
| | <i>La Roche</i> 38. |
| 2. French, | <i>Thionville</i> 14 S. <i>Montmedy</i> 24 S.W. |

This Country has *Limburg* on the N. Bish of *Liege* and Part of *France* on the W. *Germany* on the E. and Part of *Lorraine* on the S. It abounds with Corn, Venison of all Sorts, Quarries of Stones, and other Fossiles, has Mines of Iron, and some Wine. It is divided into several Earldoms, &c. where the Lords have a greater Power over their Vassals, than in any other Parts of the *Netherlands*. It contains above 30 wall'd Towns, and 1200 Boroughs and Villages. The States are compos'd of the Prelates, Nobility, and Gentry, and of the Deputies of Towns.

Luxemburg, the Capital, lies near the River *Alsb*, that runs by it, upon a Precipice of Rocks, which surround it. It is not large, but almost impregnable, and 'tis so well fortify'd, that 'tis reckon'd one of the strongest Places in *Europe*, yet there are some adjacent Rocks, from whence it may be Bombarded.

Limburg, a Dutchy, is possess'd (the South Parts) by the Emperour, and (the North) by the *Limburg Dutch*. It lies East of the Bishop of *Liege*, and has Part of *Juliers* on the N. and E. and *Luxemburg* on

on the S. The Country abounds with all Necessaries, except Wine, particularly excellent Wheat, Iron Mines, and store of Fuel, and several Springs, good to cure divers Distempers. *Limburg* the Capital 18 Miles S. E. from *Liege*, and 16 S. W. from *Aix la Chapel*, lies upon a Rock almost inaccessible, except by one difficult Passage on the Edge of the Rock, commanded by one of the Gates of the Town, which is fortify'd, and the Town itself is encompassed with a strong Wall, and a Trench. It now belongs to the Emperour.

Gelderland is a Dutchy. Besides what we have said in the 3d Article of the United Provinces, It is to be observ'd, that by the Peace of *Utrecht* the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, viz. the Town of *Gelders*, *Strahlen*, *Wachtendonk*, *Middelhaer*, *Walbeck*, *Aertzen*, *Afferden*, and *Weel*, *Racy*, *Klimkenelaar*, *Kriekenbeck*, the Country of *Kessel*, have been yielded up to the King of *Prussia*, instead of the Principality of *Orange*; but *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, and *Stevenswart*, all of them strong Places, remain to the Emperour.

Brabant. *Brabant*, a Dutchy, is commonly divided into four Quarters.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Of <i>Brussels</i> , | <i>Brussels</i> , <i>Nivelle</i> 15 S. <i>Vilverden</i> 6 N. <i>Senef</i> near <i>Nivelle</i> ; |
| 2. <i>Louvain</i> , | <i>Louvain</i> 10. E. <i>Tillemont</i> 17. <i>Ramelies</i> , <i>Landen</i> 20. |
| 3. <i>Anvers</i> , | <i>Dirto</i> , <i>Malines</i> . <i>Herental</i> . <i>Hochstrate</i> . <i>Santuliet</i> . |
| 4. <i>Posleduc</i> to the Dutch, of which before. | |

The Imperial *Brabant* has Dutch *Brabant* on the N. the Counties of *Namur* and *Hainault* on the S. *Flanders* on the W. and *Liege* on the E. The Air is temperate, the Soil for the most Part fruitful, except in the N. where 'tis Sandy, or cover'd with Heath and Broom; but the Inhabitants have an extraordinary Way of improving their barren Ground, by planting it with Flax, by which, one Acre is said to yield more than four or five of the best Corn Ground in the Country. The States of this Country, consist of the Abbots, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Deputies of Cities. The *Brabanders*

borders had greater Privileges than some of their Neighbours. *Louvain* on the *Dyle* is *Louvain*, six Miles within the Walls, which inclose many Hills, Fields and Gardens, that make it delightful and commodious. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for its University, founded about 926. Several Battles have been fought in this Country at *Senef* in 1674, *Landen* 1693, *Ramelies* in 1706.

The Marquifate of *Antwerp* lies on the East-side of the *Scheld*, and is encompassed by *Brabant*. *Antwerp*. It is a pleasant, fruitful, but small Country. It was made a Marquifate by *Otho II.* in 982, and from thence was call'd the Marquifate of the Holy Empire. *Antwerp* the Capital is about 26 Miles N. E. of *Ghent* Lat. 51. 18. Long. 4. 36. It is a very ancient, famous, large, fine and rich Town, and has a good Castle. This Town, tho' about 50 Miles from the Sea, had formerly a vast Trade; but the Duke of *Alva's* Persecution, the Revolt of the *Dutch*, and their blocking up the *Scheld*, has so sunk their Trade, that their Port is without Ships, their Exchange without Merchants, and most of their Trade is remov'd to *Amsterdam* and other Towns in *Holland*, yet the City retains much of its ancient Beauty, and there are still many rich Families in it. In 1576 the Town having been taken by the Duke of *Alva*, was plundered during three Days, and suffer'd whatever Rage and Revenge could inflict. *Eckeren* about 4 Miles N. is noted for a sharp Battle fought in 1703, when both sides pretended the Victory.

Malines with its district, is a Lordship, the Town is situated upon the *Dyle* betwixt *Malines*, *Louvain*, *Brussels* and *Antwerp*. It is a great, magnificent, tho' not strong City, and was made an Archbishop's See in 1559, in favour of Cardinal *Granvel*. If *Antwerp* be call'd the rich, *Brussels* the noble, *Louvain* the wise, *Ghent* the large, and *Bruges* the ancient, *Malines* is also call'd the fine. In former Times, the States of the 17 Provinces met here: And now there is a great Council, consisting of the Prince, or his Deputy as President, 16 Senators, two Graphiaries, eight Secretaries, and some Assistants: Appeals are brought hither from such of the ten Provinces, as remain to the House of *Austria*; this Court finally determines all Causes, but sometimes a *Netherlands* Revision is allowed, and hither also the Knights of the Golden-Fleece were formerly summon'd upon Misdemeanours.

14. Q. What is the *Situation* of those Pro-

Situation vinces?

Extent. A. They are situated Lat. 49 15 and 51 40 Long. 2 and 7 East of London: So that the greatest Extent from N. to S. is about 150 Miles, and from E. to W. about 160; but it is much indented both Ways. The shortest Day is eight Hours, and the longest 16.

Air. The Air in these Provinces is very Cold, but generally more healthful than in Holland. The Soil, especially in Flanders, is so fertile in

Soil. Corn, Roots, and Fruit, that 'tis hardly to be paralleled by any spot of Ground under the same Climate. In the Counties of Hainault and Namur,

as likewise in the Diocese of Liege, are found some Mines of Iron and Lead, with Quarries of Marble, and Pits of good Coal; fine Flowers do also abound here, but no

Commodities. Wine can be had, except from Foreign Parts. The chief *Commodities* of this Country, being the Product of their Manufactures, are Tapestries, Worsted, Stuffs, Linen-Cloth, Wrought Silks, Camblets, fine Laces, &c.

Near St. Omers, is a Lake, in which are *Rarities.* divers floating Islands, most of 'em Inhabited, and Moveable by Ropes ty'd to strong Poles fix'd in the Ground; and in one of them is a Church with a Monastery of the Order of St. Bernard. 2. At Douay near Pontedeo is an Amphitheater, much like the Subterraneous Labyrinth, which shall be mention'd in the Isle of Crete. 3. In the stately Cathedral of Antwerp, dedicated to the Virgin, are no less than 66 different Chapels. 4. At Ghent is a Tower call'd Belfart, in which hangs a Bell nam'd Roland, of 12000 Pounds Weight, with very fine Chimes. 5. On the Bridge call'd Doyebrack, in the same Town, there are two Statues in Brass, representing a Son beheading his Father; both of 'em being condemn'd to dye, a Pardon was offer'd to either of them that would execute the other, the Father perswaded the Son to accept the offer: But as he was ready to give the fatal Blow, the Sword broke in his Hands, which being look'd on as a singular Providence, and a Rebuke for the Barbarity of the Proposal, they were both pardon'd. 6. Remarkable is the founding Gallery of Brussels, which repeats an Echo 15 times. And, 7. Spaw, a little Village in the Bishopr. of Liege, is famous all Europe over, for its curious Springs of Medicinal Waters.

There

There are several Rivers in these Provinces, and tho' they be not very large, yet the Country being even and low, and the Tide going far up into the Mainland thro' several Canals, they are very beneficial for Trade, and fortifying the Country. The most trading Places are *Ostend, Newport, Antwerp, Malines, &c.*

Rivers.

Seaports.

There are few Towns in these Provinces but what are strong, yet the strongest belonging to the Emperors are, *Namur, Tournay, Luxemburg, Ypres, and Mons*; and to the French *Lilla, Arras, Cambray, Valenciennes, Douai, &c.*

Strong

Towns.

Gravelines.

15. Q. What have you to say about the Inhabitants of those Provinces?

Inhabitants.

A. The same as of those of the Seven United Provinces; as for their Manners, the Inhabitants being for the most Part a Mixture of *Spaniards, French* and *Dutch*, their Character in general will be best learn'd, by considering the Character of these three Nations (which may be seen in their proper Place) and by Comparing them with one another. However, I may say, that they are for the most Part handsome, tall, strong, well proportion'd, great talkers and feasters, Lovers of Novelty, and quarrelsome at their Carousals, but make up their Difference at the next merry Meeting; they are good, more civil, openhearted, and liberal than the *Dutch*, but very apt to fall out into Sedition. *Strada* says, they are not much to be gain'd by kind Offices, which they are apt to forget, as well as Injuries, unless they think themselves despis'd, and then are implacable. They lay claim to the teaching of other Nations the Way to make Cloth, Arras, Hangings, Clocks, Watches, and the Perfection of the Mariners Compass, which some allow, and others deny. They also claim the Invention of Chariots, Painting with Oyl, Limning, making Glasses, Worsted, Says, and other Stuffs, which they taught the *English*, when drove from hence into *England*, by the Duke of *Alva's* Persecution.

Manners.

Their general Language is *Low-Dutch*, or *Flemish*, but in the Provinces next *France*, they speak a corrupt *French* call'd *Walloon*. Those of Breeding speak good *French*, and those of Quality did

Language.

did

**Populous-
ness.**

Advantage.

Defect.

Germany, France and Holland, that if any War breaks out between those States, this Country must be the Seat of it.

**Govern-
ment.**

States.

did formerly affect also *Spanish* Titles, Pomp, and Language. The Country is *Populous*, and enjoys considerable Privileges, which is no small *Advantage*. Their *East-India* Company, if it goes on successfully, will be also a great Benefit to this Country; for it is very well situated for Trade, and for sending their Commodities to *France, Germany, &c.* But it is a great *Defect*, that it is so situated between *Germany, France and Holland*, that if any War breaks out between those States, this Country must be the Seat of it. These Provinces are now by the last Peace in the Hands of the Emperor, and are govern'd by a Governor-General, who under him has a Deputy-Governor, and a Council. But the chief Government is in the Convention of the *States*, call'd by the Governour-General, or Vice-Roy, in the Prince's Name. When Money is to be levy'd, Laws enacted, or other great Matters consider'd, they usually meet at *Brussels*, which is the Seat of the Government, and the *Brabanders, Luxembourghers, and Gueldrians*, are not to be summon'd out of their own Provinces, unless on extraordinary Occasions, therefore their States usually meet at home. They are made up of the Clergy, Nobility, and the Deputies of chief Cities, who meet separately according to their Provinces. The Prince's Proposals are made to them in very obliging Terms, if they refuse to Consent, the Ministry use the best Arguments they can to prevail with them, and if they can't, the Matter is referr'd to another Opportunity; for the Dissent of any one City, prevents *Laws*. In any Thing passing into a Law. In their Courts they use the Civil and Cannon Laws, except, where they are opposite to the Imperial Edicts, or to the Laws of the Country.

These Provinces are full of Nobility, several of whom have the Titles of Princes, &c. And their Nobility is commonly rich, and ancient. The Clergy is also rich, numerous, and enjoys great Privileges. There are two Archbishopricks.

Archbishop.

Bishop.

Viz. 1. *Mecklin*, under whom are, *Liege, Antwerp, Ypres, Ghent, Bruges, Ruremond.*

2. *Cambray*, under whom are, *Bosleduc, Arras, Tournay, St. Omer, Namur.*

The

The *Universities* are *Louvain, Douay, Liege,* and *St. Omer*, many learned Men have been brought up in these *Universities*. The People in general, are zealous *Papists*. *Religion.*

The *Interest* of these Countries is to remain in *Statu quo*, and to prevent their falling either into the Hands of the *French*, or of the *Dutch*, except they could join with these in point of Administration of the Government, for otherwise, they would be treated as conquer'd Countries are, that is, like Subjects. *Interest.*



CHAP.



C H A P. V.

Of SCANDINAVIA: I. Of DENMARK.

Scandina-
via.

1. Q.

A.



HAT do you call *Scandi-
navia*?

Under this Name, are
comprehended the Coun-
tries belonging to the
Kings of *Denmark* and

Sweden; tho' anciently, this Word denoted only, that great
Peninsula containing the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Norway*.
However, the Word *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, is probably taken
from the small Province of *Sweden*, call'd *Scania*, but now
Schonen; and is commonly divided into three Kingdoms,

viz. *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden* Of

Denmark's which in their Order: *Denmark*, because of
Name.

Futland being a *Peninsula*, was call'd *Cher-
nesus Cimbrica*, from the *Cimbri* its old Inha-

itants, a People descended from *Gomer*, the Eldest Son of
Japhet. Some derive the present Name from one of their
Princes nam'd *Dan*, and some from *Sinus Codanus*; but
others from the bounds and marshes of its Inhabitants the

Danes, whose Country bordering on the ancient

Limits.

Batavi, and *Saxons*, was thereupon call'd *Dane-
mark*, which Name, in process of Time, did
turn into that of *Denmark*; which is furrounded on all sides
by the Sea, except on the South, where the River *Eider* sepa-
rates it from *Holstein*, a Part of *Lower-Germany*.

Copen-

Copenhagen, Lat. 54. 32. East Long. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a large, fine, strong, tho' not ancient City. It *Capital* stands on a Plain by the Sea, and has a good Harbour. It is by an arm of the Sea, divided into two Parts; in the smaller Part, built in the Island *Amack*, are the Castle, Mint, Arsenal, and Exchange. In 1658 *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, causing his Army to pass over the Ice, besieged this City to no purpose, but made a very advantageous Peace for himself.

Denmark is divided into the *Peninsula* of *Jutland*, and the *Isles*. We begin with the *Division* latter, and particularly with *Zealand*, because 'tis the Seat of the Government.

ISLES.	Len.	Brea.	Circ.	Chief Towns with their distance from <i>Copenhagen</i> .
1. <i>Zealand</i>	30	60	120	<i>Copenhagen</i> , <i>Roskild</i> 17 W. <i>Helsingor</i> 17 N. <i>Sora</i> 31 S. W.
2. <i>Funen</i>	55	34		<i>Odensee</i> 78 W. <i>Nyborg</i> 64.
3. <i>Arroe</i>	8	3		<i>Koping</i> 84 S. W.
4. <i>Langeland</i>	6	24		<i>Rutcoping</i> 74.
5. <i>Laland</i>	23	10		<i>Naxhow</i> 60 S. W.
6. <i>Falster</i>	17	12		<i>Nycoping</i> 54 S.
7. <i>Mona</i>	14	4		<i>Stege</i> 40.
8. <i>Femerer</i>	13	8		<i>Borg</i> 84 S. W.
9. <i>Alsen</i>	15	7		<i>Nordbourg</i> 108 S. W.
10. <i>Samsoe</i>	3	10		<i>Samsoe</i> 70 W.
11. <i>Bornholm</i>	17	10		<i>Nex</i> 90 E.

Jutland is divided into North and South *Jutland*.

	Dioceses.	Len.	Br.	Par.	Towns with their distance from the Capital.
North <i>Jutland</i> contains four Diocesses & is 180 broad & 88 long	1. <i>Aalborg</i>	68	55	108	6 <i>Aalborg</i> 120 N. W. <i>Scagen</i> 50 N. <i>Nykoping</i> 36 W.
	2. <i>Wiburg</i>	43	58	218	3 <i>Wiburg</i> 120 W.
	3. <i>Arhusen</i>	32	60	304	3 <i>Aarhus</i> 82 W. <i>Randers</i> 18 N. <i>Honfens</i> 18 S.
	4. <i>Ripen</i>	20	30	60	95 280 7 <i>Rypen</i> 130 W. S. W. <i>Kolding</i> 25 E. <i>Fredericks Odde</i> 40. <i>Warde</i> 18 N. <i>Rindkioping</i> 48. <i>Lemvig</i> 70.

N. B. The distance of the chief Towns is from *Copenhagen*.

South

South Jutland, or Dutchy of Sleswick, is 45 long, and 62 broad, and contains ten *Bailiwicks*; and some small Islands on the Western Coasts.

Bailiwicks.	To whom they belong.	Chief Towns with their distance from Sleswick.
1. Gottorp	to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp	Sleswick 130 S. W. Gottorp 2 W. Geltingen, Eckerenforde.
2. Danishwald	to both	Christian Preists, or Frederickfort 21 S. E. Tattendorp.
3. Eyderstede	to the Duke	Tonningen 20 W.
4. Husum	to the Duke	Ditto 15 W. Frederickstad.
5. Tonderen	to the Duke	Ditto 32 N. W.
6. Lohm	to the Duke	Ditto 38.
7. Haderstede	to the King of Denmark	Ditto 35 N.
8. Apenrade	to the Duke	Ditto 25.
9. Flensburg	to the King	Ditto 14.
10. Glucksburg	to the D. of Holstein Glucksburg	Ditto 16.

2. Q. What is the Situation of Denmark?

Denmarks
Situation
Extent.

A. It is situated betwixt Lat. $54\frac{1}{2}$ and $57\frac{1}{2}$ and betwixt East Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$. So that its greatest Extent from S. to N. is about 180 Miles, and from E. to W. in the Middle, including the Islands, about 150; but it is much contracted at both Ends. It lying in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Climates, The longest Day in the North is 17 Hours $\frac{1}{4}$, and the shortest in the South about Seven Hours.

The several Parts of this Country being scattered up and down the Baltick Sea, and the Western Ocean, and some of them being high and rocky, others low and plain, the Temperature of the Air can't be expected to be the same in all of 'em, especially, as to Moisture and Driness; but in general, we may say, that it is very cold and healthful. In Zealand the Air is gross and foggy, especially near Copenhagen, yet colds in the Lungs are very rare there, which is ascrib'd to the pureness of their firing,

spring, which is Beach Wood. And it is to be observ'd, that here and thro' all *Denmark*, they have only two Seasons, viz. Summer and Winter. In *June*, *July*, and *August*, the Heat is greater than in *England*.

The *Soil* is wonderfully different, being in some Places very fertile, and in others barren.

Soil.

The fertile Places are *Jutland*, *Zealand*, *Bornholm*, *Funen*, *Falster*, *Laland*, and the small Island *Huen*; in all, or most of them, is good Plenty of Corn, not only enough for the Inhabitants, but also for Transportation. They likewise abound with good Pasture Ground, and Breed, especially *Jutland*, vast Number of black Cattle and Horse, and there is abundance of Fish, especially Herrings, as also many wild Fowls, and most kinds of wild Beasts. It has been observ'd, that above 50000 Oxen have been driven out of *Jutland* into *Germany* or *Holland* at one Time, and Toll has been paid for either at *Koldingen* or *Gottorp*.

The chief *Commodities* of this Country for Export, are black Cattle, Horses, Butter, Tallow, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Stock-fish, Train-Oyl, Tar, Pitch, Iron and Timber of all Sorts, especially Fir, but the Exportation of Oak is forbid: Some of those *Commodities* they have from *Norway*. Their Trade of Import is Salt, Wine, Brandy, Silks from *Portugal* and *France*.

Near *Sleswick* (Southwards) are yet to be seen the remains of that famous Wall and Trench, made about 900 Years ago by *Gotricus* (then King of *Denmark*) to prevent the Incursions of the Saxons. 2. Betwixt *Flensburg* and *Sleswick* is a small Village call'd *Anglen*, remarkable, because from the said Village and Country Adjacent; the ancient *Angles* are said to have come into *Great-Britain*. 3. In *Gottorp* is an admirable Globe of Copper, 10 Foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ Diameter, so contriv'd by one of the Dukes of *Holstein*, that by certain Wheels turn'd about by Water, it exactly represents the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; as also an other six Foot Diameter, fram'd by *Tycho-Brake* that famous *Danish* Astronomer, now to be seen with a lively Representation of the *Tycho Brabeian* System Mechanically contriv'd, with several other curious Astronomical Instruments in the round Tower in *Copenhagen*. 4. In the *R. gium Museum* of this last City, is a great Collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, too numerous to be here set down. 5. In the Island *Huen*, betwixt *Zealand* and *Schonen*, are yet to be seen the Ruins of the ancient Observa-

Rarities.

tory, erected by *Tycho Brahe*, one Part whereof being formerly an High Tower, was call'd *Uraniburg*, and the other being a deep Dungeon, beset with Looking-Glasses, was nam'd his *Stellburg*.

There is not any considerable River in Denmark nor Norway, but there are several good Harbours, as *Copenhagen*, *Elsinor*, and *Cronenburg* on the *Sund*. *Aalborg*, *Wiburg*, *Koldingen*, *Flenburg*, &c.

The strong Towns are *Cronenburg*, *Copenhagen*, *Husum*, *Fredericksburg*, &c. *Tonningen* is now demolished.

3. Q. Who were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country?

A. The *Cimbri*, as we have said above, who having left their Country, joined themselves with the *Ambrones*, *Tigurini* and *Teutones*, and made Irruption into the *Roman Empire*, but were vanquished by *Marinus*, near *Arles* in *Provence*, in a Place now called *Camargue quasi Cais Marii Ager*. Then the *Danes* came afterwards into and settled themselves in this Country. It is not certainly known from whence they came; but probably they inhabited before near the *Danube*, and are perhaps the same with the *Dace*, or *Davi*: However they were a very warlike People, and constrained many of the Northern Nations to submit to their Arms. The *Danes* now a-days differ but

Manners. little from the *Swedes* and *Germans* their Neighbours; but they are not so good Soldiers, and are esteemed a People more given to Pride and Cunning than either of the former. They are tall, handsome, straight, and of a fair Complexion; they are also great Lovers of Learning, but generally greater Lovers of Excesses whether in Drinking or Eating, especially the former. They are also so extravagantly Vain of their Performances, and so great Flatterers of their Prince, that they are used to strike Medals for the most trifling Successes.

Their Language is an Idiom of the *Teutonic*, *Language.* but of late they have borrowed much from the *High Dutch*, which the Court, the Gentry and Burghers of Note use in common Discourse, and the *French* when they talk with Strangers.

This Country is not so well peopled as it was formerly, because of the hard Usage, Poverty, and bad Diet of the People: As also by reason

reason of the long Wars, Plagues, and perhaps Arbitrary Government.

4 Q. What are the Dominions of the King of Denmark?

Dominions.

A. Besides what has been already mentioned,

1. *Norway*, except *Bahus*. 2. *Iceland*, of which both hereafter. 3. The Coasts of *Greenland*, and the Islands of *Fero*, in the North of the *Oreades*. 4. Several Places in the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, and some Islands near the Coast, with a Part of the Church-Lands of *Sleswick*; but it is to be noted that all this Country, with whatever else belongs to the Duke of *Holstein*, is now in the Hands of the King of *Denmark*. 5. In the Dutchy of *Holstein*, dependant from the Empire, *Rendsburg*, *Itzeboe*, *Segeberg*, *Oldesloe*, *Luetkinburg*, *Heiligenhafen*, *Stenburg*, *Kiempfen*, *Wilster*, *Pinnenberg*, *Altena*, and a small Island over-against *Hamburg*, a Part of *Ditmarsen*, *Meldorp*, *Brunsbudel*, and *Marne*. 6. The County of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*: 7. In *Asia*, on the Coasts of *Guinea*, *Fredericksburg* and *Christiansburg*. 8. In the *East-Indies*, on the Coasts of *Coromandel*, *Tranquebar*, and *Dansburg*. 9. In *America* the Isle of *St. Thomas* not far from *St. Christo*phers.

The King of *Denmark* claims, 1. the Country of the *Vandals*. 2. *Sweden*, by Vertue of Pretensions. A Decree made in 1397, by *Margaret*, Queen of *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*, and approved by the General States of these three Countries, whereby it was enacted, That henceforth there should be but one King for the three Kingdoms. 3. *Gothland*, *Holland*, *Bleckingen* and *Schonen*. 4. The Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Sleswick*. 5. The Jurisdiction over the *Baltick-Sea*. 6. The *Oreades*, given by *Christian I.* as a Portion to his Daughter *Margaret*, marry'd in 1469. to *James III.* of *Scotland*, with this Proviso, that the Kings of *Denmark* might have those Islands whensoever they should pay 100000 Crowns: Which Sum they have offered many times, especially at the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. 7. The Town of *Hamburg*, as being a Part of *Stormaren*, and a Dependency of the Dutchy of *Holstein*. 8. The Town of *Lubeck* by *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, who having conquer'd it, possess'd it 25 Years. 9. The Right of Peage, or Toll, on the River *Weser*, to the Prejudice of the City of *Bremen*.

5. Q. What is the Government of this Country?

A. This Kingdom is very ancient, and was formerly Elective (altho' they usually advanced the next Heir to the Crown) until the Year 1659; it was then rendered Hereditary in the Person of *Frederick III.* and his Posterity. The Commons and Clergy made him that Offer to be revenged of the Nobles who treated them like Slaves. And we may say that this Kingdom is so strangely enchained in point of Government, that the *Danish* and *French* Monarchies seem now almost cast in the same Mould; the King assumes to himself the Power of disposing of all Heirs and Heiresses, as is practised in *France*. Into the Islands and Countries the King has in *Germany* and *Norway* *H. D. M.* sends Governours, commonly called Viceroyes. There are also several Courts, but the chief of them is at *Copenhagen*, where all Appeals are judged. But tho' the King of *Denmark* be so absolute, yet he is Feudatory to the Emperor and Empire for the Dutchies of *Holstein* and *Oldenbourg*, and in that Consideration he has the Privilege of voting in the Diet of the Empire. For the Country of *Butjading*, he is as well as the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, Vassal of the House of *Brunswick*, to whom they swear Allegiance. The *Danish*

Laws.

Law is highly to be praised, in that it is short and perspicuous, it is wholly founded on Equity, and composed in one *Quarto* Volume in the *Danish* Tongue, and that so plain, that any Man may understand and plead, if he thinks fit, his Case without the Assistance of Lawyers; and no Suit is to hang in suspense above a Year and a Month. This is indeed a mighty Advantage, and a singular Property of the *Danish* Law upon one hand, but the same is attended with a great Inconveniency on the other; for the first and principal Article thereof runs thus: That the King has the Privilege reserved to himself to explain, nay to alter and change the same as he shall think good.

6. Q. Who is now King of Denmark?

King's Genealogy.

A. *Frederick IV.* born *Octob. 11. 1671.* succeeded his Father, *Aug. 25. 1699.* and was crowned at *Fredericksburg*, *April 15. 1700.* He is Son to *Christian V.* and to *Charlotte Amelia*, Daughter to *William VI. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.* The present King marry'd *Dec. 5. 1695. Louisa*, born *Aug. 21. 1667.* Daughter to *Gustavus Adolphus*, Duke of *Mecklemburg-Gustrau.* She died lately, and the King in four Days after her

her decease married the Daughter of his Chancellor Count *Ravenslau*. By his first Queen he has had five Sons and a Daughter. Those alive are, 1. *Christian*, Prince Royal, born *Nov. 30. 1699.* 2. *Charlotte Amelia*, born *Octob. 6. 1706.* The King has also a Natural Son and a Natural Daughter, and a Brother called *Prince Charles*, born *Octob. 25. 1685.* And *Prince George of Denmark*, the late Queen *Ann's* Consort was younger Brother to the present King of Denmark's Father. In 1448. the States of *Denmark* and *Norway* elected *Christian I.* Earl of *Oldenburg*, the Head of the present Royal Family. *John* his Son, who succeeded him in 1481. was Father to *Christian II.* for his Cruelty called the *Nero of the North*, and deposed in 1521. And his Uncle *Frederick*, Duke of *Holstein*, was elected in 1524. He had for his Successors, in a direct Lineal Descent *Christian III.* in 1533. *Frederick II.* in 1559. *Christian IV.* in 1588. *Frederick III.* in 1648. *Christian V.* in 1670. And *Frederick IV.* in 1699.

The Kingdom of *Norway* is united to that of *Denmark* ad perpetuum, and the Crown falls into the Hands of Princesses, if the Male Issue of the Royal Blood be Extinct.

The King's Titles are, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Duke of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, and *Ditmarsh*, Earl of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*. His Revenues arise from Customs of Import and Export, Taxes on Houses and Land, the Tenths of all Product, from the Crown-Lands, confiscated Estates, Excise upon Provisions, and the Tolls of the *Sund*, &c. amounting in the whole to about 639250 l. Sterling per Annum, as Mr. *Molesworth* observes; but others say that it is uncertain, whether the King of *Denmark* has above three Millions of Crowns in general.

Mr. *Molesworth* observes, that the Soldiers are thought to be the riches of the Nation, because, when the King has no Occasion for them at home, he lets them out to other Powers. He levies more than his Country can maintain, and generally keeps 18000 at home, for less than 100000 Crowns per Annum; because he provides them with nothing but Arms. The way he does it is thus; he has divided his Dominions into so many *Plows*, and every three of them is to find a Soldier, and to give him so much a Day when he marches. In the beginning of this Prince's Reign, *Denmark* had 21 Regiments of Foot,

Forces.

14 of Horse, Five of Dragoons, and about 30 Ships of the Line. Here are also several Fortresses to secure the Country.

The King resides commonly at *Copenhagen*.
Residency. his Royal Seats are *Rosenburg*, *Amalienburg*,
Fredericksburg, *Jagersburg*, and another
Fredericksburg built by the present King: The Royal Families Burial-place is at *Roskild*.

7. Q. What have you to say about the Nobility, &c. of this Kingdom?

A. They enjoy'd great Privileges before the Revolution in 1660, but now they are almost lost; and have only a few airy insignificant Claims, which distinguish them from the Commons. And the highest Titles here, are Earls and Barons. They have not above Seven ancient Families of Note left in *Norway* and *Denmark*: The Burghers do now enjoy great Privileges, and may possess all Kinds of Employments and Dignities, tho' formerly they could have neither.

The Orders of Knighthood here are, 1. The Order of of the Elephant, instituted in 1190. by *Canute VI.* or in 1463 by *Christian I.* but it lay neglected till revived by *Frederick II.* in 1580.

2. The Order of *Dannebrog*, said to be founded by King *Waldemar II.* on Occasion of a great Victory obtained over the Heathen *Livonians* after 1202, that King having the like Omen with *Constantine the Great*. This Order was revived by *Christian V.* in 1671.

The Clergy depend intirely on the Crown, and have no Power in Civil Affairs. They have the Tithes, but the King has the best Share: They subsist chiefly by the Bounty of the People.

They have about 18 *Superintendants*, who take it very kindly to be called Bishops.

Copenhagen is the only Archbishoprick. *Sleswick*, *Arhusen*, *Albourg*, *Ripen*, *Wiburg*, *Oldenfee*, are Bishopricks.

They all depend on the Superior Consistory, or Assembly of the Clergy. They have no Temporalities, Ecclesiastical Court, &c. but only the Rank before their Inferior Clergy, and a Power to inspect their Doctrine and Manners. Their Revenues are from 1000 to 2000 Crowns per Annum, with the Benefit of two or three Parishes each.

As the Revenues and Buildings of the Universities at *Copenhagen* are mean, and those at the University and Monastery at *Sora* have been annexed

annexed to the Crown, it is no Matter of Surprize, if Learning, and the *Belles Lettres*, are at a very low Ebb in *Denmark*, tho' they had formerly very learned Men; as *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Stephanus Stephanus*, *Arild Whitfield*, *Ticho Brahe*, *Olaus Wormius*, &c.

The erroneous Practices of the *Romish* Church being at length grown so intolerable, *Religion*, that an universal Reformation became expedient, this Kingdom, with the other *Northern* Crowns, threw off that insupportable Yoke, and cordially embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*, which being allowed off by *Frederick I.* was under his Son *Christian III.* so firmly and universally established in 1536, that in all the *Danish* Dominions there is no other Religion but the *Lutheran* professed, except the Reformed, who are allowed to have their Meetings at *Copenhagen*, *Altena*, and *Gluckstad*, and some Papists who have the same Privilege in these two last Towns. The *Danish* Clergy do still retain the Confession, which all Persons are obliged to before they go to the Lord's-Supper: They have likewise Crucifixes, and a few other Ceremonies, which is all they retain of the *Romish* Superstitions.

8. Q. What are the Advantages, &c. of *Denmark*?

A. An Advantage to this Country is, that its Coasts are very dangerous. 2. The inland Advantages: Parts full of Fortresses to hold out against an Enemy. 3. The Kingdom is not too great to be easily secured against an Invasion. 4. It is well situated for Trade.

But a great Inconveniency to this Kingdom is, that there are but few or no Manufactures, Defects. or Tradesmen; so that the Inhabitants must have Wine, Salt, Strong Beer, all manner of rich Stuffs from foreign Parts. They fetch their Spices themselves from the *East Indies*. 2. Armies could not easily be levied of the Inhabitants of the Country, tho' it were to be a small one. 3. The Separation that is betwixt this Kingdom and *Norway* hinders them from having any Communication but by Sea, which is very troublesome and sometimes very dangerous. 4. *Denmark* is divided into so many small Islands, that an Enemy with a good Fleet, would be very troublesome, and be very costly to them. 5. This Country is now almost exhausted of Money, by reason of the last Wars. 6. Whilst the Government is arbitrary, and the Taxes are so very exorbitant, Trade will never be in a flourishing Condition, so that its Interest requires to live in Peace with all its Neighbours;

Interest relative to Germany.

that in Case of a War with *Sweden*, their Allies would undoubtedly be willing to hinder the *Swedes* from conquering some of the Dominions belonging to *Denmark*; but tho' this Country is not as strong as *Germany* by Land, and tho' *Jutland* is exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy on that side, yet *Germany* having no Fleet, the several Islands of *Denmark* are in no Danger from that Quarter, except when the great and small *Belts* (two *Streights*) should happen to be frozen over: However it is very necessary for *Denmark* to live in a friendly Manner with *Germany*, in order to receive Auxiliary Troops from thence, in Case of an Attack from *Sweden*.

Sweden.

For of all the *European Powers* *Sweden* is the most dangerous Enemy to *Denmark*, these two Kingdoms having had, Time out of Mind, great Differences with one another, and there is, as it were, an inveterate Hatred almost ever reigning betwixt those two Nations, probably because the *Danes* did formerly endeavour to set *Sweden* in the same Condition *Norway* is now in; but as this was undertaken to no purpose, they have ever since done their utmost to ruin the Trade of the *Swedes*: In a Word, the *Danes* have always either openly or clandestinely done their utmost to recover what they had lost, as well as to hinder the *Swedes* from enlarging their Dominions. But the *Swedes* have not only repulsed their Attacks, but even have, from Time to Time, got considerable Advantages over them, they having conquer'd *Schonen* and *Babus*, whereby they have very much secured their Country on the Side of *Norway*, and before this last War the *Swedes* could easily penetrate into *Denmark* from their Provinces in *Germany*.

France, Great-Britain, &c.

Yet it must be considered, that the Limits betwixt those two Kingdoms are such that it concerns very much *France*, *Great-Britain*, and *Holland*, that Things remain *in statu quo*, and that they prevent either of these two Powers from subduing the other. And it would be very advantageous to both those Kingdoms to live in Amity with one another, in order to secure their common Tranquillity from any foreign Invasion, or Attack.

Holland.

It is certain that *Denmark* may expect Assistance from the *Dutch*, in case it were in Danger of being oppressed by any one of its Neighbours, because the *Dutch* are very desirous of having a free

free Passage thro' the *Sound* in the *Baltick*, which might easily be hindered, if *Denmark* and *Sweden* were under one and the same King; but the *Danes* are too good Politicians to think that *Holland* will take their Part so effectually as to render them too powerful and formidable to their Enemies, least they should be then in a Capacity of requiring a greater Duty on Ships going into or coming from the *Baltick*.

But if the *Dutch* should stand by the *Danes*, then the *English* would not also be on their side, because they are not so much concerned as the *Dutch* are to have a free Passage into the *Baltick*, the *English* sending not above 300 Ships, but the *Dutch* above 1000 into that Sea in Time of Peace.

The *Muscovites* may be very beneficial to *Denmark* against *Sweden*, by making a powerful Diversion. But by reason of the great Distance betwixt those two Powers, the *Danes* can't rely upon their Alliance with *Muscovy*, especially when the *Poles* are in Peace with *Sweden*. To this may be added, that the *Muscovites* do not much trouble themselves about the Concerns of their Allies, when once they have brought their Designs to Perfection.

The *Poles* will not probably be of any Help to *Denmark*, except when they are themselves at War with *Sweden*. And hitherto the *French* have done nothing for the *Danes*, but on the contrary, have always stood by their Enemies.

9. Q. What have you to say about *Norway*?

A. It is so called from its Northern Situation, being the Way to or from the North, in respect of the rest of *Europe*. Its Shape is like a Snail, or rather like a *Dolphin*. It is bounded on the North and West by the North Ocean, on the South by the Entrance of the *Baltick*, called *Schagger-Rack*, and *Cattagat*, and on the East by several Lakes, and a Ridge of Mountains called *Do-frine*, or *Daarfie'd*, antiently *Sevo*, (where the antient *Sithones* are said to have lived) which separate it from *Sweden*. The chief Town was formerly *Drontheim*, the Seat of the Kings, and Capital of the Nation. *Bergen* is the best Harbour, and most frequented by Merchants; but *Oslo*, or *Christiana*, Lat. 60-12: Long. 9. 280 Miles West from *Stockholm*, and 260 North of *Copen-*

Great-Bri-
tain.

Muscovy.

Poland:

French.

Norway's
Name.

Shape.

Limits.

Capital.

Copenhagen, is the Seat of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Kingdom, and the residing of the Viceroy, because it is near the Frontiers of Sweden. This Town is remarkable for the Nuptials of *James VI.* of Scotland with *Anne* of Denmark in 1589.

Norway is commonly divided into five Governments, tho' that of *Bahus* be in the Hands of the Swedes. And if you begin at the S. E. you will find 'em in this Order.

Governments. Len. Bread. Chief Towns, with their Distance from *Obslo*.

1. <i>Bahus</i>	100	15	<i>Bahus</i> 140 S W.
2. <i>Aggerhus</i>	80	360	<i>Obslo</i> , <i>Aggerhus</i> , <i>Torsberg</i> , 30 S. W. <i>Fredickstadt</i> 65 S. E. <i>Frederickshall</i> 104.
3. <i>Bergen</i>	80	270	<i>Bergen</i> 120 N. E. <i>Stavanger</i> 130 S. W.
4. <i>Drontheim</i>	160	365	<i>Drontheim</i> 315 N.
5. <i>Wardhus</i> , or <i>Finnmark</i> .	425	80	<i>Wardhus</i> 840 N. E.

Situation. *Norway* is situated betwixt Lat. $58\frac{1}{2}$ and $71\frac{1}{2}$, and Long. E. of *London* 4 and 30, from the most Western Point to *Wardhus*. The Length of this Country from S. W. to N. E. is *Extent*, 840 above ~~80~~ Miles, but the Breadth is very unequal, being much contracted towards the North, the broadest Part in the South is about 240. As it lies in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Northern Climates, the longest Day, in the most Northern Parts, is two Months, and the shortest, in the South Parts, about 6 Hours and a Half.

Air. In the North the Air is extremely cold, tho' it be very healthful, except along the West Coasts, where the Air being more temperate is sometimes corrupted by the Putrefaction of a Sort of Rats called *Lemmer*, which occasion a Sort of Jaundice to the Inhabitants, and a Giddiness of the Head that's dangerous to Strangers.

Soil. The Country being very cold, and for the most Part overspread with Rocks, Forests, and Mountains, the Soil is barren. They have no Corn in the North Parts, and but little in the South; so that the Poor are forced to eat dried Fish instead of Bread. In the

the Valleys they have a good Breed of black Cattle, and little Horses, which are very swift and capable of Fatigue.

Their *Commodities* are Stock-Fish, Deals, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Iron, Copper, Train Oyl, Hides, Furs, Filberts, Butter, Tallow, Cheese, which the Inhabitants exchange for Corn, Wine, Fruits, Beer, Brandy, and other Necessaries of Life.

Near to *Drontheim*, is a remarkable Lake, whose Waters never Freeze, even in the dead of the Winter, notwithstanding, the excessive cold at that Season. 2. Upon the Coast, betwixt *Drontheim* and *Wardhus*, Lat. 68 is a noted Gulph or Whirlpool, commonly call'd *Maelstrom*, and by Mariners the Navel of the Sea: At Flood it forms such a terrible Whirlpool for two Leagues round, as Swallows up every Thing that comes near it, and during the Six Hours Ebb, throws out the Water with such Violence, that the heaviest Bodies won't then sink in it, but are cast back by the force of the Stream. Some say this, and such Whirlpools proceed from *Abysses*, or Bottomless Pits in the Sea; and that they let out again the Water at a distance, but others will have them to be occasion'd by large circular Rocks lying under Water. However, the Fishermen catch abundance of Fish about it during the Ebb, when being forc'd up to the Surface of the Water, they can't dive again. 3. Here are also Mines of Copper and Iron, and even of Silver; but these last are not now in great abundance, tho' in one of 'em *Ann. 1630*, was found out a Mass of Silver, valued at 3272 Imperial Dollars, and in another, a Mass of Silver valued at 5000 such Dollars, or 1000 l. Sterling, and those Masses are now to be seen in the *Regium Museum* at *Copenhagen*.

Their only Rivers that carry Vessels, are *Teno* in the North, and *Galiva* in the South, but they have many Creeks and Harbours. Strong Towns, they have some few on the South East Parts towards Sweden, and there is *Frederickshall*, where *Charles XII.* King of Sweden was December 11, 1718, Shot dead from the Cittadel, as he went into the Trenches to give Orders.

Rivers.

Harbours.

Strong-Towns.

The

Inhabitants. The *Norwegians* were notorious *Pirates* of old, and became formidable to some *Northern Nations* under the Name of *Normans*. They *Manners.* are still good *Seamen*, and would make brave *Soldiers*, did not the *Danes* keep them from improving themselves in the *Art of War*; for tho' they be reckon'd clownish, yet they are industrious, honest, strong, hardy, brave and civil to *Strangers*. They are able to endure more *Hardships* and *Fatigues* than the *Danes* are, whom they despise. Those in the *Northmost* Parts of the Kingdom, commonly call'd *Laplanders*, are wild, ugly, revengeful, jealous, much inclin'd to cheat, most of 'em being *Pagans*, and addicted to *Sorcery*: They have no *Towns*, nor distinct *Possessions*, but run about in great *Companies*, and mind nothing but *fishing* and *hunting*.

Language. The *Norwegiens* speak a *Dialect* of the *Gothick* Tongue, but the better Sort speak *Danish*.

Populousness. The Country is thin of *People*, not only by reason of the coldness of the *Air*, and the barrenness of the *Soil*, but also, because the *People* being kept too low, and having no share in

Defect. the *Government*, they have retir'd, especially the *Nobility*, into *North Holland* and other *Advantage.* Countries. This Country is *Advantageously* situated for *Exportation* and *Importation* of *Goods*; but its *Coasts* are dangerous and full, especially towards the *North*, of small *Islands*.

Government. *Norway* had formerly its own *Kings*, but since 1383 has been under *Denmark*, when *Aquin V.* King of *Norway* marry'd *Margaret* the *Heiress* of *Denmark*, the King of *Denmark* commonly sends thither a *Vice-Roy*, who is frequently one of the King's natural *Sons*; there are also particular *Governors* in *Places* of greatest *Importance*. The

Religion. *Religion* and *Clergy* are the same here as in *Clergy, &c.* *Denmark*; they have an *Archbishop* at *Drontheim*, and *Bishops* at *Obflo*, *Bergen*, and *Stavanger*. *Christianity* was first introduc'd here by King *Aquin*, call'd *Athelstane*, in 933, who had been educated in *England* by King *Athelstane*; tho' it made but little progress till the time of King *St. Olaus*, who in the Year 1000 propagated it considerably. However, many of the *Laplanders* in the *North* Parts are still *Heathens*.

10: Q. What can you tell me about *Iceland* or rather *Iceland*?

A. This Island (taken by some, for the much controverted Thule of the ancients) is call'd *Iceland* from the abundance of Ice, wherewith 'tis environ'd or cover'd during the most Part of the Year. *Hola*, *Skalhot*, *Kurbar*, are the Chief Towns; the two first are Bishops Sees. The Castle of *Bested* is the Residency of the Vice-roy. *Hanar* and *Keplarwick* are commodious Harbours, and pretty well frequented.

This Island is divided into four Quarters, according to the Cardinal Points, and subdivided into 12 Bailiwicks, and 330 Parishes, in several of which there are *Latin* Schools. It is situated according to the New Atlas, betwixt Lat. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 67. and West Longit. 15 and 40. The greatest length from S. E. to N. W. is about 400 Miles, and its Circuit about 1100. In the Northern Parts they have the Sun during a whole Month in Summer, and a Night of a whole Month in Winter. The Air is very cold, but healthful, yet soon rusts Iron: The Country is Mountainous for the most Part, and the greatest Part of their Soil is Clay, and in some Places Sandy. They have neither Corn nor Wood, except low Shrubs of Birch and Juniper: So that the poor Inhabitants grind and make Bread of dry'd Fish Bones. But in the South Parts they have abundance of black Cattle, Sheep without Horns, and Horses, which in Winter Time feed on dry Fish, or on what Moss or Grass, they can scrape from under the Snow. Their chief Product is dry'd Fish, Butter, Tallow, Coarse Woollen Cloth, Brimstone, the Skins of Foxes, Bears, Stags, Wolves, Seals, &c. which the Natives Barter with Strangers for the Necessaries of Life.

Though this Island lie in so cold a Climate, yet in it are divers hot and scalding Fountains, with three *Uulcano's*, viz. *Hecla*, *Helga*, and *La Croix*. They are very high Mountains cover'd with Snow, and now and then vomit Fire, sometimes scalding Water, or Torrents of Sulphurous Liquor, that burns like Spirits of Wine; and then vast Quantities of black Ashes, and large Pumice Stones, and that with such a terrible Roaring

Iceland's
Name.

Chief Town.

Divisions.

Situation.

Extent.

Air.

Soil.

Commodities.

Rarities.

ing, that the loudest Claps of Thunder are hardly so formidable. The ignorant Natives call it the Mouth of Hell, and fancy, that they see Troops of infernal Spirits carry damned Souls thither, especially after a Battle has been fought any where. 2. In the *Western* Parts of the Island, there is a Lake which always Smoaks, and yet is so cold, that it petrifies every Thing that is put into it. 3. There is another in the Middle of the Island, whose Exhalations kill such Birds as fly over it. 4. Vast Trunks of Trees, with Stags, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and what they call Unicorns, are brought hither on Shoals of Ice from the *North* at certain Seasons, and as a peculiar favour of Providence) when the Inhabitants flock to the Shoars to watch for 'em: The Timber helps them for building and firing, and the Beasts for Sustenance.

Here are many clear and wholesome Springs, and the Water of some of 'em is reckon'd as nourishing as Beer. Here are also Ponds, Lakes,

Rivers. many Brooks, and some Navigable Rivers, that abound with Fish of various Sorts. They have several Bays, but few Sea Ports or Strong Towns.

Sea-Ports. This Island was first discover'd in 860, by *Naddoc* a *Norway* Privateer, and planted by *Inculphus* a *Norway* Lord in 875; and so the

Inhabitants. *Manners.* Inhabitants are originally *Norwegians*. They are strong, but of low Stature; they are generally long liv'd, and reckon'd Ignorant and Superstitious. They are generally poor, have low Huts built of Wood, and half under Ground, because of the high Winds, and to keep themselves warm. Their chief Employment is fishing and hunting. They were formerly the greatest Wits of the *North*, having preserv'd their ancient History in Verses,

Language. written in their own *Language*, which is the *Gothick* Tongue.

Populous- As this Isle has been but late discover'd, and
ness. is not well situated, it is not populous, how-

Government. ever, the *Northern* Quarter is the largest, and best Peopled. The Government was *Aristo-*
cratical till 1262, that the King of *Norway* reduc'd them. The King of *Denmark* sends thither a Vice-

Bishops. roy, to whom the King's Revenue is paid in dry'd Flesh, Fish, Oyl, Course Cloth and Brimstone. They have two Bishops, one at

Hola, and the other at *Skalholt*. Christianity was brought thither about the beginning of the XI. Century, by *Olaus*

Tryggo

Tryggo King of *Norway*, and *Luther's* Reformation introduced by *Christian III.* King of *Denmark* in 1550. Yet some of the Natives, not yet civiliz'd, who commonly abscond in Dens and Caves, still adhere to their ancient Idolatry.

Some think these Islands are call'd *Fero*, from a Word in their Language, which signifies *Ferries*, because of the many Streams betwixt the Islands, which they are oblig'd to Ferry over.

*Fero-
Islands.*

They have *Schatland* on the *East*, *Iceland* on the *North*, and lie betwixt *Lat. 60* and *61*, and *Long. W. 10* and *12*. So that they extend about 65 Miles in length, and about 51 in breadth. They are seventeen in Number, and the largest of them is *Stroms* 24 Miles long, and 8 where broadest. *Osteroe* is 20 Miles long, and four broad. The chief Place of Commerce is *Thor's Haven*. The Air in Summer is temperate enough, and their Winter is not excessive cold; for it seldom Freezes a Month together. The Soil where it is thick, produces good Barley and Grass. They have plenty of wild Fowl, Fish, black Cattle, Horses and Sheep, which feed abroad all the Year long, unless the Snow be very deep. Their own Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train-Oyl, dry'd Fish and Stockings. These Islands are obnoxious to great Whirlpools and Whirlwinds. We may say the same of the Discovery and Inhabitants, &c. of these Islands, as of *Iceland*. The King of *Denmark* has a Deputy here, who is under the Vice-roy of *Iceland*.





C H A P. VI.

I Of SCANDINAVIA: 2. Of SWEDEN.

1. Q.

Sweden's.

Name.

Shape.



HAT do you call Sweden?

A. One of the most considerable Kingdoms in the North, so call'd from its ancient Inhabitants the *Suones*, *Suirnes*, *Suemi*, or

Limits. *Suetidi*. The Shape of this Country, is somewhat like that of a Horse-Shoe; and is boundel on the North and West by *Norway*, on the E. and S. E. by *Muscovy*, on the S. by *Courland*, Part of *Poland* and the *Baltick*, on the South West by the Sound, and the Entrance into the *Baltick*, call'd *Cattegat* or *Schagger*.

Chief-Town. *Rack*. The chief Town of this Country was formerly *Upsal*, then *Biork*, *Sighuna*, *Scara*, at last *Stockholm*, which is the ordinary Residence of the Court, and the Capital of the Kingdom. It lies about Lat. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$. and East Long. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. about 260 N. E. of *Copenhagen*, 600 of *Amsterdam*, 900 of *Paris*, 1500 of *Madrid*, 700 N. of *Vienna*, 1100 of *Rome*, 400 N. W. of *Warsaw*, 550 of *Cracow*, 800 W. of *Moscow*, and 800 N. E. of *London*. This Town is not ancient, for about 300 Years ago, it consisted only of a few Fishermens Cottages situated in an Island: The first Houses were built on Piles drove into the Ground, whence it was nam'd *Stockholm*, but others say, that the first

Swedes

Swedes seeing their chief Town burnt, threw a Stick into the Lake Meter, and resolv'd to build another City in the Place where it should stop, which it did here among the Rocks, Mountains and Lakes. However, the Town having a very good, deep and safe Harbour, has most of the Trade of the Nation. It is built on several small Islands, and has several little Forts and a Citadel to secure it, but it has the Inconveniency of lying above 40 Miles West from the Baltick; or at least, before one can get clear of the Rocks and Islands, which with the want of Tides, makes it difficult for Ships to get out. The publick Buildings and Streets are very fine and spacious; the Churches here, as in some other Towns, are cover'd with Copper.

2. Q. What is the Division of Sweden?

A. It has commonly been divided into eight Division. Great Provinces, which comprehend several small ones; you will find the great ones in the following Order, if you begin towards the S. W. going Northwards, and then towards the South.

Great Provinces. Small ones. With their chief Towns and distance from Stockholm.

1. Government of Bahus. { Inland, Babus 240 S. W.
Wicksyden. Maelfstrand 247.

2. Gothland. { Dalia Daleborg 200;

Westrogothland. { Vermeland Philipstadt 125 W.
Westrogothland Carolstadt.
proper Gottenbourg 240

Oostrogothland. { S. W. Scara 220
proper Hio.

Oostrogothland. { Nordkoping 160 S.
proper W. Linkoping.
Smaland Stegeborg.

Calmar 170. Wex-
so, Jonckoping.

The two Isles of Aeland and Gothland.

Halland. { Helmstadt 245 S. W. War-
borg.

Schonen. { Lunden 280. Malmoe.
Landscroon. Helsin-
borg.

Bleking. { Christianople 190. Carel-
scroon. Christianstadt
240.

N

4. Sweden

Great Provinces.	Small ones.	Chief Towns with their distance from Stockholm.
4. Sweden proper.	Upland.	Stockholm, Upsal 40 N.W.
	Sudermania.	Oregrund 80 N.
	Nericia.	Nykoping 60 S. W. Stregnes 40.
	Westmania	Orebro 90 W.
	Dalecarlia	Arbosen or Westeras 50 N. W. Sala 45.
5. The Nordelles.		Hedemora 100 N. W.
	Gestrucia.	Geval or Gefle 90 N. Fal-tun 120 N. W. Coperberg.
	Helsingia.	Hudwicksvald 168 N.
	Medelpadia.	Indal, Tuna.
	Iempterland.	Ressundt 240 N. W. Uuderfaker 300.
	Angermania.	Hernofand 220 Nordma-ling 260.
	West Bothnia.	Torna 420. Uma 260.
6. Finland.	Lapland.	Some few Villages. See after.
	Cajania or E. Bothnia.	Cajaneborg 460 N. E.
	Finland proper.	Ula a Town and a Lake.
	Nyland.	Abo 140.
	Tavasthus	Helsingborg.
	Savolax.	Ditto olim Croneborg.
	Carelia.	Nyslot, Wexman.
7. Ingria.	Kexholm	Wyburg 360 E. Peter-burg.
		Ditto or Carelogorod.
8. Livonia.		Notteborg, Oresca 460 E. Juanogorod, Cope-ria.
	Eastland.	Revel 240 E. Narva 360.
	Lettenland	Derpt, Pernaw.
		Riga 250 S. E. Lat.

Lapland is commonly divided into six Jurisdictions, call'd *Marks*, viz. *Uma*, *Anguermant*, *Pirba*, *Lula*, *Torna* and *Kiemi*, so named from some Towns in *West Bothnia*, which were formerly the Capitals of those Districts. There is not any considerable Town here, but only a few Villages not worth mentioning.

To all these may be added the Islands of

<i>Gorbland</i>	{	<i>Wirby</i> 100 S.
<i>Oeland</i>		<i>Borkholm</i> 160. <i>Oostenby</i> .
<i>Dagbo</i>		<i>Daggerbool</i> S. E. 160.
<i>Oeset</i>		<i>Sonneberg</i> .
<i>Aland</i>		N. E.

with a great many small ones along the Coasts.

3. Q. What is the Situation of Sweden?

A. The most Southward part of *Schonen* is in Lat. 53. 45. and the most Northern part of Swedish *Lapland* is about Lat. 69. the Longit. from *Babus* to the East-side of the Lake *Onega* is between Longit. East from *London* 10 deg. 30 min. to 55 deg. so that the Extent from S. to N. is about 910 Miles, and from E. to W. about 840. but it is very Unequal in many Places. As this Country lies betwixt the Tenth Climate of Hours, the Longest Day in the South parts is 17 Hours; and in the second Climate of Months, the Longest Day in the North is about two Months, (the Sun being so long without setting when near the Tropick of *Cancer*;) And the Nights are proportionably in the opposite Season. But it is to be observed, that tho' during two Months the Sun does not shine here above the Earth, yet it is not far beneath, and so it makes a kind of Twilight: Moreover, the quantity of Snow which usually falls about that Time, renders the Nights somewhat Lighter than otherwise they would be. However, the *Laplanders* who inhabit the Northern parts like their Country so well, that they don't care to live in any other.

The Air is generally very Cold in Sweden, but very pure and wholesome, if not too nigh some Lake or Marsh; yea, so healthful, that many of the Inhabitants do frequently live to above an Hundred Years of Age, especially those who abstain from Hard-Drinking. It is also much subject to Tempestuous Winds. Their Winter lasts nine Months: And the Heat

of their Summer, which immediately succeeds their Winter, and is almost as intolerable as the Cold, comes on a sudden, and is so intense, that it sometimes sets Woods on fire, which is not to be extinguished 'till come to some River, Lake, or large Plain. In those Changes of the Weather People are carry'd off, especially Strangers, with Fevers, &c. The reason why it is so Hot in this Northern Country, is, because the Sun remains very long above the Horizon, acts forcibly upon the Oyl and Sulphur which abound in their Soil; and its Heat is reverberated by Lakes, Hills and Rocks. However, if it be thereby often very prejudicial to Health, it is also very advantageous for the quick Ripening of their Corn and other Fruits, for they have usually but six Weeks between Seed-time and Harvest.

Soil. The Country in general is full of Mountains, Forests, Lakes, Marshes, and Heaths, so that a great part of it is not habitable; but in the middle it is indifferently fertile; and were the Inhabitants Industrious, they might have Corn enough of their own growth, whereas they are now obliged to import great quantities from other Countries, and particularly from *Livonia*, which is call'd their *Granary*. The Poor in the North grind the Bark of Birch-Trees, mix it with Meal, and make it into Bread. Their Cattle is of a small size. The Wool of their Sheep is very coarse. Their Horses are small, but vigorous, sure-footed and swift. Their Lakes are well stored with various Kinds of Fish. Their Mountains are generally cover'd with Trees, and several of 'em lined with Copper and Iron-Mines, which Metals are reckon'd better than those of other Countries. They have large Forests, which supply their Forges with Charcoal. At *Salberg* in *Westmania* there is a Silver-Mine. They have also plenty of Wild and Tame Beasts and Fowl, which serve them either for Food, or for Furs.

Commodities. Their Chief *Commodities* are Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, Latten, Wire, Guns of Iron and Brass, Masts, Planks, Oak, Deal-Boards, Wooden Ware, Furs, Hemp, Tallow, Hides of Buck, Goats and Oxen, and sometimes Malt, Barley, Silver, Honey and Wax. But their Trade of Import is Salt, Wollen Manufactures, Tobacco, Coals, Pewter, Lead, Sugar, Spices, Paper, Oyl, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Rarities. The Natives say that the Lake *Veter* in *East-Gotland* is remarkable for three things;
1. Because

1. Because it makes a Noise like Thunder in that quarter from whence a Storm is to happen the Day after : 2. Because the Ice upon it in Winter thaws so suddenly, as to surprize Travellers, and become navigable in half an hour's time : 3. In some places it is above 300 Fathoms deep, and yet the *Baltick* is not above 60 Fathoms deep. II. Towards the Southern Parts of *Gotland* is a remarkable Slimy Lake, which singes such things as are put into it. III. In several Parts of *Sweden* is found a certain Stone, which being of a Yellow Colour, intermix'd with several Streaks of White, (as if compos'd of Gold and Silver) affords both Sulphur, Vitriol, Allum, and Red-Lead. IV. From the Lake *Wener*, comes the River *Elve*, or *Trolhetta*, which near *Gottemburg* falls over a Rock 60 Foot high, with such a Noise, that 'tis heard for many Miles, and they have not yet been able to find the bottom of the Pit that River makes in falling into it.

This Country is almost overspread with **Lakes**. *Lakes*, which are of great service to the Inhabitants to transport their Commodities from one Place to another : but the most remarkable are, 1. *Veter* ; 2. *Wener*, 90 Miles from S. W. to N. E. and above 40 S. to N. 3. *Meler* near *Stockholm*, 50 Miles long, and 20 broad ; 4. *Ladoga* 125 N. to S. and 80 E. to W. 5. *Odega* 150 long ; 6. Lake *Peipus* in *Livonia*.

Most of their **Rivers** come from the above-mention'd and other Lakes, or from the Mountains in *Norway* ; but few of them are Navigable, as being either too rapid or shallow in their Course, or obstructed by Cataracts and Rocks.

Bays they have some ; the chief ones are, **Bays**. 1. the Gulf of *Bothnia*, 2. of *Finland*, and 3. of *Riga*.

The Chief **Sea-Ports** or Towns on Navigable Rivers, are *Stockholm*, *Carelsroon*, *Gottenburg*, *Christianople*, *Christianstadt*, *Landscroon*, *Malmöe*, *Elfsinburg* on the Sound, *Abo*, *Thorn*, *Westwick*, *Roseborg*, *Revel*, *Riga*, &c. but these last are now in the hands of the *Muscovites*. **Sea-Ports**.

The Strongest Towns are *Babus*, *Maestrand*, *Goteborg*, *Wismar* in *Pomerania*, *Stralsund*, *Bergen* in *Rugen*, *Christianstadt*, *Riga*, *Nerva*, *Revel*. **Strong Towns**.

4. Q. What have you to say about the Inhabitants of Sweden?

Inhabitants Ancient. A. Some Authors will have it, that the *Goths* were the First *Inhabitants* of this Country, and were the Offspring of *Gog* and *Magog*. Others contend, that the *Goths* lived near the *Vistula*, and that having subdued the *Herules*, *Cassubians*, *Rugians*, *Sidini*, *Carini*, and other People of *Vandalia*, they went into *Asia*, and other Countries, which they plunder'd, and they became a great Terror to the *Romans*, the greatest part of whose Empire they conquer'd. But some Learned Men say that *Othin*, or *Wode*, having been driven out of *Asia*, together with a great number of People, by *Pompey the Great*, subdued *Russia* first, then *Saxony* and *Denmark*, and at last *Norway* and *Sweden* some Years before our Saviour's Birth; they also say that this *Othin* would keep nothing for himself but *Sweden*, on condition nevertheless that all the other Princes of *Scandinavia* should acknowledge him as their Lord Paramount: whence proceeded the Custom which has been so long in use among those People, viz. that in the General Assemblies held in that Country, when the King of *Sweden* was getting on Horse-back, the King of *Denmark* held the Bridle, and that of *Norway* the Stirrup. The reason why the History of this Country is so dark and confused, is, because Learning was introduced but late here; and about the Year 828, when Christianity was planted here, they destroyed the most part of the ancient Monuments and Writings in the *Runick* Language, together with Idolatry, whereof some remarkable Remains are yet to be seen on Rocks.

Modern. Their Manners. The Modern *Swedes*, for the most part, are Men of Big, Strong, and Well-shaped Bodies, whose very Constitution fits them to be Soldiers; but they are very much Dispirited of late, by their Poverty, and ill Success in War. This Nation, which has been noted for several Warlike Atchievements, especially in Ancient Times, and from *Gustavus Adolphus's* Reign, is able to endure the Fatigues of a Military Life; yet their Military Affairs in former Times were but very indifferently order'd, their chiefest Forces consisting in the Boors, (who were loth to leave their Wives, Children, &c.) 'till *Gustavus the Great*, and his Successors, with the Assistance of some *Scotch* and *German* Officers, introduced a good Discipline among the Soldiers.

Soldiers. They are somewhat Grave and Reserved, and have a good Opinion of Themselves, and consequently a bad one of Others : They are also great lovers of Eating and Drinking: They have not the Patience to learn Arts and Sciences to any Perfection, because they think themselves Masters before they get half way : They are also too Proud to set up Manufactures, or to work at any Mechanick Trade for the Good of their Country. In a word, the *Swedes* are Strong, Well-Made, and Couragious ; apt to Learn, but Self-conceited, and lovers of their Belly. The Women are commonly Fair and Handsom, Prolifick, and seldom dispute their Husbands Commands. Marriages are usually made here by Order of the Parents, and most of them are made with a view of Interest.

As for the *Laplanders*, they are of a Low *Laplanders*. Stature, and seldom exceed Four Foot and a Half, because of the great Cold, and of the poor-nourishing Food they live upon. Most of 'em Stoop, which is supposed to proceed from the Lowness of their Cottages. Their Complexion is Swarthy, which is ascribed to their Smoaky Huttts. They have Flat Faces, Broad, Short Noses, are Hollow-Cheek'd, Blear'Ey'd, have Wide Mouths, Black, Straighr, Thin Hair, Broad Breasts, Slender Wastes, and Small Legs. They are very Strong and Nimble, live to a good Age, and are seldom Sick in their own Country, but hardly live long in milder Climates. They are great Cowards, and inclined to Tricking in Commerce. As soon as their Children are born, they dip 'em all over in a Tub of Water, to season them to Hardiness ; and the Boys are taught from their Infancy to shoot at a Mark with their Arrows, and are allowed no Breakfast 'till they hit the Mark, which makes them dexterous *Bow-men*. As Christianity is not yet deeply rooted amongst them, they divide their Worship betwixt God and their Idols, and they are look'd upon to be *Conjurers* and *Wizzards*.

The Language of the *Swedes* is a mix'd *Language*. Dialect of the ancient *Gothick* and *Teutonic*, but so very rough, that they seldom write any thing in it ; and the Gentry and Citizens affect to speak *High-Dutch* and *French*. The *Finlanders* have a Gibberish of their own, which so spoils their Organs of Speech for any other Language, that such of 'em as exceed Fourteen Years of Age, are incapable of learning any Language but their own.

The *Lapländers* Language is a mixture of *Danish*, *Norwegian*, and *Finnish*, but especially of the last.

Sweden is not *Populous*, by reason of the long Wars it has maintained against *Denmark*, *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Muscovy*. 2. This Country does not abound in Towns, and is too full of Mountains, Lakes, Marshes, Forests and Heaths.

5. Q. What are the Dominions of *Sweden*?

A. Before the Battle of *Pultowa* in 1709, the *Swedes* were Masters, 1. Of all the Provinces we have mention'd in our Division; but the best part of *Finland*, all *Ingria*, and *Livonia* are now in the hands of the *Czar*. 2. They possessed *Pomerania Ulterior*, which has been yielded up to the King of *Prussia*, except *Straelsund*. The Isle of *Rügen*, with the Town of *Wismar*, has been lately restored by the *Danes* to *Sweden*: But the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, which were sold to H. B. M. by the King of *Denmark*, are to remain to the Electoral House of *Brunswick*. And the Dutchy of *Deux Ponts*, since the Death of the late King, is fallen to a Branch of the *Palatine* House.

Sweden has some Pretensions on the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Cleves*, the County of *Veldenz* and *Lutzelstein*; and since his present *Swedish* Majesty's Accession to the Throne, upon the Landgraviat of *Hesse*, according to the Act of the Settlement of the Crown.

6. Q. What is the Government of *Sweden*?

A. Till the Year 1554, when *Christian II* having been Depos'd for his Cruelty, *Gustavus Vasa* was Elected in his room, the Crown of *Sweden* was Hereditary; but from that time it was Elective, (tho' commonly the Nearest Prince of the Royal Blood was chosen) until the Year 1680, when *Charles XI*th rendred the Crown Hereditary, and made himself Absolute in his Kingdom: But since the Death of *Charles XII*th, his Sister Princess *Ulrica Eleanor* signify'd to the States, that they might re-enter upon their Ancient Privileges; whereupon the Crown was declared to be Elective, and that Princess was also proclaimed Queen; and in 1720, her Husband the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse* (she consenting to it with the States) was elected King, on certain Conditions, which he was obliged to swear he would maintain; and at the same

same time, it was ordered, That whosoever should any way assist the King to become Absolute, was guilty of *High-Treason*. It is to be hoped that this new Form of Government will be as Advantageous to, and as much for the Credit of *Sweden*, as that which is in Use in *Great-Britain* has been Useful and of Credit to the *Britons*.

The different Orders in this Realm are six, *States*.
viz. 1. Princes of the Blood, 2. Nobility,
 3. Clergy, 4. Soldiery, 5. Merchants (or Citizens,) and
 6. Commonalty or Boors. These, by their Representatives, being assembled in Parliament, are called the *States* of the Kingdom, and make four different Houses: 1. That of the Nobility and Gentry, represented by one of each Family, which make up about 1000. The Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and a Captain of each Regiment, are Members of this Assembly; and the *Grand Marshal* presides therein, 2. That of the Clergy, wherein the Arch-Bishop of *Upsal* presides: In this House are not only the *Bishops* and *Superintendants*, but also Deputies from the Dioceses; in all 200. 3. That of the Burgeses, consisting of two Deputies from the Towns; in all 150. And, 4. That of the Peasants, whose Deputies are 250. These *States* assemble for the same Reasons as do the Parliament in *England*. There are also several Courts established in this Kingdom, wherein all *Courts*. Causes Civil and Criminal are adjudged within a short space of Time. There is also a sort of Councillors to the King and Kingdom, who are called Senators, and five of them are the King's Tutors or Guardians in his Minority, and at the Coronation they carry the Royal Ornaments, *viz.* the *Vice-Roy* carries the Crown, the *Marshal* the Sword, the *Admiral* the Scepter, the *Chancellor* the Globe, the *Treasurer* the Key, and the King on Horse-back follows them to Church.

7. Q. Who is now King of *Sweden*?

A. *Frederick* Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, born April the 28th 1676, and who, *King's Genealogy*. April the 4th 1713, married *Ulrica Eleonor* Princess of *Sweden*, born January the 21st 1688.

She was Elected Queen of *Sweden* just after the Death of her Brother the late King; but she having resigned the Crown, her Husband was elected King about the latter end of 1720.

The

The late King *Charles* the XIIth was born *June* the 17th 1682, and had for his eldest Sister *Hedwige Sophia*, born *June* the 26th 1681; she was, *June* the 12th, 1698, marry'd to *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and brought forth, *April* the 29th 1700, a Prince now living call'd the Duke of *Holstein*.

Charles the XIth born *November* the 26th, 1655, succeeded his Father in 1672, and in 1680, he was marry'd to *Ulrica Eleonor* Daughter of *Frederick* IIIrd King of *Denmark*. They had several Children, but they are now all dead, except the present Queen of *Sweden*.

His Father *Charles Gustavus* the Xth was Crowned King *June* the 6th, 1654, after the voluntary Resignation of Queen *Christina*, Daughter to the famous *Gustavus Adolphus* Son to *Charles* the IXth, Duke of *Sudermania*, youngest Son to *Gustavus* Ist. This *Charles* caused his Nephew *Sigismond* King of *Poland*, and Son to *John*, *Charles's* Brother, to be deposed, and he himself to be chosen in his stead. *Gustavus* Ist, by his Mother's side, was descended from the Ancient Kings of *Sweden*, and after *Christian* IId was deposed was elected King. His Posterity, known by the Name of *Vasa*, have enjoyed the Crown until the present King, and ev'n after the Resignation of Queen *Christina*, *Charles Gustavus* Xth Son to *John Casimir* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* of the Branch of *Deux Ponts*, and to *Catherina* Sister to the Great *Gustavus Adolphus*, succeeded her. [Vid. the Artic. of *Hesse* in *Germany*.]

The King's Title is, *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*; Great Prince of *Finland*; Duke of *Schonen*, *Estonia*, *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Bremen*, *Ferden*, *Stetin*, *Ingrica*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, and *Sclavonia*; Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wisnar*, with the Titles belonging to the Illustrious House of *Hesse-Cassel*. The late King added the Title belonging to the most ancient Family of the Counts *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

His Revenue is reckon'd near a Million Sterl. per An. which arises from the Crown-Lands, Customs, Poll-Money, Mines, Church-Lands, Tithes, Law-Suits, Grants from the States, &c.

The King of *Sweden* is a powerful Prince both by Sea and Land (especially the latter,) and always keeps a great Number of Forces on Foot, and that with a very small Charge to himself, for the Common

mon Soldiers and Seamen are maintained by the Boors; and the Officers have Houses and Lands appointed by the King for their Pay; his Guards are only the greatest and most immediate Charge unto him, they being pay'd out of his Treasury. In 1687 it was resolv'd to maintain 100000 Men, and 60 Men of War, 60000 Men and 40 Men of War to act offensively, while the rest should secure the Coasts.

The King's *Residency* is at *Stockholm*. His *Residency*. Country Seats are *Jacob's Dal*, *Konnungsoer*, *Ulrichsdal*, *Carlsberg*, *Dronningholm*.

They have some few Families advanc'd to *Nobility*. the Titles of *Earls* or *Barons*. And their Nobility is and has always been of a Martial Temper, Civil; they love Ostentation, magnificent Houses, and Equipages, and a numerous Train of Servants. They are Expensive in their Apparel, and in their Marriage-Fests, Baptisms, Burials, &c. but otherwise Frugal in House-keeping: They are Loyal to their Prince, and think it a Disgrace to suffer their Children to study the Law, Phylick, or any Trade; Their Order of *Knighthood* is that of the *Sword*, which was formerly conferred with *Order of* great Solemnity, when they had a *Belt*, *Knighthood*. *Sword* and *Shield*, with Fief given them; and were obliged by Oath, to defend Christianity, their King and Country, and to protect Orphans, Virgins, Widows, and the Poor.

The *Clergy* is reckoned to amount to a *Clergy*. bout 4000 in all, and don't meddle with Secular Affairs, except in the Assembly of the States. They are under *Bishops* and *Superintendants*, who have but little more than the Name. The King is Patron of most of the Churches, has Two-thirds of the Tithes, and allows the Clergy the other Third. Their Salaries are moderate, the Arch-Bishop of *Upsal* having only 400 pounds Ster. per Annum.

The *Arch-Bishops* are those of *Upsal*, the next *Arch-Bishops*. in Order to the King, and that of *Riga*. The *Bishops* are those of *Lunden*, *Stregnes*, *Wexio*, *Linkoping*, *Scara*, *Arosen*, *Abo*, and *Wiborg*.

The *Universities* are those of *Upsal*, *Stockholm*, *Lunden*, *Abo*, and *Dorpt* in *Livonia*. 'Tis observed that the *Suedes* are more given to Collect and Translate, than to Write Original Pieces, and that their Clergy

Clergy are but indifferently versed in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, and Controversies of Religion.

Their establish'd Religion is according to the *Augsburg* Confession, which was introduced in 1529. They much affect the *Papish* Gaudiness in their Churches; and, yet to deter *Papish* Priests, and particularly the *Jesuits* from entering into *Sweden*, and sowing the seeds of Dissention among the Inhabitants, there is a Law, that any one of 'em being Apprehended, shall be Castrated. In *Livonia* are many *Papists*.

8. Q. What are the Advantages of *Sweden*?

A. Among the *Advantages* of this Country, the last Revolution in the Government is none of the least considerable: 2. *Sweden* is pretty well secured from Foreign Invasions, by great inaccessible Mountains and Strong-Holds on the side of *Norway*, and by several small Islands along the *Baltick* Coast. But a great Unhappiness to this Kingdom, is, that by reason of continual Wars, it is much impoverish'd, and Trade reduced to a very low ebb. So that it is the *Interest* of this Country to live along while in Peace with it's Neighbours, and to promote Trade in general, especially now that the Government being no longer Absolute, every Man may enjoy what he acquires by his Industry and Labour.

The *Swedes* have been at Variance with the *Muscovites* time out of mind, and always beat them; but since the Reign of the present *Czar*, his Subjects are become better Soldiers, and have conquered several Countries and Provinces from the *Swedes*; so that they are now the most dangerous Enemies to *Sweden*. And it would have been of mighty Advantage, if the late King of *Sweden* would have accepted the Peace which the *Muscovites* proffer'd him so readily and earnestly before the Battle of *Pultowa*; for ever since that time the *Russian* Arms have always prevailed over those of *Sweden*. And thereby we see what great things may be performed by a Nation grown desperate, and well exercised in Military Discipline, (for such was the Case of the *Muscovites*) and governed by a Wise, Learned and Vallant Prince.

The *Poles*, in their several Wars with *Sweden*, were commonly beat, and so they will hardly undertake another War against *Sweden*.
Before

Before the Peace of *Westphalia*, *Sweden* *Germany*.
 was a formidable Enemy to *Germany*, especially to the House of *Austria*, and to some Roman Catholick Princes; but ever since that time, the *Swedes* having had considerable Provinces in *Germany*, whereby they are look'd upon as Members of the Empire, they ought, methinks, to be contented with causing the Treaty of *Westphalia* to be observed.

There has always been a sort of Jealousy *Prussia*.
 betwixt the Kings of *Sweden* and *Prussia*, which was occasioned thus, viz. that the whole *Pomerania* would have been possessed by the House of *Brandenburg*, had it not been for the Treaty of *Westphalia*. But as the King of *Prussia* is now entirely possessed of that Province, and has given a considerable Equivalent for it in Money, the *Swedes* and *Prussians* ought now to consider themselves as Friends, especially if they have any Concern for the Good of the Protestant Religion.

Before the late King of *Sweden*'s Misfortunes, the Crown of *Sweden* and the Princes of the House of *Luneburg* were, for several good Reasons, obliged to keep a good Correspondence with one another, to help themselves mutually against *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, and the Bishop of *Munster*. But the Elector of *Hannover* (now King of *Great-Britain*) having bought the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, he has no reason to attack the *Swedes*; and considering he is the only Prince who has prevented the total Ruin of *Sweden*, and helpt them the most effectually, the *Swedes*, by a thankful Acknowledgment, ought not to disturb this (now) so Potent Prince.

Sweden having now a good Barrier on the *Denmark*.
 side of *Norway*, its Interest does not require that it should go into and conquer the Provinces of *Denmark*, for in that case some other Princes would not be wanting in supporting *Denmark*; so that the *Swedes* are to endeavour to keep the Bounds which are betwixt 'em and the *Danes*, and to live Amicably with those Princes of *Germany* that may be jealous of the Neighbourhood and of the too great Power of *Denmark*.

As the good Correspondency that has al- *France*.
 ways been betwixt *France* and *Sweden*, depended upon their mutual Interest relating to the great Power of the House of *Austria*, and as the Circumstances of Affairs are quite changed, it is not the Interest of *Sweden*

Sweden to help the *French* in performing Designs which tend to the Destruction of the *Westphalian* Treaty, or the Oppressing of Protestants either in *Germany* or in *Holland*; for the Ruin of the *Dutch*, would be very detrimental to the *Swedish* Trade:

Holland.

Great-Britain.

The same may be said relating to *Great-Britain*, whose Trade is very Beneficial to *Sweden*; for it has been observed, that its Trade brings into *Sweden* a great deal more Money than the Merchandizes are worth that are imported from *Great-Britain*, especially if the *Swedes* had Manufactures of their own, and are not in want of Corn.



CHAP.



CHAP. VII.

Of MUSCOVY. or *Russia*.

1. Q.



W H A T do you call *Muscovy* ?

A. A vast Country of *Europa* and *Asia*, so *Name.*
called from its chief

Province, whose Denomination is derived from *Moschi* (likely the Posterity of *Mesech* Son of *Japhet*) an Ancient People who first inhabited that part of the World called the Province of *Muscov*. It is also called *White Russia*, from the White Caps worn by the Inhabitants, or from the Snow it is often covered with, and to distinguish it from *Red Russia* belonging to *Poland*. The Name *Russia* is generally agreed upon to come from another Ancient People of that Country, called *Rossi*, *Russi* or *Rossolani*; either so called from *Rossia*, which signifies *Dispersion*, because they lived anciently scattered up and down without any certain Form of Government, or (as Mr. *Bochart* thinks it) both Names are derived from *Rhos* and *Mesech*, mentioned *Ezek.* 38. 2. However this large Country was a great Part of the Ancient *Sarmatia Europea*. It is bounded on the East by *Great Tartary*, on the South by *Little Tartary*, *Georgia*, and the *Pont Euxine*, and *Caspian Sea*, on the West by *Sweden*, and *Poland*, and on the North by the *Northern Ocean*. *Limits.*

The Capital of this Country is *Moscow*, *Chief Towns.*
on the River *Moscow*, Lat. $55\frac{1}{4}$, and Long. $39\frac{1}{2}$
about 600 N. of *Cassa* in *Crim Tartary*, 750 E. of *Stockholm*,

holm, 750 N. E. of *Warsaw*, 1000 of *Constantinople*, and 1500 of *Paris* and *London*. It is a large, but ill-built City, resembling rather a Heap of a great many Villages, than a Town; the Houses are built of Wood, and ill-contrived, the Streets are not paved. It was founded in 1334, and is of an Orbicular Form, and divided into four Parts, all of them encompassed with Walls: In the 1st, called *Cataigorod*, stand the King's Palaces, one of Wood and the other of Stone, which take up half the City. The Patriarch's Palace, the Exchequer, the Magazine, and other Publick Buildings, stand also here. The other three parts are called *Czargorod*, *Skoradom*, and *Strelitzas*. This Town contains about 40000 Houses, and 70000 Souls. Tho' it be defended with two Castles, yet it was taken, and burnt by the *Tartars* in 1572, taken by the *Poles* in 1611 and suffered much by Fire in 1699 and 1701. Houses are sold here ready made in the Market.

2. Q. What is the Division of *Muscovy*?

A. Methinks that the most Natural Division.

of this Country is to divide it into *European* and *Asiatick Muscovy*, each being again divided into *Northern* and *Southern*.

The *Northern European Muscovy* contains 16 Provinces, which you may find from *W.* to *E.* beginning at the *North*.

PROVINCES. Len. Brea. Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from *Moscow*.

1. *Muscovite Lap-land*, } 270 300 *Kola* 740 N. W. *Candolax*.
2. *Muscovite Carelia*, 150 N. E. *Povenza* 400 N. *Soma* 500.
to S. W.
3. *Cargapol* { *Onega* 200 125 *Olonez* 360 N. W.
Vaga 70 100 *Cargapol* 300 N.
4. *Dwina*, 210 240 *Kodminskoi* a Monastery.
Archangel 450 N. *St. Nicholas* 450 N.
5. { *Condora* } *Vergaturia*.
 Jugoria, or } 240 230 *Jugora*, *Gorodisse*, N. E. 720.
 Juhorski }
 Candenoos, } 150 50 ditto.
 an Isle }
6. *Petzora*, or *Bo-randay* } 410 N. W. *Petzora* in a Lake
to S. E.

7. *Ob*

PROVINCES. Len. Brea. Chief TOWNS, with their
Distance from *Moscow*.

7. <i>Obdora</i>	180	210	This Country is inhabited by <i>Samojeds</i> .
8. <i>Pleskow</i>	60	190	ditto 300 W.
9. <i>Novogorod Weliki</i>	250	270	<i>Novogorod the Great</i> 170 N. W.
10. <i>Biela Ozero</i>	105	130	ditto 180 N.
11. <i>Wologda</i>	210 S. W.	110	ditto 130.
12. <i>Oughstiongh</i>	200	150	ditto 340 N. E.
13. <i>Zirannia</i>	165	290	<i>Kirsa. Ousoil.</i>
14. <i>Permski</i>	460	230	<i>Perma Veliki</i> 540 N. E. <i>Sol-</i> <i>kamskoi.</i>
15. <i>Wiatka</i>	150	200	ditto.
16. <i>Czeremissa Lu- govia</i>	130	240	<i>Czockloma.</i>

The Southern European *Muscovy* contains 18 Provinces,
which you will find thus, beginning at the North-West,
and going to the East.

1. <i>Bielki</i>	80	40	<i>Biela</i> 140 W.
2. <i>Resebow</i>	225	60	<i>Rzeva</i> 80 W.
3. <i>Twera</i>	140	120	ditto 90 N. W.
4. <i>Moscow</i>	265	130	<i>Moscow.</i>
5. <i>Rostow</i>	130	70	ditto 90 N. E.
6. <i>Iaroslau</i>	100	80	ditto 120.
7. <i>Susdal</i>	80	170	<i>Susdal</i> 90 E. <i>Galiezin</i> 200 N. E.
8. <i>Wolodimer</i>	120	160	ditto 120 E.
9. <i>Nisi Novogorod</i>	215	260	ditto 280 E.
10. <i>Mordua Tartar</i>	240	60	<i>Adima</i> 200 E.
11. <i>Czermissa Na- gornia</i>	180	200	<i>Sabackzar</i> 420 E.
12. <i>Smolensko</i>	90	140	ditto 200 W.
13. <i>Czeruikow</i>	75	160	ditto 300 S. W.
14. <i>Severia</i>	130	200	<i>Novogorod Sewerski</i> 260 S. W.
15. <i>Vorotin</i>	80	110	<i>Vorotinsk</i> 110 S.
16. <i>Rezan</i>	220	150	ditto S. E. 90. <i>Voronitz</i> 180.
17. <i>Ukrain, or Country of the Cossacks</i>	530	330	<i>Kiow</i> 360 S. W. <i>Pultawa.</i>
18. <i>The Circas- sians, or Cossacks Donski</i>	340	190	<i>Tvia</i> 400 S. E. but <i>Asof</i> 560 belongs now to the <i>Turks</i> .

For the Description of the *Asiatick* Territories belonging to the Czar, see *Asia*.

3. Q. What is the Situation of *Muscovy* in *Europe*?

A. It reaches from the Gulf of *Riga* on the *Situation.* West, to the Rivers *Irtis* and *Oby*, or *Muscovite Tartary*, on the East, viz. from Longit.

Extent. East from *London* 32 to 52, which is 840 Miles; and from the *Euxine-Sea* on the South in Lat. 44, to the farthest known Parts of *Nova-Zembla* in Lat. 80, which is above 2000 Miles. As this Country extends from the 7th Climate of Hours to almost the 4th Climate of Months, the Longest Day in the North Parts is

Air. 4 Months, and in the Southern Parts about 15 Hours and a quarter. The *Air* consequently differs much, according to the Situation and Climate of the Places; for towards the North it is very Cold, because they have Frost and Snow during nine Months, so that Corn seldom comes to Perfection there: But the Heat is excessive in Summer, especially where reflexed by Sandy Ground, so that they sow at the end of May, and reap in July; and Heat sometimes burns up their Corn and Grass. The Country in general

Soil. abounds with Forests, Marshes, Lakes, Pools, and Desarts, especially towards the North; however, those Parts are well stored with Wild Fowls, Fish, and Wild Beasts affording good Furs. In the South Parts they have plenty of Corn, abundance of Cattle, Fruits, Herbs, and Roots that grow up very suddenly.

The chief *Commodities* of this Country, are, fine *Russia* Leather, rich Furs, Hemp and Flax, Honey, Wax, Linen, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Corn, Caviar (a sort of Preparation of the *Sperm-Ceti* or Sturgeon,) Train-Oyl, Tar, Masts, &c. which they barter for Silk, Silver and Gold Cloth, *English* Cloth, Tapestry, Precious-Stones, Tin, Lead, and Pewter, Spices, Wine, Brandy and other strong Liquors, Fire-Arms, Mercery Wares, and ev'n Tobacco. Their Trade is chiefly by Barter; for they are not allowed to buy Foreign Goods with Money, nor to export Coin. When they speak of the Commodities of their Country, they ordinarily praise the Corn of *Rezan* and *Volodimer*, the Leather of *Iaroslav*, the Wax and Honey of *Pleskow*, the Tallow of *Vologda*, the Oyl about the *Volga*, the Flax and Hemp of *Great Novgorod*, the Pitch and Tar of *Dwina*, the Salt of *Astracan*, and

and the *Sables* and rich *Furrs* of *Siberia*, where the most part of *Criminals* are sent into Banishment, and must live upon what they can get by hunting *Martins*, &c.

One of the chief *Rarities* of this Country, may be reckon'd that strange sort of *Melon* or *Rarities*, found in the South parts of *Astracan*:

They call it *Boranets*, or *Bonnarets*, i. e. *Little-Lamb*; others term it *Zoophyton*, i. e. the *Animal-Plant*. The first title wou'd seem the most proper, because it resembles a *Lamb* in figure; and such is its vegetable Heat, that, according to the vulgar manner of expression, it eats up and consumes all the *Grass* within its reach. As the *Fruit* ripens, the *Stalk*, which is like a *Navel-string*, decays; and the *Outer Kind* is cover'd with a kind of *Hair*, or soft frizzling *Wool*, which they use instead of *Furr*. 2. Near *Petzora* is taken a *Fish* call'd *Morfa*, with whose *Teeth* they make *Handles* for *Knives* and *Cimeters*. 3. At *Moscow* is a stately Church call'd *Jerusalem*, which seem'd to *John Basilides* (then *Czar*) such a magnificent *Pile of Building*, that he caus'd the *Architect's Eyes* to be put out, to prevent his *Contriving*, or at least, *Beholding* such another. 4. Another Church call'd the *Assumption*, is remarkable for its *Bell*, supposed to be the *Largest* in the *World*; its *Weight* is 336000 *Pounds*, is 19 *Foot High*, 23 in *Diameter*, 64 in *Circumference*, and 2 in *Thickness*: They say, that there must be 100 *Men* to ring it, and is never toll'd but on extraordinary *Occasions*, when (formerly) their then *Czar* shew'd himself to his *People*, and then they thought that his *Presence* caus'd that *Agitation* in their *Bodies*, which was but the meer *Effect* of the great *Motion* in the *Air*, caus'd by the *Bell*.

Here's so much *Water*, and so many *Lakes*, that the Country is call'd the *Mother of Rivers*, The Chief, are,

RIVERS run, Receive their Course, Fall into, by Mouths,

1. Volga E. turn. S.	{ Kama S. 2900 Miles, Caspian-Sea by 25
	{ Ocha N. E.
2. Nieper S.	600 Black-Sea.
	{ Vitsonda W.
3. Dwina N.	{ Jura W. 360 White-Sea.
	{ Vologda N.
	{ Vaga N. E. — 8cc.
4. Oby N.	Iris 900 North-Sea, by several.
5. Don E. turn. W.	900 Palus Mentis.

And there is a Canal begun betwixt the *Don* and *Volga*, near Lat. 49.

Forests.

Mountains.

Herein are also several *Forests*, some of 'em 700 Miles long, with large *Desarts*, and a great many *Mountains*, the chief whereof are the *Hyperborean*, or *Stolp*, the *Rypbeans* towards the North, the *Boglomi* and *Ulka* towards the South.

Sea-Ports.

The *Sea-Ports* or *Towns* on Navigable Rivers, are, *Archangel*, *Astracan*, *Petersburg*, *Nerva*, *Riga*, *Revel*, all these are strong; also *Smolenska*, *Nauogorod*, *Sewerski*, *Wologda*, *Biellozero* where the *Czar* keeps his *Treasure*; and several others: *Pultowa* especially, on the River *Vorsklo*, is noted for the great *Victory* obtained near it by the present *Czar* in 1709, over the late *King of Sweden*, whose *Army* being totally ruined, he fled from hence to *Bender* in *Turkey*; 16287 of his Men surrendered, with 142 Brass Cannon, 8000 were kill'd in Battle, besides those slain in the Retreat, and above 800 Waggons taken, with all their *Artillery*, *Ammunition*, *Colours*, and *Standards*.

Q. What have you to say about the Inhabitants of *Muscovy*?

A. Very likely they are of the same Offspring as the *Poles*, viz. the Ancient *Sarmata* and *Scythæ*. However the *Muscovites* are for the most part Strong, of a middle but well set Stature, of a brawny and healthy Constitution; have a natural Subtlety, especially in making *Bargains*; they are generally Lazy, great Drunkards, Unmannerly in Conversation, very Quarrelsome and Blood-thirsty; much addicted to Unlawful and Brutish Pleasures; very Ignorant, which is the Source of all their Vices. The Meaner sort are Slaves to the Nobles, and kept in Ignorance, the better to acquiesce with their Tyranny; and the Nobles are Slaves to the *Czar*, who is the most absolute Prince in *Europe*: yet they are so Proud and Self-conceited, especially in Prosperity, that they despise all other Nations; but in Adversity, they are as humble and dejected; which makes *Negotiations* at the *Czar's* Court very troublesome and uncertain: so that the best way, seems to be, to use them roughly: Wherefore the Women of this Country are reported to be never better, and even to think themselves never more beloved, than when most beaten by their Husbands. But as the *Muscovites*

vites are hardy, and content themselves with little, they are fit for Soldiers ; yet it has been observed that they can Defend a Town, better than Attack It, or fight in the open Fields, which may proceed from their not understanding Military Discipline very well, or because they think that their Neighbours are better Soldiers than themselves, or because they are afraid that their Princes would put 'em to Death, if they did not defend their Towns to the last Extremity. But of late the *Muscovites* are much Civilliz'd from their former Barbarities, and are become a Warlike and Politick Nation, by the Industry and Care of the present *Czar*, who is one of the most Active and Learned Princes in the World. And whereas formerly it was a Capital Crime for a *Muscovite* to Travel, and learn the Customs and Manners of Foreign Nations, his present Czarish Majesty gives leave to his Nobility and others to Travel, and acquire all Arts and Sciences that they can possibly learn, particularly the Mathematicks, and to acquaint themselves with Foreign Countries and Languages, and for that Purpose he has erected Publick Schools at *Moscow* and *Petersburg* : So that the *Muscovites* are not at present so Unpolite, Ignorant, Cruel, Deceitful and Cowardly, tho' they are still much addicted to Lying, and drinking Brandy, which they drink with the hottest Spices.

Their Courtships and Marriages are very Fantastical. The Man is not allow'd to see the Woman, but his Relations view her Naked, and tell him what they observe. Fourth Marriages are punish'd with Death. Divorces are frequent upon very slight Occasions; Barrenness is reckon'd a good one, and Women divorc'd on that account are sent to Monasteries. However, Marriages are not so Unhappy now as before, because Young Men are allow'd to See their Sweethearts six Weeks before they agree to Marry together. They admit none to Orders till they be married. Their Burial is much the same as that of the Wild *Irish*. In the Country the whole Family, Poultry and Cattle lodge in the same Room. 'Tis the Custom of all People here, to take their Afternoon's Nap, and to make Use of hot Baths and Stoves, and 'tis ordinary among the Common-People to go out from those Stoves, and wallow Naked in the Snow, without receiving any Harm.

Several of the Provinces of this Country have their distinct Languages, but in general

Customs.

Languages.

the *Muscovites* have a Dialect of the *Slavonian*, but so corrupted and blended with other Languages, that it is hardly understood by those who speak the pure *Slavonian*, which nevertheless is still used by the Priests in their Divine Service: but their Characters of Writing they have borrow'd from the Greeks, with an Addition of several double Letters, for their Alphabet contains 40 Letters.

Populousness. This Country is not Peopl'd in comparison to its vast Extent; 1. by reason of the great Forests, Marshes, and of the intense Cold. And, 2. because the People being hardly used under their Government, do not much care to beget Drudges and Slaves.

Dominions. As for the *Czar's Dominions*, they are the same as related in the Article of Division, together with several other Countries in the North of *Asia*, of which we shall speak when we are come to that part of the World. His Pretensions are, 1. Upon the Duchy of *Lithuania*, conquer'd by the *Russians* in 970. 2. The Provinces of *Carelia* and *Ingria*, conquer'd by *Birger* King of *Sweden* in 1293, and divided betwixt the two Nations in 1338, but now conquer'd and possessed by his present Czarish Majesty. 3. *Livonia*, as an ancient Fief of *Russia* is now also in the hands of the Czar. 4.

Pretensions. *Courland*, because his Neice *Anne Ivanowna*, Daughter to his Eldest Brother *John Alexeowits*, was in 1711 married to *Frederick William* Duke of *Courland*, and was left a Widow the same Year.

5. Q. What is the Government of *Muscovy*?

A. This vast Country had formerly several distinct Princes, but is now intirely under one called the *Czar*, who is an Hereditary Monarch, and whose Government is truly Despotick, for he is Absolute Lord of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects, who look upon his Will as that of Heaven; call him God Almighty's Chamberlain; and the Greatest Lord within his Dominions acknowledges himself his *Galop* or Slave; but the present *Czar* has order'd that they should call themselves his Subjects only; nevertheless, he punishes them as he pleases. No Case of Consequence is determined without his Approbation. He has six Principal Councils, and his Great Council or Parliament, which consists of such as he pleases to call. The Great Officers of the State are generally Members of it, viz. the Chancellour, the Constable, the Master of the Horse, and the Chief Justice. All Places of Honour and Profit are bestow'd at the *Czar's* Pleasure.

sure. He does not continue any Governour of a Town or Province above three Years. The *Czar* most commonly chuses them from among his Nobility, and seldom prefers Foreigners to any Post of Trust in the Government (tho' he very much encourages them in Arts, Traffick and War,) which influences his People with Notions of his great Wisdom, and Care of his People. And tho' there be few Laws in this Country, yet there are *Laws*. many Customs: A Code of Laws was printed in 1647, by which the Judges are to conduct themselves by passing Sentence. And when any extraordinary Laws are to be made, the *Czar* summons such of the Clergy and Nobility as he pleases; one of *States*. the Secretaries proposes the Law, the Clergy's Opinion is asked the first; and when the *Czar* consents, the Laws are drawn up in the Form of a Proclamation, and then published. To prevent any Innovation in the settled Form of Government, the People were kept in gross Ignorance and none of the Nobility suffer'd to retire from Court without the *Czar's* special Permission, and seldom or never to visit Foreign Countries, till these our Days, no, not so much as to talk with Foreigners at their Houses; and the *Russian* Monarchs themselves seldom or never make Foreign Matches, but are used to chuse a Consort for themselves from among the Daughters of their own Nobility: And the present *Czar* obliges the most considerable Lords of his Dominions to attend him constantly at *Petersburg*, or *Muscow* when he is there: he does not allow them to live in the Country where their Estates lie, and when he was in his Travels, he took Care to have the most considerable of 'em along with him, or some of their Children, to keep the Fathers in Awe, and hinder 'em from Conspiring and Rebelling against him during his Absence. And those whom he suspects, he either causes to be put to Death, or sends them forthwith into Banishment to *Siberia*, or other Desert Countries.

6. Q. Who is now *Czar*?

A. *Peter Alexeowitz*, or Son of *Alexis*, born *Czar's Genealogy*. July the 11th, 1672. His Brother *Feodor*, or *Theodorus*, who dy'd in 1682, named him alone for his Successor, exclusive of his own Brother *Juan*, who was *Peter's* eldest Brother, by his Father's side: for *Feodor* did not think him able, because of the poorness of his Natural Parts, to manage the Affairs of the Government,

ment, and so *Peter* was proclaimed *Czar*. But his Half-Sister *Sophia*, a Lady of a Masculine Body and Temper, incited the General of the *Streilitz* or Foot-Guards, with most part of the Nobility and Clergy, to stand by *Juan*. Prince *Galliczin* carried the present *Czar* into a safe Place, but nothing would satisfy them except *Juan* should also be made *Czar*, which was comply'd with : but he dying in 1692, *Peter* has ever since remained sole *Czar* of *Muscovy*. January 27th 1689 he married *Ottokesa Federowna* Daughter to the Boyar *Feodor Abrahamowitz Lapuchins* ; but the *Czar* dissolv'd this Marriage in 1692, and married *Catharine Alexiewna*, now called *Martha Matweina* ; some say she is the Daughter of a *Swedish* Gentleman called *Albendiel*, and Widow of a *Swedish* Lieutenant Colonel called *Thiesenhausen* : This Marriage was not declared till 1711.

The *Czar* has had by his first Wife three Sons now all dead; but the eldest, called *Alexis Petrowitz*, born February the 18th 1690, has left two Children ; he was, October 25th, 1711, marry'd at *Torgau* with *Charlotta Christina Sophia*, Daughter to *Lewis Rodolf* Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, and Sister to the present Empress. He has had by her *Natalia Alexeowna Czarowitz*, born at *Petersburg* July the 12th 1714, and *Peter* Prince of *Muscovy* born at *Petersburg*, October, 22d 1715. This Prince *Alexis* was for several Reasons excluded from ever succeeding his Father, condemned to Death, and dy'd suddenly of Grief, as is said, in 1718. The *Czar* has had by his second Wife several Children, but they are all dead, except *Mary Petrowna* born at *Dantzick* March the 20th 1713. 2. *Margaret* born September the 8th 1714, and another Princess born in 1719.

The *Czar's* Father was *Alexis Michaelowitz* born in 1630, and dy'd in 1676 ; he had by his first Wife *Alexis Alexowitz*, born in 1653, and died in 1670. IId *Theodore Alexowitz* born in 1657, proclaimed *Czar* in 1676, and dy'd without Issue in 1682. III *Juan* or *John Alexowitz*, born in 1663, proclaimed *Czar* in 1682, and dy'd *Non compos mentis* in 1696. This Prince has had by *Proscovia* Daughter of the Boyar *Feodor Petrowitz*, 1. *Mary Juanowna* ; 2. *Theodosia* ; 3. *Catherine*, who, April the 19th, 1716, was married to *Charles Leopold* Duke of *Mecklenburg* ; 4. *Anne*, marry'd November 13th, 1711, to *Frederick-William* Duke of *Courland* ; 5. *Proscovia*. But to return to the *Czar's* Father, he had, IV. *Tatiana* ; V *Eudoria* ; VI *Anne* ; VII *Catherine* ; VIII *Mary*, who in 1688

was exiled into *Siberia*; IX *Sophia*, who in 1688 was shut up in a Nunnery. And by a second Wife he had *Peter* who is now Czar, and *Natalia Alexowna* who is at the Court of the Czar, with the rest of her Sisters.

The Czar's Grand-father was *Michael Feodorowitz*, who, after the Death of the Impostor *Demetrius*, was proclaimed Czar in 1613, and dy'd 1645. His Father's Name was *Feodor Nikikitz Romanow* Patriarch of *Muscovy*, who dy'd in 1633, and had marry'd a Relation of the Tyrant *John Basilides*.

The Czar's Titles, were formerly *Peter Alexowitz*, by the Grace of God, Czar, Autocrat, Emperor of the whole Great, Little, and White *Russia*: Great Duke or Monarch (*Weliki Knez* his most common Title) of *Moscow*, *Kiow*, *Volodimer* and *Novogorod*: Czar of *Astracan*, *Casan*, *Siberia*, *Daour*, and *Samojedia*: Lord of *Pleskow*, Great Duke of *Smolensko*, *Twer*, *Jugonia*, *Pérmia*, *Wiatka*, *Bulgaria*, &c. Lord and Great Prince of *Novogorod*, of the *Nederigen* Countries, *Czernicow*, *Rezan*, *Polosko*, *Rostbów*, *Jaroslaw*, *Bielaozera*, *Udoria*, *Obdoria*, *Condoria*, and of the whole North Sea, Commander and Lord of the *Ivershian* Countries, the *Carthilinschean*, *Grusinchian* Czars, the *Carbadinschian* Dominions, the *Czirkassian* and *Gorfischian* Princes, and many other Countries and Territories, East, West and North, the Inheritance of his Ancestors. The Word Czar, in the *Russian* Language, signifies Emperor, and therefore he pretends to be above all the *European* Kings; In 1645 the (then) Czar declared War against the *Poles*, because they had not given him all his Titles: and one of his Predecessors ordered that the Hat of an *Italian* Ambassador should be nailed on his Head, because he covered himself in his Presence. But the present Czar has order'd that the following Titles should be given to him;

By the Grace of God, We *Peter I.* Emperor and Sovereign of all *Russia*, *Moscow*, *Kiow*, *Uladimer*, and Great *Novogorod*; Czar of *Cazan*, *Astracan* and *Siberia*; Lord of *Pleskow*, and Great Duke of *Smolensko*; Duke of *Estonia*, *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Twer*, *Tugor*, *Perma*, *Wiatka*, *Bulgaria*, and other Kingdoms; Great Duke of Lower *Novogorod*, *Czernskow*, *Rezan*, *Kostow*, *Jaroslaw*, *Bielozoro*, *Udor*, *Obdoria*, *Candia*, and Emperor of all the Northern Parts; Lord of the Lands of *Twer*, and *Castalia*; Hereditary Lord and Possessor of the Lands of *Georgia*, *Cabardia*, *Czercastia*, and of the Dutchy of *Gorki*.

As the Czar is a Prince of Uncontrollable

Titles.

Revenue.

Power,

Power, so also he is possessed of Dominions, of vast extent; and his Revenue is extraordinary great, tho' it can't certainly be computed: his Revenue arises, 1. From the Crownlands, which are 136 Towns with their Territories. 2. From Imposts on Corn, Towns and their Precincts. 3. On the Customs through the Kingdom. 4. From a Tax on Baths, Stoves, and Publick Houses, on those who are Cast in Law-Suits, on every Writ that passes out of the Courts, on Felons Goods, and on Lands allotted for the Maintenance of Soldiers. 5. From the Monopoly of Cavalry, Ising glass, Fishing and Furs. 6. From the Pre-emption of all Goods imported and, 5 per Cent. besides of all that's imported and exported. But his Expenses are answerable. His Table consists usually of 50 Dishes, and he defrays the Charges of Embassadors, from the time they enter his Country, till they leave it. He had al-

Forces. ways 1000 Persons in his Family, 16000 Foot and 5000 Horse for Guards, and 100000 Men in Garrison. And in time of War he has about 400000 Men, the most part maintained by those called *Sinaboiarsky*, who have a great part of the Empire let out to them, on Condition that they, their Sons and Farmers shall serve him with Horse and Arms at their own Charge. His Nobles and Officers do also maintain 60000 Horse at their own Charge. The Military Discipline is of late very much improved, the Czar having given good Encouragement to several Foreign Officers. He had a Fleet of about 30 Men of War, and a great many Gallies, but he is every Day increasing his Naval Force.

Residency. The Czar now Resides, most commonly, at *Petersburg*, a new Town which he built in 1703 on the Gulf of *Finland*, in a part of *Ingria*, near the Place where *Schansterney* stood, and about 30 Miles West of *Notteburg*.

7. Q. What have you to say about the Nobility of *Moscovy*?

Nobility. A. Their Nobility consisted, formerly, of the Younger Branches of the Royal Family, and had great Power; but since the Reign of the Tyrant *John Basilowitz* they have been reduced. The chief Degree of Nobility now is the *Bojars*, whom the Czar makes Members of his Council, and obliges to constant Attendance at Court, lest they should foment Rebellions in the Country. Next are the *Knes*, called by us *Dukes*; and the next are the *Simbojars*, by us called *Barons* or *Knights*.

Knights. The Common People are their Slaves, and all of 'em Slaves to the Czar. As they profess to have been Converted by St. *Andrew*, so, in his Honour, they have an Order of Knighthood called that of *St. Andrew's Cross*.

*Order of
Knighthood.*

Here is a great number of *Clergy-men*, their Parishes being small, and each having many Priests, call'd *Papa's*, and whom they think well qualify'd, if they can Read, Write, and Sing; they have no Salaries, but make their Revenues from Baptizing, Marrying, Burying, Gifts, &c. They have a Patriarch at *Moscow*, who is a Pope among 'em, he determines all Ecclesiastical Affairs, wears a long Black Robe, has a Cross carry'd before him, and is next in Dignity to the Czar, who leads his Horse at Procession on *Palm-Sunday*. But when the late Patriarch, was dead, the Czar declared himself Chief Governor of all the Churches within his Dominions, and forbad all Metropolitans, Arch-Bishops, &c. from Ordering and Determining any thing, except He (the Czar) should be first acquainted therewith; so that they have now but a meer Inspection over the Clergy.

Clergy.

There are also four Metropolitans, seven Arch-Bishops, and several Bishops; all of 'em being Metropolitans, or Bishops of two Places. They enjoy very large Revenues, and therefore are the greatest Contributors to the Emperor, when he wants Money.

*Arch-Bishops
and Bishops.*

Liberal Arts and Sciences having been very long banish'd, and the studying of 'em prohibited by Publick Authority, there are no Universities: But His Czarish Majesty has erected some Publick Schools, in several Towns, especially at *Moscow* and *Petersburg*, and has lately caused the *Bible*, and other Pieces, to be Printed in his Dominions.

Universities.

The *Muscovites* boast that they profess Christianity according to the Doctrine of the *Greek Church's* in its ancient Purity; but indeed, they have mixed a great many ridiculous Ceremonies and foolish Superstitions of their own: They render Divine Worship to the Virgin *Mary*, and other Saints, especially to St. *Nicolas* their Patron, whose Images they greatly reverence. In Baptism, which they think absolutely necessary to Salvation, they use Exorcism. All above Seven Years of Age Communicate in Both Kinds, but they give it in One Kind only

Religion.

only to Children under that Age ; but they don't adore the Sacrament, nor believe in Transubstantiation. They go thrice to Church on *Sundays* and *Holidays*, and attend the Divine Service Standing, for they have no Seats. The Women must stand in the Porch, because they are reckon'd Impure. Their Service consists in reading some Chapters or Psalms, St. Basil's Liturgy, some of *Chrysostom's* Homilies, and *Athanasius's* Creed. They sing Hymn's ; and beat their Foreheads against the Ground, when they say their *Gospody*, or, *Lord, have Mercy on me*. They have Fifteen solemn Festivals ; and besides their stated Fasts, as *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and the Eves of *Holidays*, they have Four severe *Lents* in the Year, during which, the Use of Butter, Milk, and Eggs is forbid, except in the first Week of their Great *Lent*, when they Riot excessively, and afterwards eat Pulse, Garlick, and Onions. If a Stranger enter their Churches, they think them polluted, and purifie them with strange Ceremonies. A Monkey belonging to an *English* Ambassador having entred a Church at *Moscow*, and tore an Image of St. *Nicolas*, the Beast was, by Order of the Patriarch, carry'd through the Streets, and afterwards put to Death, as an old Heretick : And if a Dog by chance gets into a Church, it must be purify'd with Incense, and swept. When any Body is Dead, the Priest Prays for his Soul, and puts a Pass betwixt his Fingers, signed by the Patriarch, Metropolitan, or Confessor, to certifie to St. *Peter* that the Deceased was a good Christian of the *Greek* Church, and Absolved from his Sins. Tho' the Patriarch of *Constantinople* be highly esteemed by them, and often receives Gifts from them, yet they don't allow Him nor the Pope to be above the Patriarch of *Moscow*. In the North Parts, and in *Siberia*, the People are still meer Heathens ; in the East and South Parts they are Mahometans ; and in *Livonia* and *Ingria* Protestants. And as the *Muscovites* are very bad Christians and Masters, 'tis no wonder if their Neighbours won't embrace Christianity.

8. Q. What are the Advantages of this Country ?

A. The Advantages of this Empire are considerable : 1. It can't be attacked by the N. and N. E. being secured in those Parts by an impracticable Sea, and vast Desarts. 2. It is no small Advantage to the Czar to have Harbours on the *Baltick*, for thereby his Subjects may Trade with more Conveniency than they did. 3. His People are better acquainted

quainted with Military and Politick Affairs than formerly. 4. The *Muscovites* never give, but very often receive Money in their Trade; they barter only Commodities for Commodities. 5. The vast multitude of Lakes and Rivers are very Convenient and Advantagious for Trade. 6. With some Expence the Czar might have a Trade to *Persia*, by the *Caspian Sea*; and to *Turky*, and ev'n to the *Mediterranean*, by the *Pont Euxine*: wherefore they have been at work to joyn the River *Don* to the *Volga* by a Canal. His Czarish Majesty designed also to have a Communication from the *Baltick* to the *Volga* by also cutting a Canal.

But the vast Extent of this Empire is very Inconvenient to the Prince, who is thereby exposed to have his Subjects often in Rebellion. 2. The *Tartars* do also trouble it very frequently, who plunder and carry away vast Booties. 3. The Form of Government is also a great Inconvenience to the Inhabitants: And I wonder they did not change it, when they might have done it very easily. 4. Another Defect of this Country, is, that the Grass being long and dry, if Fire is set to it, it will burn sometimes 30 or 40 Miles long. 5. The scorching Heat during some part of the Year, and the great quantity of Wasps, Flyes, and Gnats are very Troublesome to the Inhabitants.

The Czar's Interest, is, to cause Trade to flourish as much as possible, and to set up good Manufactures.

Muscovy touches *Persia* on the S. E. yet those two Empires are in no Danger one from the other; not only because of the *Caspian-Sea*, and bad Roads, which separate them, but also because of the vast interjacent Desarts: Yet, when either of 'em is attacked by the *Turk*, they may mutually render one another very great Services, by causing a Diversion.

But the *Tartars* are very dangerous Neighbours to *Muscovy*, because they keep Treaties no longer than they think it dangerous to break 'em; they are used to plunder and carry away whatever they can light on; and for all their Slaughter and Rapine, there is no other Amends to be had, but by Killing of 'em only: but then it is pretty hard to catch 'em, because they often change their Place of Abode, and are very Nimble-footed. The *Crim-Tartars* especially can do the greatest Harm to *Muscovy*; wherefore the Czar always maintains

Defects.

Interest.

Relating to Persia.

Tartary.

tains a good Body of Horse on the Frontiers, to fall upon them whenever they make Incursions into the *Muscovitish Territories*: He gives also good Encouragement to the *Cossacks Donski*, and the *Tartars Calmoucks* and *Nogaiski*.

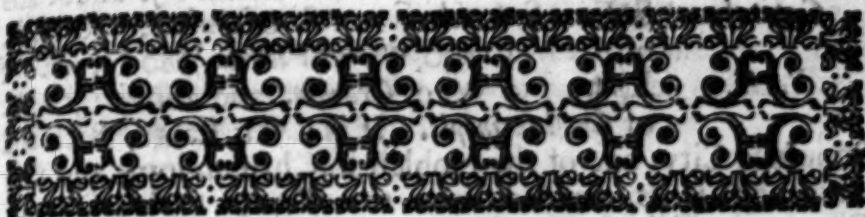
Kiow is also a good Fence against those Thieves, *Turky*, as well as *Turky*; for the *Turks* don't border upon *Moscovy*, except by the means of the *Crim-Tartars*, who are their Vassals, and, as it were, their *Hounds*. So that the Czar's Interest requires that he should not suffer the *Turks* to seize upon *Ukrain*, for then they wou'd be in a capacity of doing much Detriment to *Muscovy*. It would be also of great Advantage to the Czar, if he were Master of *Crim-Tartary*.

Poland may also do a great deal of Damage to *Muscovy*, the *Poles* being generally better Soldiers than the *Muscovites*, who have a considerable Advantage over *Poland*, in that they are now possessed with *Smolensko*, *Severia*, and *Kiow*, which Cities secure *Muscovy* from the Incursions of the *Poles*.

Muscovy has very little reason of being *Sweden*, afraid of *Sweden*, because the *Swedes* are now very low. But if *Sweden* and *Poland* should joyn their Forces against *Muscovy*, then it would fare but poorly with the Czar. The like would happen to *Sweden*, if the *Muscovites* should make Alliances with some of the Enemies of *Sweden*.

Muscovy cann't much depend upon Alliances with *Denmark*, because those two Countries are too far from one another; and if either of 'em should abandon the other, it would not be in the other's Power to revenge such a Treachery. We may say the same of the other States and Princes of *Europe*.





C H A P. VIII.

Of FRANCE.

1. Q. **HENCE** cometh the word *France*?

A. *France* is so called (as most Authors agree) from the *Franks* a German Nation, formerly inhabiting that part of *Germany* still call'd *Franconia*; which Nation invading *Gaul*, and by degrees subduing a great part thereof, gave it a new Name, from its new Masters, who (according to some Authors) had theirs from certain *Franchises* or Immunities granted them by the *Roman Emperors*, beyond what the neighbouring Nations enjoy'd; or (according to others) from the German words *Fraen* and *Ansen*, the former signifying *Free*, and the other an *Hero*. The ancient Name of this, and of some neighbouring Countries, was *Gaul*, so called from its Inhabitants the *Gauls*, or *Welsh*, who were (according to some) so called from a Greek word signifying *Milk*, because those Mens Bodies were White as Milk: But (according to some) that word is derived from the ancient Celtick Verb *Galeno*, i. e. *to Travel*. But the Learned *Bochart* thinks it is so named from *Chalatha*, i. e. *Saffron*; *Galate*, *Celte*, *Galli*: because the Inhabitants had fair and reddish Hair.

France is bounded on the E. by *Germany*, *Lorain*, *Switzerland* and *Italy*; on the S. by part of the *Mediterranean* and *Spain*, from which it is separated by the *Pyrenean Hills*; on the W. by the *Western Ocean*; and on the N. by the *British Channel*, *Flanders*, *Hainault* and *Namur*.

Limits.

2. Q. Which

2. Q. Which is the Capital of France ?

A. *Paris* Lat. 48. 46. Long. 25. about 208*Capital.* S. E. of *London*, 127 S. of *Calais*, 570 N. E. of *Madrid*, 600 W. of *Vienna*, 680 N. W. of*Paris.* Rome, 750 W. of *Cracow*, and above 1300 W. of *Constantinople*. It is a vast Large, Rich and

Populous City, one of the Noblest in Christendom, and very Ancient ; It is divided into the Town, University and City, to which some add the Isle *Notre-Dame*, or of *St. Lewis*. The Town is the biggest, and on the North of the *Seyne*, and contains the Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, the Temples, *St. Martin*, and *St. Dennis*, with several fine Churches and Palaces, as *St. Lewis* Church, the *Louvre*, the *Thuilleries*, the Royal Palace, the fine Place *Roiiale*, the *Bastille*, and *Pont-Neuf* and the *Arsenal*. The University lies on the South side the River, on a rising Ground, and contains the Colleges for promoting Learning, and the Suburbs of *St. Germain*, *St. Michael*, *St. James*, *St. Marcel* and *St. Victor*. The Suburb of *St. Germain*, has the best Palaces and Colleges, as *Orleans* Palace, formerly *Luxemburg*. The *Hôtel Royal des Invalides*, the Observatory, and the Church of *Valde Grace*, the *Hôtels de Conde*, *Conti*, &c. The City is the ancientest, but smallest and is situated in the Isle of the Palace, betwixt the two others, with whom it has Communication by several Bridges. Here is the Cathedral of *Notre-Dame*, several Hospitals, especially the *Hôtel Dieu*, the *Palais* formerly the Residency of their Kings but now appropriated for the Parliament of *Paris*, and other Courts.

This City is not so large as *London*, and so we must not believe the *French* Geographers, when they speak of that City, as being the first of all other Countries in the World. And I believe there is no unprejudic'd *French*-man, but will readily grant *London* to be Richer, and of greater Extent than *Paris*. In this City are 51 Parishes, 52 Abbeys and Convents, 78 Nunneries, 30 Hospitals, 50 Colleges, 50 *Hôtels*, 5 Palaces, 656 Streets, above 40000 Houses, all of White Free Stone, look very handsome, have generally Sash-Windows, and are, for the most part, 6 or 7 Stories high : and the Inhabitants are reckon'd to be 700000. It is computed to be 3 *English* Miles in Length, and 2 and a half in Breadth, and is Govern'd by a Magistrate call'd the *Prévôt des Merchands*, somewhat like our Lord-Mayor, 4 *Eschevins* or Aldermen, 26 Councillors, 10 Sergeants or Under-

Under-Officers ; and for administering Justice, there is a Prevôt, 3 Lieutenants, with a Judge and Consul of Merchants. The Court always takes care of the Choice of the Provost, because his Authority over the People is very great, and the Revenue of the *Town-House*, of which he has the Charge, is very considerable.

3. Q. How is France conveniently Divided ?

A. Into Sixteen great Provinces, called *General Governments*, in the Assembly of the *States*, held in 1614 ; which are situated after this manner, viz. Four in the North ; Four in the Middle ; Four in the South ; and Four out of the Country, or Conquered.

GOVERNMENTS.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from PARIS.

The Four in the North.	Picardy	Amiens 75 N. Abeville 80, Boulogne 120, Calais 140.
	Normandy	Rouen 60 N.W. Caen 100 W. Havredegrace 100 N. W. Dieppe 85.
	The Isle of France	Paris, St. Dennis 6 N. Ver- sailles 11, Beauvais 40, Soissons 55 N. E.
	Champain	Troyes 80 S. E. Rheims 75 N. E. Sens 54 S. E. Sedan 140 N. E.
Four in the Mid- dle.	Bretagne	Rennes 200 W. Nantes 220 S. W. St. Malo 200 W. Brest 300.
	Orleanois	Orleans 66 S.W. Angers 146, Poitiers 200, Bourges 120 S.
	Burgundy	Dijon 146 S. E. Autun, Cba- lons 170, Mâcon 180.
	Lionnois	Lions 230 S.E. Moulins 150 S. Clermont 220.

GOVERNMENTS.**Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from PARIS.**

Four in the South.	Güenne	Bordeaux 280 S. W. Bayonne 360, Rochelle 230.
	Languedoc	Toulouse 330 S. Montpellier 330, Nismes 340, Perpignan 400.
	Provence	Aix 330 S. E. Arles 320, Marseilles 340, Toulon 360.
	Dauphiné	Grenoble 280 S. E. Grande Chartreuse 272, Vienne 240.
The Four Conquered.	Franche Comté E. of Burgundy	Besançon 180 S. E. Dole, Salins, Gray.
	French Lorain N. of Champagne	Metz 150 E. Verdun, Toul, Saarlouis.
	Alsace E. of Lorain	Strasbourg 220 E. Colmar, Huguéau.
	Low Countries N. of Picardy.	Arras 92 N. Lisle 140, Douay, Cambray 90.

But Others Divide France into North, Middle, and South, containing in all 36 Military or Provincial Governments.

North France contains Twelve Governments.

Governments.**Sub-divisions.****Chief Towns, with their Distance from each of their Capitals.****I. Paris**

Isle de France Proper

Paris.

St. Dennis 6 N. Monmorency, Vincennes 3 S. E. Charenton, Chelle.

French Vexin

Pontoise 20 S. W. Chateaufort, Magni.

II.

Isle of France.

Le Beauvoisis

Beauvois 40 N. Clermont 30, Cagni or Boufflers.

Le Noyonnais

Noyon 58 N. E. Premontre

Le Lannois

Laon 64 N. E. Notre Dame de Liesse

Le Soissonnois

Soissons 55 N. E.

their
IS.

Govern- ments.	Sub-divisions.	Chief Towns, with their Dis- tance from their Capitals.
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Isle of France	Valais	Cergy 35 N. E. Senlis, Com- piègne, Chantilly
	French Brie	Brie Comte Robert. 10 E. Lag- ny, Corbeil
	French Gaskinois	Melun 24 S. E. Nemours, Fon- tainebleau 25 S. E.
	Harepoix, Thimerais	Danvers 24 S. Meudon Chateaufort 30 S. W. Se- nauges
	Mantois	Monte 25 W. Dour, Meulan, St. Germain en Laye 12, St. Cloud, Versailles, Marly, St. Cyr

III. Normandy	Higher, contains 3 Bailliwick, con- taining Pays de Caux, Bray, Vexin, Normand, Ouche, Lieuvin, and Rou- mais, with the Plains of Neuburg and St. Andrew	1. Rouen, Dieppe 30 N. St. Valery en Caux, Yvetot a small Kingdom 2. Gisors, Andely 20 W. 3. Evreux 25 S. Lisieux, Vernon, Harcourt
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IV. Normandy	Lower, contains 3 Bailliwick, and Pays de Bessin, Con- stantin, Auge, Auran- chin, Boscage, des Marches or du Houlme	1. Caen 70 W. Bayeux 84, Falaise, Vire, Torigny 2. Coutances 125 W. A- vranches, Granville, Cher- bourg 13 N. W. La Hague, St. Michel W. 3. Alençon 75 S. W. Sees, Domfront
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IV. Havredegrace	—	{ Havredegrace, Harfleur, Montvilliers, Fécamp
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V. Picardy	Higher contains	1. Amienois Amiens, Corbie E. Bee- quigny W. Conti S. Doullens N. 2. Vermandois St. Quentin 30 E. Ham, St. Simon
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Governments. **Sub-divisions.** **Chief Towns, with their Distance from their Capitals.**

Picardy	Higher	3. <i>Tierasche</i>	<i>Guise</i> 47 E. <i>Vervins</i> , <i>Lafere</i> , <i>Capelle</i>
		4. <i>Santerre</i>	<i>Perronne</i> 25 E. <i>Roie</i> , <i>Bray</i>
	Lower contains	1. <i>Vimeux</i>	<i>St. Valery</i> 30 W. <i>Gau-</i> <i>tache</i>
		2. <i>Ponthieu</i>	<i>Abbeville</i> 25 W. <i>Mon-</i> <i>trenil</i> 40 N. <i>Cressy</i>
		3. <i>Boulonois</i>	<i>Boulogne</i> 65 N. <i>Estaples</i>
		4. <i>Pais Recon-</i> <i>quis</i>	<i>Calais</i> 65 N. <i>Guisnes</i> , <i>Ardres</i>

Artois contains { The Governance of *Arras* Ca-
pital, *Avocacy* of *Bethune*
18 N. the County of *St.*
Paul, the Regals of *Terou-*
anne, and the Bailliwick of
Air 30 N. *St. Omer*, *Hesdin*,
Lillers, *Lens*, *Bapaume*, *Aves-*
nes, and *Aubigny*

VI. **Dunkirk** ————— **Dunkirk**, **Mardick**

VII. Flanders	French Flanders	Quartiers of	
		<i>Terre Franche</i>	<i>Gravelins</i> , <i>Bourbourg</i>
		<i>Castles</i>	<i>Cassel</i> , <i>Baillet</i>
		<i>Lille</i>	<i>Lille</i> , <i>Douay</i> , <i>Orchies</i> , <i>St. Amand</i> , <i>Comines</i>
	— <i>Cambresis</i>		<i>Cambay</i> , <i>Catteau Cam-</i> <i>bresis</i>
	— <i>French Hainault</i>		<i>Valenciennes</i> , <i>Maubeuge</i> , <i>Bouchain</i> , <i>Denain</i> , <i>Le</i> <i>Quesnoy</i> , <i>Landrecy</i>

VIII. Champagne	Higher contains	1. <i>Retbois</i> , <i>Duke-</i> <i>dom</i>	<i>Rheims</i>
		2. <i>Pertois</i>	<i>Vitry</i> , <i>St. Dizier</i> , <i>Vassy</i>
		3. <i>Chalonois</i>	<i>Chalons sur Marne</i> 20 S. E. <i>Champ-</i>

Governments. Sub-divisions. Chief Towns, with their Distances from their Capitals.

Champagne	Higher	4. Retbelois	Retbel 22 N. E.
		5. Principality of Sedan	Charleville, Rocroy 32 N. E. Raucourt
		6. Argonne	Ste. Menesboud, Chaumont, Clermont
and Brie	Lower contains	1. Champagne Prop.	Troyes
		2. Vallage	Joinville, Clairvaux
		3. Bassigny	Langres 64 S. E.
		4. Senonois	Sens 32 W. Tonnerre
		Brie Champenoise	Provins 40 W. Chateau Thierry
IX. Of the Bishopricks	{	1. Metz	Metz 150 E. from Paris, Gore, Ennery
		2. Toul	Toul 136
		3. Verdun	Verdun 140
X. Of La Saar	{	French Barrois	Longwick, Stenay
		French Luxemburg	Thionville, Montmedy, Bionillon
		Saar Louis	ditto
XI. Alsace	{	Higher	Colmar 240 East of Paris, Ensisheim, Murbach, New Brisac
		Lower	Strasburg, Haguenau, Phalsbourg, Landau, Schelestat
		Sundgow	Ferrette, Beford, Hunninghen, Mulhausen

Middle France contains Fifteen Governments:

XII. Franche Comte contains 4 Bailli-wicks	{	1. Besançon	Besançon
		2. Amont	Gray, Vesoul, Baulme les Nones
		3. Middle	Dole, Ornans
		4. Aval	Salins, Pontarlier, Arbois, St. Claude

Governments. Subdivisions. Chief Towns, &c.

XIII. Burgundy contains the great Bailli- wicks of	1. Dijon	Dijon, Chatillon sur Seine, Cistaux
	2. Auxerre	Auxerre, Autun, Charolles, Bourbon Lancy
	3. Chalons	Chalons sur Saone, Bellegarde, La Ferté sur Crofne
	4. Mâcon	Mâcon, Clugny, Tournus
	5. Bresse, containing	1. Bresse Bourg 2. Dombes Trevoux, Beauregard 3. Bugey Bellay, Seissel, Gex, Fort Lecluse
XIV. Nivernois		Nevers 140 S. of Paris, St. Pierrele Maustier, Donzi
XV. Bourbon- nois	Higher	Moulins, Montagu, La Palisse
	Lower	Bourbon, Larchambault, Monluçon, Montaigu
XVI. La Marche	Higher	Gueret, Murat, Aubusson
	Lower	Le Dorat, Belac, La Souterraine
XVII. Berry	Higher	Bourges, Meun, Sancerre
	Lower	Chateauroux, Issoudun, Charost
XVIII. Orléanois contains the Pro- vinces of	Higher	Orleans, Beaujency
	1. Orléanois Prop.	Lower Gergeau, Sully, Cleri, La Ferté Senne terre
	2. Beauce	Chartres 36 N. W. Nogent le Roy
	3. Perche Gouet	Authon, Bron, Bazoches
	4. Dunois	Chateau Dun
	5. Vendomois	Vendôme, Mondoubleau
	6. Blaisois	Blois, Romorantin, Chambort, St. Die
	7. Gatinois and Puisay	Montargis, Gien, Estampes, Briare St. Fargeau, St. Amand
XIX. Touraine	Higher	Tours, Maillé, Langets
	Lower, and the County of Brenne	Amboise, Loches, Chinon, La Haye Mefieres

Governments. Sub-divisions. Chief Towns, &c.

XX.	Mayne and Perche	<p>Higher Lower Great Perche Les Terres Françoises</p>	<p>Mayenne, Beaumont le vi Compté Le Mans, Laval Belleme, Mortagne, Nogent le Rozoy, La Trappe Tourgise</p>
XXI.	Bretagne	<p>Higher contains 5 Bishopricks Lower contains the Bishopricks of</p>	<p>1. Rennes 2. St. Brieux 60 N. W. 3. St. Malo, Dinant 4. Dol 5. Nantes 50 S. E. Belle Isle 1. Vannes, Perilous, Rohan 2. Cornouaille or Quempers 3. St. Paul de Leon, Brest, Ouessant Isle 4. Treguier</p>
XXII.	Anjou.	<p>Higher Lower</p>	<p>Angers, Craon, La Fleche Rochefort, Montrenil, Bellai, Pont de Ce</p>
XXIII.	Saumur	—	<p>Saumur, Montereau, Fontevraux, Mirebau, Richelieu, Moncontour.</p>
XXIV.	Poitou	<p>Higher Lower</p>	<p>Poitiers, Niort 40 S. W. St. Maixant, Loudun, Lusignan, Partenay Fontenai le Compté, Luçon, Noirmou- stier, Isle</p>
XXV.	Aunis and Pais Brouageais	<p>Higher Lower</p>	<p>Rochelle, Rochefort, Ré Isle, St. Martin Brouage, Marennnes, Soubise, Oleron Isle</p>
XXVI.	Saintonge and Angoumois	<p>Higher Lower —</p>	<p>Saintes, Barbesieux, Mortagne St. Jean d'Angely, Tornay, Cha- rente, Taillebourg Angouleme, Cognac, Jarnac, La Roche foucault</p>

Governments. Sub-divisions. Chief Town, &c.

South France contains Ten Governments.

	1. County of Rouergue	Rodez Entrarges
	2. High Rouergue	Milbaud, Vabres
	3. Low Rouergue	Ville Franche
	4. High Quercy	Cabors, Cadenac, Gourdon
	5. Low Quercy	Montauban, Montpezat, Malauze
Higher	6. High Armagnac	Castelnau de Magnac
	7. Low Armagnac	Lecloure, Auch, Mazere, Mirande
	8. High Comminges	St. Bertrand
	9. Low Comminges	Lombez, Montpezat, Muret
	10. Canserans	St. Licer, St. Giron
	11. Bigorre	Tarbe, Bagnieres, St. Sever, St. Savin

XXVII.
Guienne

	1. Basques	Lelapourdan Bayone, St. Jean de Luz
		Viscounty of Soule Mauleon
		Le Pais d'Auribat Dax
	2. Les Landes	Marancin Mercmnes
		Chalosse St. Sever
		Tursan Aire, Grenade
		Marsan, Mont de Marsan
		Albret Nerac, Labrit or Albret
Lower	3. Condomois	Condom, Gaberet
	4. Bazadois	Bazas
	5. Agenois	Agen, Marmande, St. Foy, Clerac
	6. Guienne	Bourdellois Boudeaux, Libourne, Blaye, La Bastide
	Proper	Medoc Soulac, l'Esparre, Tour de Cordouan
	7. Perigord	Higher Perigueux, Bergerat, La Force
		Lower Sarlat

XXVIII. Limos-

Governments. Sub-divisions. Chief Towns, &c.

XXVIII. { Higher Limoges, St. Leonard, Chalus
Limosin { Lower Tulle, Vantadour, Turenne

XXIX. { Higher St. Flour, Aurillac
Auvergne { Lower Clermont, Riom, Thiers

XXX. { Lionnois Proper Lions, St. Chaumont, Condrieux
Lé Forez { Higher Feurs, St. Etienne de Feurans
Lionnois { Lower Montbreffon, Roanne
Beaujolois Villefranche, Beaujeu, St. Saphorin de Lay

XXXI. { Dauphine { Higher { Graisivaudan Grenoble, La Grande Chartreuse, Fort Barreaux 20 N. E.
Briançonnois Briançon, Queyras
Ambrunois Ambrun, Guillestre
Gapençois Gap, Tallard, Lesdiguières
Royannes Royan, Labaume
The Baronys Buys, Merindol, Montauban
Lower { Viennois Vienne, Romans, Pont Beauvoisin, Thain, Lhermitage
Valentinois, Valence, Montlimar, Lauriol, Dieu le Fit
Diois Die, Bourdeaux
Tricastinois St. Paul, Fricastin

XXXII. { Provence { Higher contains 4 Senechaucés { 1. Folcalquier ditto, Apt, Manosque
2. Cisteron ditto, Courmillon, Grignan
3. Digne ditto, Seyne, Colmars, Val de Barême, Champsercier
4. Casselane ditto, Senez, Montiers, Riez, Aunot, Guillaume, Glandeve
Lower contains 8 Senechauf. { 1. Grace ditto, Antibes, Isles de Lerins, St. Paul de Vence
2. Draguignan ditto, Frejus, Aups, Lorgues
3. Hières, ditto, Puget, Souliers
4. Toulon ditto

Provence

Governments.	Sub-divisions.	Chief Towns, &c.
Provence	5. Brignoles	ditto, St. Maximin, Barjols
	Lower { 6. Aix	ditto, Salon
	7. Marseilles	ditto
	8. Arles	ditto, Tarascon

Comtat Venaisien to the Pope
 Principality of Orange
 Avignon, Vaison, Cavaillon, Carpentras

Higher contains 9 Dioceses {
 1. Tholouse, Castelnau
 2. Rieux, Montesquiou
 3. Mirepoix, La Bastide
 4. St. Papoul, Castelnau-dary
 5. Lavaur, Puylaurens
 6. Castres
 7. Alby
 8. Montauban, Caestl Sarrazin
 9. Comminges, Valentine

XXXIII.
 Langue-
 doc

Lower contains 11 Dioceses

{
 1. Alet, Limoux
 2. Carassonne
 3. Narbonne
 4. St. Pont de Tomieres
 5. Beziers, Gignac
 6. Agde, Pezenas, Cte
 7. Lodève, Clermont
 8. Montpellier Lunel, Frontignan
 9. Nismes, Beaucaire, Aiguimores
 10. Alais, Anduze
 11. Uzes, Pont St. Esprit, Bagnols

Cevennes {
 1. Mande, La Canourgue
 2. Viviers, Aubenas
 3. Velay orle Puy

XXXIV. { Viguerie de Perpignan Perpignan, Elne, Collioure
 Roussillon { de Conflans Villefranche, Puy Valledor
 Cerdagne Françoise Mont Louis, Carol

XXXV. Foix

Governments. Sub-divisions. Chief Towns, &c.

XXXV.	{	Foix Proper	Foix, Pamiers
Foix		Dounezan	Querigut
		Le Val d'Andorre	Andorre

XXXVI.	{	Basse Navarre	St. Jean de Pie, de Port, St.
Basse Na- varre and		Bearn	Palais, Grammont
			Pau, Lescar, Ortez, Oleron, Navarreins.
Bearn			

4. Q. Now let me hear a particular Description of the Sixteen Provinces of your first Division.

A. *Picardy*, so called, from the long *Pikes* or *Spears* which the People were used to carry in their Wars, has the Sea on the N. and W., *Artois* on the E., *Normandy* on the W., the *Isle of France* on the S., *Cambray* and *Hainault* on the N., and part of *Champagne* on the E. From N. to S. it is 86 Miles, and from E. to W. 94. It is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, but has no Wine. It is for the most part *Champain*, has many pleasant Woods, is very Populous, and is one of the Richest Provinces in *France*. The Inhabitants are Free, Civil, Courageous, but *Cholerick*, and lovers of good Chear. Here are many Noble Ancient Families. *Amiens*, the Capital, is an ancient, large, pleasant, and well-fortify'd Town; its Cathedral is one of the finest and largest in *France*. In 1597 it was surprized by the *Spaniards*; and ever since, it has been dangerous to cry, *Amiens, Come and take Nuts*.

Ardes is famous for an Interview in 1530, betwixt our King *Henry VIII.* and *Francis I.* to ratifie a Treaty in a neighbouring Field, where the two Courts appeared so sumptuous, that it is still call'd *The Field of Gold*. *Cressy* is a Village about 15 Miles S. of *Monstrenil*, famous for a great Victory gained by our *Edward III.* over *Philip de Valois* of *France*, in 1346, where the French lost above 30000 Men. At *St. Quintin*, in 1557, the *Spaniards* defeated the French on *St. Lawrence's Day*; for which reason, the *Escorial* has been dedicated to that Saint.

Normandy

Normandy. ^{NOT} *Normandy* was anciently call'd *Western Neustria*; and its modern Name is given to it, because of the *Northern* People, who came and settled there about the 8th Century. Its ancient Dukes were very powerful; *William* the Conqueror left it to his Posterity, who enjoy'd it 'till *Charles VIII.* took it from the *English*. This Country is about 75 Miles N. to S., and 130 E. to W. It abounds with Provisions of all sorts, except Wine, and brings the Crown more Revenue than any other Province except *Languedoc*. Most of the *English* Nobility are descended from the *Normans*. The Common People are look'd upon to be very Cholerick, Litigious, and Perjurors. *Rouan*, one of the most ancient, largest, richest, strongest, and best Peo-

ple'd Towns in *France*, about 7 Miles round is the Chief Town of this Province; and being situated not far from the Sea, and on the River *Seine*; *Bleau* says it wou'd have exceeded *Paris*, but that it has been fourteen times burnt down, or much suffer'd by War, or Plague. The Cathedral is very fine, and contains many noble Monuments, and among others, that of *John* Duke of *Bedford* Regent of *France* for *Henry VI.* Some wou'd have perswaded *Lewis* the XIth to have demolish'd this Monument; but he refused, and said, *It is well he lies there, otherwise he would make us all run*. This Town is noted for the Death of *William* the Conqueror; for the Burning of *Joan* of *Arc* by the *English*, for a Witch; and for the Birth of the learned *Bochart*, the two *Corneilles* famous Poets, and of other learned Men. *Ivetot*,

near *Caudebec*, had formerly the Title of a Kingdom given it by *Clotaire* I. to expiate his Murder of its Lord. It has still the Title of a Principality, and belongs to the Family of *Bellay*. *La Hogue*

La Hogue. is famous for the Victory Admiral *Russel*, now Earl of *Orford*, obtained over the *French* Fleet in 1692, where he destroyed their Admiral, and nineteen other Men of War, in the sight of King *James II.* who was there with an Army ready to invade *England*; while Colonel *Parker* and other Assassins had formed a Plot to murder Queen *Mary*; and *Granvil* a *Frenchman*, and Others, had formed the like to murder King *William*, then at the head of his Army in *Flanders*. *Dieppe* and *Havre de Grace* were Bombarded by the *English* in 1694.

This Province is called *Isle de France*, from its being almost encompassed by the Rivers *Seine*, *Oise*, and *Marne*. It has *Picardy* on the N., *Orleans* on the S. and W., *Normandy* on the W., and *Champagne* on the E. It is so indented by these Provinces, as makes it very unequal in Breadth and Length. The Air of it is mild, and wholesome to breathe in, and the Soil abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruits. *Noyon* is noted for the Birth of the famous *John Calvin*, July 10th, 1509. And *St. Cloud* has a Royal Palace, where King *Henry III.* died, after he was stab'd by a Friar call'd *James Clement*.

Isle de France.

Noyon.

St. Cloud.

Champagne is so call'd, from its large Plains, and has *Picardy*, *Isle de France*, and part of *Orleans* on the W., *Burgundy* on the S., *Luxemburg* and *Lorain* on the E., and *Hainault* on the N. It is about 140 Miles S. to N., and 110 E. to W., but is much indented both ways. It has plenty of Corn and excellent Wine. It was formerly a part of the Kingdom of *Austrasia* or *Metz*, and then had Counts of its own, who were independent Princes; but in 1361 it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. *Rheims*, on the *Vesle*, is a fine and ancient City, whose Walls are about 3 Miles round. The Cathedral is one of the most sumptuous Structures in *France*. The Archbishop is the First Duke and Ecclesiastical Peer of *France*, and has a Right to Consecrate the Kings, with the Oyl, which is kept in a small Vessel call'd the *Holy Ampoule*, pretended to have descended from Heaven at King *Clouis's* Coronation, Dec. 25th, 496.

Champagne.

Rheims.

Britany is the most Western part of *France*, and a Peninsula, being encompassed by the Sea on all sides, except on the E., where it joyns to *Orleans*. It is 145 Miles E. to W., and 95 N. to S. It was anciently called *Armorica*, from a *British* word signifying on the Sea. The reason why it has been called *Britain*, is not very well known; but likely it is, because the *Britons* came and settled themselves there about the Fourth or Fifth Century: for ev'n now, in the Dioceses of *Cornouaille*, *St. Paul de Leon*, and *St. Treguier*, they speak the ancient *British* Tongue; and in those of *Nantes*, *Vannes*, and *St. Brioux*, a medley of *British* and *French*; but in other Parts *French*. When *Maximus* had been declared Emperor by

Bretgne.

by his Army in England, he gave *Armorica* to one of his Captains called *Conanur*, who took the Title of King; and his Successors enjoyed the same until the Year 878, when they were obliged to content themselves with the Title of Earl. Afterwards they were made Dukes, and became very considerable, until *Anne* Dutches of *Bretagne* having been married to *Charles VIII.*, and then to *Lewis XII.*, Kings of *France*, this Dutchy was united to that Crown. This Country abounds with Cattle, Corn, Fruit, Woods, Flax, Hemp, but has very little Wine. In it are the best Harbours in *France*. The Inhabitants are good Sea-faring Men; and tho' they look Rude and Unpolite, yet they want neither Genius, Courage, or Skill; and are very jealous of their Privileges, having their own States, composed of the Nobility, Clergy, and People. *Rennes*, the Capital, was lately reduced to Ashes.

Rennes.

Orleanois. *Orleanois* has *Britany* and the Sea on the W., *Normandy* on the N., the *Isle France*, part of *Champagne* and *Burgundy* on the E., and part of the *Lionnois* and *Guienne* on the S. It is the largest Government, and contains the pleasantest part of *France*. From S. to N. it is 190 Miles, and E. to W. 250: Is divided into *Orleanois* Proper, 2. *Beaufse*, 3. *Perche*, 4. *Le Maine*, 5. *Anjou*, 6. *Poitou*, 7. *Annis*, 8. *Angoumois*, 9. *Touraine*, 10. *Blaisois*, 11. *Vendomois*, 12. *Berry*, 13. *Nivernois*, 14. *Gatinois*. It is also well watered by the *Loire*, and many other Rivers. It abounds with fine Towns, Gentlemens Seats, Vineyards, cultivated Lands, large Forests, fine paved Roads, and every thing pleasant to the Eye, and agreeable to the Taste.

Orleans.

Orleans, the Capital, is one of the principal Cities of *France*, and was anciently the Capital of a Kingdom; now it is a Dutchy, and an Appanage to the French King's Brother. It was besieged and much distressed by the English in 1419; but *Joan of Arc* forced them to raise the Siege; from whence she was called the *Maid of Orleans*. The Bishop, on the first Day of his Entrance, has the Privilege to release all Prisoners in the Town, except those committed for Treason, Parricide, wilful Murder, Fire, and Robbery. *Poitiers*

Poitiers.

on the *Clain* is a large, but ill built, tho' populous Town, famous only for its Vipers, and the Victory *Edward the Black Prince* gained in its neighbourhood over *John King of France*, in 1356, where 12000 English

English defeated 50000 *French*, and took the King Prisoner. This was chiefly owing to the Insolence and Pride of the *French*, who relying on their Numbers, would hear of nothing but his surrendering at Discretion, when he offered to retire to *Bordeaux* with his Army, and to make good the Damage he had done them.

Burgundy had anciently its own Kings, under whom were also *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, *Lionnois*, and the two *Burgundies*; and afterwards its own Dukes, who were very powerful and famous in History; the last of whom, *Charles the Bold*, was, in 1477, killed before *Nancy*; and his only Daughter having been married to the Arch-Duke *Maximilian*, who afterwards became Emperor, *Lewis XI.* reunited this Dutchy to the Crown of *France*, as being a Fief that could not be inherited by Women. This Province is very considerable, by its Extent, Situation, and Fruitfulness, being by the *French* called *The Mother of Wine and Corn*. The Inhabitants thereof are look'd upon to be Civil and Ingenious. *Dijon* is the Chief Town. *Autun* is famous for its Antiquity; and at *Semur* are the Remains of the City *Alexis*, so famous for its great Resistance to *Cesar*.

The Government of *Lionnois* has *Orleanois* and *Burgundy* on the N., part of *Orleanois* and *Guienne* on the W., *Guienne* and *Languedoc* on the S., *Burgundy* and *Dauphine* on the E. The greatest Extent N. and S. is 135 Miles, and W. and E. 145. It is not altogether pleasant and fruitful, for in some parts, as *Higher Auvergne*, *Beaujolois*, and *Forets* it is Hilly, and produceth but little Corn and Wine, but abounds with Chestnuts and Cattle, more-especially with Oxen and Mules. As for the other Provinces, they afford every thing necessary to Life. The Chief Town is *Lions*, situated at the place where the *Saône* joyns the *Rhône*: so that, by reason of its Situation, as well as the Magnificence of its Buildings, and Civility of its Inhabitants, it is one of the first Towns in *France*, very ancient, rich, and full of Merchants. The Emperors *Chauldus*, *Caracalla*, and *Geta* are reported to have been born here. Their Arch-Bishop calls himself Primate of *Gaul*. It is reported that a strange Accident happen'd at *Bourbon Larchambault*, at the very time when *Henry III.*, the last of the House of *Valois*, was kill'd: A Thunderbolt struck out of the Arms

Arms of the Family of *Bourbon*, in the Chapel-Window, the red Battoon which distinguish'd the Arms of that Family from the Family of *Valeis*, without doing any damage to the rest of the Coat: Which was look'd upon as an Omen of the future Grandeur of the House of *Bourbon*.

This Country was anciently call'd *Aquitania*, *Guienne*. *ab Aquis*, from the many Hot Springs which are found therein. It had its own Kings and Dukes, until *Elconor* Heiress of this great Province, having been repudiated by *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*, she was, in 1152, married again to *Henry* Earl of *Anjou*, who was afterwards *Henry II.* of *England*; she had this Country for her Portion; which afterwards created a War between those two Crowns during 300 Years, until the Reigns of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.*, when the *English* surrender'd it to the *French*, who have possessed it ever since. *Gascony* was reckon'd synonymous with *Aquitain*, but now is applied to the South-West part of the Country next to *Spain*. It has part of *Orleanois* and *Leonois* on the N., the Sea on the W., *Spain* and part of *Langue.doc* on the S., and part of *Languedoc* and *Lionnois* on the E. This Country has abundantly what is necessary to Life, except on the Sea-Coasts, and towards the *Pyrenean* Hills, where there is very little Corn and Wine: And the Inhabitants are generally esteem'd to be Witty, Cunning, and Lucky in their Undertakings; but are great Boasters, and famous for their Assurance. In some parts of this Country. *Bleau* mentions People, named *Cagots*, supposed to be of *Gothic* Original, they are of a pleasant Countenance, but their Hair and Breath stinks so intolerably, that other People avoid them as Lepers, so that they live a-part by themselves, and have separate Places in *Bourdeaux*. Churches. *Bourdeaux* on the *Gironne*, or *Gironde*, is the Chief Town of this Government: It is a very ancient, large, and fine City, Trade flourishing exceedingly here. Its Arch-Bishop styles himself Primate of *Aquitain*; and that of *Auch*, Patriarch of *Aquitain*. *Roquefort* in *Rouergue* is a Place famous for its good Cheese; and in *Perigord*, *Limosin*, &c. are several Iron-Mines, &c.

The Government of *Languedoc* has the *Langued.c.* *Lionnois* on the N., part of *Spain* and the Gulph of *Lions* on the S., *Guienne* on the W., *Dauphine* and *Provence* on the E. Some think the Name

Name of this Province to be derived from the *Goths*, but others pretend it is called *Languedoc*, i. e. the Country where they say *Oc*, instead of *Oui* or *Yes*. However, this Country, when conquered by *Cæsar*, was called *Gallia Narbonensis*; on the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, it was seized by the *Goths*, who here established the Kingdom of the *Visigoths*, which ended in *Charles Martel's* Time: Afterwards it was mostly, with some other Neighbouring Provinces, under the Earls of *Thoulouse*: but it was at last, in 1361, reunited to the Crown of *France*; this Country (the *Cevennes* only excepted) is reckon'd the finest Province in *France*, for Pleasure and Fruitfulness. It is called the Paradise, as well as the Granary of that Kingdom. The Air is temperate and healthful. It abounds with Corn and excellent Fruit of all sorts: Wine, Olives, Oil, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Silk, Salt, Cattle, good Pasture, Metals, Minerals, Mineral-Waters, Quarries of Marble and Alabaster, all sorts of Sea and Fresh-Water Fish, and Venison. Here is also abundance of Simples for Physick, of dying Herbs, Materials for making excellent Glass, Azure, Verdigrease, Vermillion, Soap, and in the Sand of many of the Rivers there is mixture of Silver and Gold. Its Inhabitants are very lively, merry, and obliging: they still enjoy the Privilege of having their States, but are forc'd to comply with the French King's Demands, ev'n in their free Gift and Subsidy. This Country, especially the *Cevennes* and *Vivarais*, was formerly very numerous in Protestants, who for their Safety had several Towns granted them as Guarantee by Henry IVth.

Thoulouse on the *Garonne*, about 42 S. E. of *Thoulouse*. Auch, and 26 S. of *Montauban*, is reckon'd one of the largest and finest Cities in the Kingdom, and is famous in Antiquity, having been the Metropolis of the *Tectosages*, that conquer'd several Countries in *Europe* and *Asia*, under the Conduct of *Brennus*. Afterwards it has been the Capital of a *Roman* Colony, and then of the Kingdom of the *Visigoths*, and of that of *Aquitain*, and the Seat of the famous and powerful Earls of *Thoulouse*. In this and several other Cities, especially at *Nismes*, are many Remains of *Roman* and other fine Pieces of Antiquity. From *Albi* were named the *Albigenses*, so famous for their early and bold Opposition to the Church of *Rome*. *Albi*.

Roussillon. As for *Roussillon*, it is more famous for having been the Seat of War during many Years, than for any thing else; it was formerly a part of *Catalonia*, but sold to *Lewis XIth* by *John King of Arragon*, and restor'd to *Spain* by *Charles VIIIth*: but *Lewis XIIIth* having conquer'd it, it is a part of *France*, since the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* in 1659. It is about 50 M. E. to W., and 46 N. to S., Mountainous, produces little Corn or Wine, but has good Pasture on the Banks of the Rivers.

Provence. *Provence* was formerly a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and had its Name from the *Romans*, who call'd it *Province*, because it was the first Country they subdu'd on this side the *Alps*. It was at first under the *Ligures*, then the *Celte* and *Gauls*, and afterwards under the *Romans*, from whom it was taken by the *Visigoths*, *Burgundians*, and some of its Kings were call'd Kings of *Arles*: then at last this Country had its own Earls, the last of whom bequeath'd it to *Lewis XIth*. That part of this Country which is towards *Dauphine*, is pretty Cold, Mountainous, and produceth little Corn or Wine, but on the Coast 'tis so fruitful and pleasant, and the Air so healthful and temperate, (but something too hot in Summer,) that *Cesar* said there was not a finer Country in all his Empire. It abounds with Corn, delicious Wines, and excellent Fruits of all sorts, Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Apricocks, Mulberries, Saffron, and Olives which make the best Oil in the Kingdom. Here is good store of Vermilion, Cork and Rosin. There are Mines of Lead, &c. The Inhabitants are ingenious, sober, couragious, and were so poetically dispos'd as to invent Rhyme, but they are lazy, inconstant and covetous. In an Island of the *Rhone* near the Seashore, is a Plain very good for Cattle, and by corruption call'd *Camargue*, from *Caii Marii Ager*, where that General defeated the *Cimbers*. This Country has been sorely afflicted with the Plague ever since July 1720.

Aix. *Aix* on the *Arc*, so call'd from *Aqua Sextia*, is the Chief Town of this Country. *Nostradamus* a famous Astrologer is buried in the *Cordelier's Church*. In this Town and at *Arles* are many fine remains of Antiquity. *Marseilles* is e-

Marseilles. deem'd to be yet more Ancient than those, having been built by a Colony of *Phoceans* about 586 Years before our Saviour. The Inhabitants, before

fore the Plague, were computed at 120000. *St. Baume* is a Cavern in the middle of a *St. Baume* Rock, about 12 m. from *St. Maximin*. Here they pretend that *Mary Magdalen* lived a Penitential Life 33 Years.

The County *Venaissin*, has its Name from *Avignon*. *Venatione*, Hunting, being very abundant in Fowls and other Game. It has been subject to several Masters. but Pope *Clement VI.* having bought it for 40000 *French Livres* from *Joan Queen of Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, it has always remained under the Papal Jurisdiction ever since, except when the *French Kings* having Disputes with them, have thought fit to seize upon it, as happen'd in 1663, 1682 and 1690.

Orange is an Ancient Town and Principality on the W. of *Avignon*. It had its own Princes for several Years, the last of whom was King *William*. The King of *France Lewis XIV.* often took it, wherefore the King of *Prussia*, as Heir to the House of *Orange*, exchanged it in the Treaty of *Utrecht* with the *French King* for a part of *Gelderland*, but he would not nevertheless relinquish the Title of Prince of *Orange*.

Dauphine is about 100 Miles E. to W., and 95 S. to N., it was a part of the Ancient *Allobroges*, and afterwards a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, which *Charles Magne* reunited to the Crown of *France*: But the Empefor *Henry IVth* (as some say) having embroiled himself with Pope *Gregory VII.*, and being excommunicated by him, most part of the Western Provinces of the Empire, as *Savoy*, *Provence*, *Switzerland*, and *Dauphine*, became either the Prey of its Governours, or of its Enemies, under the Titles of Counts or Dukes. Thus it happen'd, that the Princes of this Country were called Counts of *Albon* and *Grenoble*, and then *Dauphins* of *Viennois*. Some say that *Guido VIIIth* one of the first Earls of this Province took the Name of *Dauphin*, either because he took that Fish for his Devise in a Tournament, or because he wore it on his Armour, or to distinguish himself from some great Men, and as he was illustrious and courageous, his Posterity took it for an Honour to be called after that Name. However, *Humbert II.* having lost his eldest Son at the Battle of *Creçy*, and let his only Son remaining fall out of his Palace Window into the River, as he was playing with him, where he was drowned, resolved to embrace a Monastick Life, and

and that he might be revenged of his mortal Enemy the Duke of Savoy, bequeathed his Dominions to *Philip de Valois* King of France in 1349, and his Successors for ever, on condition however that the eldest Son of France should bear the Title, and quarter his Arms with those of France; that the People should enjoy their ancient Privileges, and that the Province should never be annexed to France. That part of *Dauphine* which lies on the *Rhofne* is very fruitful, has good Wine and Wheat, but in most other parts it produces only Rye, Barley, and Oats, good Pasture for Cattle, and admirable Simples for Physick. Their Woods abound with Deer, Chamois or wild Goats, and other Game: they have also Salt Springs, and Iron Mines. The People are ingenious, strong, couragious, very full of Compliments, and generally poor. The Protestants were Masters of this Province during the Civil Wars, but have been since ruin'd by Persecution. Most part of the Bishops of *Dauphine* and *Languedoe* have one part of the Civil Jurisdiction, and the French King the other part.

Grenoble.

Die.

Vienne.

Valence.

Grenoble on the *Isere* is very large, and one of the pleasantest Towns in France. It was enlarged and beautified by the Emperor *Gratian*. *Die* is noted for the Birth of the Roman Historian *Trogus Pompeius*. Some say that *Pontius Pilate* was born and dy'd at *Vienne*. In the *Dominicant* Church at *Valence*, there is the Picture of *Buard*, a Giant, whose Bones were dug up in this Monastery, by which it appears he was 15 Cubits high, and 7 broad. In these and other Towns of *Dauphine* are several Monuments of Roman Antiquities.

*Franche
County.*

This Province was anciently the Country of the *Sequani*, and a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, wherefore it is called by some *Higher Burgundy*, or the County of *Burgundy*. Its modern Name is undoubtedly derived either from the *Franchises* granted to the Inhabitants, or from their *Open-beardedness*, called in French, *Franchise*. It fell into the House of *Austria* by *Mary of Burgundy's* marrying the Emperor *Maximilian*. But the French King took it from *Spain*, and restored it again in 1668 by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, but having retaken it in 1674, it was left to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679: This Country is very Populous, and abounds with good Wine, Corn, and Pastures.

Its Forests are stored with Game, and herein are Quarries of black Marble, fine Alabaster, Jasper of several Colours, and a great many Salt Springs. *Dole* was the Chief Town, when this Country was under the House of *Austria*, but now *Besançon* on the *Doux* is the biggest, strongest and finest Town of the Province.

French Lorain contains only the three Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*; and *Long-wick*, *Stenai*, *Saar Louis* in the Dutchy of *Bar*. The three first Cities were Imperial, and conquer'd by *Henry 11th* King of *France* in 1552, and were yielded up entirely to *France* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. But as *France* reclaims the feudal Right over *Bar* and other parts of *Lorain*, and possessed that Country for 40 Years till it was restored to the present Duke, by the Treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697, it can't be deemed improper to say something here about *Lorain* in general.

This Contry is called in German *Lotreich*, Its Name. in Latin *Lotharingia*, and in French *Lorain*, instead of *Lotreigne*, i. e. the Kingdom of *Lothair*, one of its first Kings, Son to *Lewis* the First, Emperor and King of *France*. It was part of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*, and then of that of *Lorain*, which comprehended besides *Brabant*, *Luxemburg*, the Dioces of *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, *Treves*, *Stratsburg*, and all *Alsace*, from E. to W. it is now about 100 m., and from S. to N. 120. It has *Luxemburg* and the Electorate of *Treves* on the N., the Upper County of *Burgundy* and *Montbeliard* on the S., *Champagne* on the W., and *Alsace* on the E.

Nancy on the *Meurte* 155 E. of *Paris* is the Chief Towns. Capital. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the first is the least, but best peopl'd, the Streets are narrow. The New is larger, richer, better built. Near this Town is to be seen the place, where *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy* was defeated and killed in 1477. *Lorain* is divided into *Lorain Proper*. 2. The annexed Countries, and the Dutchy of *Bar*, containing several Bailiwicks.

1. *Lorain* contains the Bailiwicks of
- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| { | French Baill. | Nancy | Luneville | 20 S. E. | N. |
| | | | | meny 9 W. | Blannont 35 E. |
| | Vauge | Mirecourt | 25 S. W. | Espinal | |
| | | 37 S. E. | Fontenay, | | |
| | German Baill. | Vaudevrance | 55 N. E. | St. Av. | |
2. The annexed Countries are
- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| { | { | Vaudemont, | Vezelitz, | Phaltzburg, |
| | | Saerwerden, | Homburg, | Creange, |
| | | Fenestrange | 50 N. E. | Salm. |
- The Dutchy of Bar contains 4 Bailiwicks.
- | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| { | { | 1. Barleduc | on the Orney | 48 W. |
| | | Commercy. | 2. Bassigny | La Mo- |
| | | the 35 S. W. | 3. St. Michael | |
| | | 36 N. W. | Pont à Mousson. | And |
| | | 4. Clermont. | | |

As *Lorain* is situated betwixt the 47 and 49 degrees of Lat. the Air is temperate, the Soil fruitful in Corn, Wine, Hemp and Grass: but some part of it is mountainous, and overgrown with Woods, part of the ancient Forest of *Ardenne*. In the Mountains there are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron, the latter are the richest, but the Duke's chief Revenue is from Salt-Springs. 'Tis reckon'd one of the most fertile and considerable Dutchies in *Europe*.

The old Inhabitants were the *Mediomanni*; and the modern are look'd upon as sober, good Husbandmen, very well affected to their Princes, Courageous, but not Ingenious, and very Mistrustful. They speak French, except on the N. E. where they speak German.

Princes Genealogy, &c. After the Death of *Lothaire*, in 869, there being a Dispute about the Succession, the Kings of France and Germany divided it betwixt them. *Charles the Simple* reunited it to the Crown of France in 915. It was afterwards conquer'd by the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*: And *Otha II.* gave the Lower part, now called *Brabant*, to *Charles* Youngest Son to *Lewis IV.* King of France, on condition to pay him Homage. The Emperor *Henry III.*, upon the failure of the Male Line, in 1048, gave it to *Gerard of Alsace*, the Founder of the present Family. The Male Line failing here in 1420, his only Daughter marry'd *René of Anjou* King of Sicily. His Daughter *Isoland* was Mother of *René II.* Grandfather of *Charles II.*, from whom came *Charles III.* so well known by his Misfortunes in the middle of the last Century.

The present Duke is Sovereign in *Lorain*, but still holds the

the Dutchy of Bar of France, and the Marquisate of Nomeny and County of Blamont of the Empire. And ev'n the *Matricula* reckons his Dominions part of the Upper Rhine Circle, and he furnishes his Proportion of Men and Money for the Defence of the Empire: He has Right of Voting in the Diets; and tho' he be the last of the Princes of the Empire, yet out of the Diets he yields only to the *Electors*. In this Family the Princesses inherit when there are no Males. The Duke's Revenue is above 500000 Crowns, collected from Fishery, Fruits, Mines, Woods: His Subjects pay but few Taxes. The Dukes of Lorraine have been great Captains, and have had Armies of 20000 Men in the last Century. The Title of the present Duke, is, *Leopold-Joseph Charles*, by the Grace of God, Duke of Lorraine and *Mercœur*; King of Jerusalem; Duke of Calabria, Bar, and Gelderland; Marquis of Pontarousson and Nomeny; Earl of Provence, Vaudemont, Blamont, Zuph n, Sarwerden, and Salm. Besides the Pretensions he claims by his Titles, he pretends also to the Dutchy of *Britany*, by *Candia* Younger Sister to Henry III. King of France, married to Charles II. Duke of Lorraine; 2. to the Kingdoms of Sicily, Naples, and Arragon; the Dutchy of Anjou, by *Isabella* of Lorraine, marry'd to René Duke of Anjou; and, 3. the Dutchy of Mantua, by *Elconor* Queen of Poland, Sister of the Emperor *Leopold*, being married with the late Duke Charles V. The present Duke was born Sept. 11th, 1679, and married in 1698 to *Elizabeth* of Charles, Daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, and has had by her several Princes and Princesses. The Dukes of Vaudemont, Harcourt, Elbeuf, and Counts of Armagnac, are also of the Family of Lorraine; likewise the Dukes of *Mercœur*, Guise, Joyeuse, Chevreuse, Mayenne, Anmale, Lillebone, &c.

Some Geographers, under the Name of *Alsacia*, comprehend also some Countreies lying on the Eastern Shore of the Rhine: But as the French have nothing on that side, we shall speak only of *Alsacia* which is in the hands of the French. Some derive the Name from the River *El*, or *Ill*, which runs through it; Others, from *Ed el Sassen*, as being the best Country formerly possessed by the Saxons. It has the *Palatinate* on the N., *Switzerland* and *Mombeyllard* on

Revenues.

Title.

Pretensions.

Alsace.

Name.

Limits.

the S., *Lorain* and *France* on the W., the *Rhine* and Circle of *Swabia* on the E. It is about 100 Miles S. to N., and 30 E. to W. *Strasburg* on the Ill, about half a Mile from the *Rhine*, is an ancient, fine, and very strong City; the Cathedral is remarkable for its Steeple, which is 574 Foot high; and for its fine Clock, finished in 1574 by one *Habricht*; it much exceeds that of St. *John's* at *Lions*, in the variety and curiosity of its Motions. It was an Imperial City, 'till betrayed to, or surprized by the *French* in 1681, in time of Peace.

Alsatia is indeed a very rich and noble Province, and abounds in Corn, Wine, Saffron, and Cattle. They have Mines of the same Minerals as in *Lorain*. Cabbages have been found here (as some say) weighing 50 or 60 lb. This Country was that of the *Tribocci*, and was taken from the ancient *Saxons* by the Kings of the *Franks*. It was made a Landgraviate by *Otho III.*, and so govern'd by its own Princes, until it was sold, in 1648, by *Ferdinand-Charles* Arch-Duke of *Inspruck* to the *French* King for 3,000,000 of *Livres*; and confirmed to him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and by that of *Riswick* in 1698. The Inhabitants, especially of *Strasburg*, were Protestants, but are now, for the most part, Papists. They speak German and French.

The *French* King possesseth all the Country of *Artois* since 1640. 2. In *Flanders*; *Lille*, *Douay*, *La Bassée*, *Armentieres*, *Cassel*, *Wixomberg*, *Gravelines*, *Mardike*, *Dunkirk* taken by the *English* in 1658, who in 1662 sold it to the *French*. 3. In *Hainault*; *Cambray*, *Bouchain*, *Valenciennes*, *Condé*, *Maubeuge*, *Landrecy*. 4. In *Luxemburg*; *Montmedi*, *Thionville*, *La Roche*. As for *Lille*, *St. Amand*, *Mortagne*, the Country of *Laleau*, *Gourgue*, *Aire*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant*, which, during the last War, were taken by the *Allies*, they have been restored to *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. And *Menin*, *Tournay*, *Furnes*, *Knocque*, *Loo*, *Dixmuyden*, *Tyres*, *Rousselaer*, *Poperinguen*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, *Warwick*, they have been yielded up to the *Dutch*.

5. Q. What is the Situation, &c. of *France*?

A. It lies from Lat. 42 deg. 35 min. to 50 deg. 45 min.; and Longit. of *Isle de Fer*, 15 deg. 30 min.; in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Climates: so that its greatest Extent from

S. to N. is about 560 Miles, and from W. to E. almost the same;

same ; and the Longest Day about 16 Hours and a half ; and the Shortest, in the S. about 9 Hours.

The *Air* is temperate, and very healthful :

Air,

The *Soil* produces all sorts of Corn, and excellent Wine, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, the best

Soil.

Salt in the World, and Mines of Iron. In a word, some affirm that the Emperor *Maximilian* considering the Fruitfulness of *France*, said, joking, " That if it were possible " for him to be God, his Eldest Son should succeed him, and " the Second should be made King of *France*."

Their *Commodities* are Corn, Wine, Brandy, Salt, Alamode, Brocades, rich Silks, Stuffs, *Commodities.* Woollen Cloth, Linnen, Camlets, Canvas, Oyl of Olives, Hemp, Saffron, Paper, Glass, Almonds, Prunes, Chesnuts, Soap, Coral, Verdigrease, Woad, *Cremor Tartaris*, &c. *Puffendorf* says, That according to some Accounts, *France* gains Yearly by other Nations 14 Millions of Livres for Alamode Stuffs, 15 Millions for its Wines, 5 for its Brandy, 10 for its Salt, and in proportion for the rest. In 1669 the Exportation of Goods from *France* to *England* exceeded the Importation from *England* to *France* by 10.600.000 Livres. So that tho' there be no Gold nor Silver Mines in *France*, yet that Defect is sufficiently compensated by the Industry of the *French*, and the Laziness and Indolence of their Neighbours.

6. Q. What are the Rarities, &c. of *France* ?

A. Among the chief Rarities in *France*, we may reckon some remarkable Remains of *Rarities.* Roman Antiquities. 1. *Triumphal Arches*, particularly that in the City of *Rheims*, as yet entire, composed of three Arches, and adorned with many Figures and Trophies, but uncertain for whom erected. There are also the Ruins of several other, near *Autun* in *Burgundy* ; one at *Saintes* ; another almost entire at *Orange*, erected by *Caius Marius* and *Lucatius Catulus*, upon the Victory obtained over the *Cimbri*, &c. Where are likewise the Ruins of a *Circus*. To these we may add that stately Bridge called *Pont du Gard*, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Uzes*, it consists of three Bridges one above another, the uppermost has 30 Arches, the middle one 11, and the under one 6 ; this Bridge (they say) served to carry Water to *Nismes*, and the *Pont St. Esprit*, one of the finest in *Europe* ; it is 7236 Foot long, 90 broad, and has 22 Arches, under which Boats pass with incredible swiftness. 2. *Amphitheatres*,

theatres, as the Ruins of a stately one at *Châlons sur Saône*, another at *Perigueux*, another at *Thoulouse*, another at *Arles*, another at *Vienne*, but the chief of all is that of *Nismes*, of an extraordinary bigness, and there are still remaining several Pillars, and divers Roman Eagles, as also the Fable of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the *She-Wolf*. 3. The Remains of some Heathen Temples, particularly those of *Templum Jani* (now called the *Jenetoie*) at *Autun*, of the Goddess *Venus* in *Perigueux*, of *Diana* and the *Tourmagne* near *Nismes*, and the Quadrangular House in the same City, and a *Suovetaurilia* at *Beaujeu* in the *Lionnois*. 4. The Ruins of some *Aqueducts*, as those near *Coutance* in *Burgundy*, at *Dole* in *Franche Compté*, at *Autun*, *Thoulouse*, and in some other Places. 5. Remarkable Pillars, particularly those ancient Columns and Pyramids near and in the City of *Autun*; but more-especially that famous Roman Obelisk of Oriental Granite, (dug out of the Ground near the *Rhône*, and in 1677 erected) at *Arles*, which is much admired by the Curious, being 52 Foot high, seven Diameter at the Basis, and yet all but one Stone more precious than Marble. 6. That large and round Buckler of massy Silver, fish'd out of the *Rhine* near *Avignon* in 1665, being 20 Inches Diameter, and weighing 21 lb.; 'tis 1900 Years old, and represents *Scipio Africanus* half-mantled, grasping his Pike, and Roman Officers attending, with *Spaniards*, supplicating for a fair Virgin; the same being consecrated to that virtuous General, upon his restoring a beautiful Captive to *Alfucius* Prince of *Celtiberia*, who had espoused her. 7. About 6 Miles off *Briançon* lies a Rock called *Pertuis Rostan*: some think it was cut through by *Cæsar*, to open his way into *Gaul*; others ascribe it to *Hanibal*; and some to *Cottius* one of the *Gallie* Princes. *Les Echelles*, 17 Miles N. from *Grenoble*, is so called, from the High Road cut through the Rocks: some take it to be the Place which *Hanibal* cut with Iron and Vinegar, to make his Way into *Italy*. 8. The Canal, begun in 1666, and finished in 1681, to open a Communication betwixt the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*: this Canal begins at *Blagnac* on the *Garonne*, 4 Miles above *Thoulouse*, and falls into the Gulf of *Lions* at *Marseillan*, about 5 Miles above *Agde*, and is 92 Miles long in a direct Line, besides Turnings and Windings, and every-where 30 Foot broad: the Work is stupendous and surprizing. 9. Near *Saumur* are several huge Stones, not unlike nor inferior to those of *Stone-Henge*; they

they are reported to have been erected by the Roman Armies.

As for Natural Rarities, we may reckon, 1. *Waters* of remarkable Qualities, particularly at *Dâx*, *Aix*, and several other Places. Near *Grenoble* there is a famous Fountain call'd the *Fountain of Vif*, which boileth up in great Bubbles, and yet is not hot; and if you bring Straw near it, they say it will take fire: above 60 Years ago it ceased to flame. Another Boiling Fountain not far from *Montpelier*: And an Oily Spring near *Gabian*, on the Road from *Montpelier* to *Besiers*. There is also a Spring near *Loches* in *Orleansois*, and another near *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, whose Waters are of a Petrifying Nature: Another nigh the City of *Le Mans*, which makes Silver look like Gold. In *Auvergne* are some other remarkable Springs, whose Waters are Sulphureous, Oily, or Limy. There is a Lake near *La Besse*, in which if you throw a Stone, it will cause Lightning, Hail, &c. 2. Eminent Mountains, particularly that near *Rhodéz* in *Roergue*, call'd the Mountain of *Canfae*, which belches out Flames; and when it Rains, Flames issue therefrom. 3. Some Hideous Subterranean Holes, as that in the Forest of *St. Aubin du Cormier* in *Bretagne*, through which floweth a mighty Torrent of Water; and another near *Nions* in *Dauphine*, from which proceeds a violent Wind. Near *Sassenage* in the same Country are to be seen two *Tubs* cut in the Rock, which they pretend are empty all the Year 'till the 6th of *January*, and as they are more or less Full, they take it for an Omen of Plenty or Scarcity. In the neighbourhood of *Nismes* there is a Subterranean Passage, which (as they say) reaches to *Arles* (under the *Rhône*.) which is 20 Miles distant. Near *Grenoble* there is an old Tower, into which if any venomous Creature is thrown, it immediately dies. In *Dauphine* there is the Cave of our Lady of *Balm*, which is betwixt 4 and 5 Fathom broad, and from 5 to 8 high: There is such another at *Baulme*, 12 Miles from *Besançon*, which is above 300 Foot in the Ground, wherein may be seen pieces of Ice hanging in the Vault, and in the bottom a little River frozen in Summer, and flowing in Winter; so that it is a good Ice-house to the neighbouring People; it is also a very good Weather-glass or Barometer, for according as the Air is thick, they judge whether it shall rain, or not, the next Day. In the Valley of *Libertal* in *Alsace* there is a Cavern, out of which flows an Oily Liquor, which being

being distilled and prepared according to Art, yields a Phlegm excellent against Putrefaction of the Lungs and Liver, and all foul Wounds and Ulcers; and the Oily part yields an excellent Balsam against all Inward and Outward Corruptions, stinking Ulcers, hereditary Scurs and Scabs, Apoplexies, Palsies, Consumptions, Giddiness, and Head-aches.

7. Q. What are the Chief Rivers, &c. in France?

A. A great many; but there are four Chief Rivers.

RIVERS run and receive others

1. Seine	N. W.	<div> <div>Eure</div> <div>Oyse</div> <div>Marne</div> <div>Yonne</div> </div>	<div> <div>} S. W.</div> <div>- N. W.</div> </div>
2. Loire	W.	<div> <div>Mayene</div> <div>Sarte</div> <div>Loir</div> <div>Vienne</div> <div>Indre</div> <div>Cber</div> <div>Allier</div> </div>	<div> <div>- S.</div> <div>} S. W.</div> <div>} N. W.</div> </div>
3. Rhone	S.	<div> <div>Saone</div> <div>Isere</div> <div>Drac</div> <div>Durance</div> </div>	<div> <div>- S.</div> <div>} S. W.</div> </div>
4. Garonne, or Gironde,	N. W.	<div> <div>Dordogne</div> <div>Tarne</div> <div>Lot</div> </div>	<div> <div>} W.</div> </div>

There are besides two Canals; 1. that spoken of in the Artic. of Rarities; and, 2. that from Briare to Montargis, joyning Loire with Seine.

The Chief Harbours on the Ocean, are, Brest, Dunkirk, St. Malo, Havre de Grace, Calais, Mardike, Dieppe, Blavet, Ronen, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Brouage, Bayonne, &c. On the Mediterranean, are, Marseilles, Toulon, Antibes.

Besançon,

Besangon, Peronne, Arras, Amiens, Dijon, Sedan, all the Harbours and Towns on the Frontiers, chiefly towards the *Netherlands, Germany, and Spain.*

*Strong
Towns.*

8. Q. Who were the Inhabitants of France ?

A. Anciently the *Gauls, or Welsh, Celts* and *Belgæ*, a very Warlike People, but who at last were subdued by the *Romans*. When the *Roman Empire* was decaying under *Honorius*, the *Goths* having plunder'd *Italy*, went and settled themselves in *Gallia Narbonensi*, and the *Burgundians* seized on the greatest part of *Gaul*; but the *Franks* making an Irruption into it, called the Country *France*, after their own Name: Those *Franks* inhabited before betwixt the Rivers *Mein, Rhine, Weser*, and the Sea-Coasts; and, it's probable, were the same with *Tacitus's Salij, Brucleri, Frisij, Angrivarij, Chamari, Sicambri, and Catti*, who joyned together, and, to affront the *Romans*, called themselves *Franks*, i. e. Freemen, because they thought themselves sufficiently Powerful to defend their Liberties from the Oppression of their Enemies. In a word; It can't be deny'd but that these *Franks* were *Germans*, because it is a Tradition generally received; and the *German Tongue* was a long while spoken in *France*, 'till the New Comers marrying themselves with the Ancient Inhabitants, viz. the *Gauls*, who spoke *Latin*, there arose a medly of Languages, viz. the *French* as it is, or rather, as it was, spoken some hundred Years ago. The *Saracens* came also from *Spain*, and had a mind to settle in *France*, (and I think this the reason why some of the *French* People are still of a Complexion somewhat inclined to Swarthiness,) but were intirely defeated in *Languedoc* by *Charles Martel*, about the Year 732.

However, the *French* have a free Ayr, are very agreeable and pleasant in Conversation, very quick and active, the most polite people in *Europe*, remarkable for their Civilities to Strangers, tho' not much loved by them; are blessed with a clear Conception and ready Expression; several of that Nation (and ev'n some of the Fair Sex) have, since a Century, become very famous throughout all *Europe*, for their Brightness and Learning. They are also good Soldiers. But they are look'd upon to be Airy, Amorous, inclined to Licentiousness and Tumults, compleat Masters of the Art of Dissimulation, great Boasters, and ev'n of their Vices, especially in their Amorous Schemes;

Schemes; they are also more addicted to Drinking than they were formerly. Some Authors relate that *Charles V.* was used to say, That the *Italians* seem to be Wise, and are such; the *Spaniards* have the Appearance, and yet are not; and that *Frenchmen* are such, tho' they don't look to be so. And ev'n some say, that in several of the *French* Provinces, the chief Virtues of other Nations are to be found, as, the *German* Open-heartedness in *Picardy*, the *Swedish* Generosity in *Champagne*, the *Polish* Activity in *Languedoc*, the Prudence of *Italy* in *Provence*, the *Spanish* Gravity in *Guienne*, the Fidelity of *Switzerland* in *Dauphine*, the *Grecian* Craftiness in *Normandy*, and the *Flemish* Industry in *Burgundy*.

9. Q. But I should be glad to hear a more extensive Account of their Character?

A. This Nation has always been famous for Courage: At their first Onset they are more than Men, and at last less than Women; are very quick and brisk at first, but their Ardour weakens and dies, if resisted: so that tho' they easily conquer, because of their Natural Activity, of their Skill and Ability in Attacks, yet they can't long possess their Conquests. The *French* Nobility, especially, are good Soldiers, and very faithful to their King; few of 'em being recorded in History to have been treacherous to their Sovereigns. 2. The *French* are Lively and Gay, have a free and easy Ayr in their Outward Actions; so that whatever Modes, &c. they invent, they are very becoming to 'em: but when Nations, whose Inclinations and Exteriors are serious, pretend to imitate them, they then appear not only ridiculous, but ev'n distastful. 3. They are Magnificent in their Cloaths, Treats, and Equipage, Polite, Skillful, very Laborious and Diligent, and fit for every branch of Learning and Science, whether they apply themselves to Study, Trade, Manufactory, or other Business: but they succeed better in those Affairs which require a penetrating and sprightly Genius, and a dextrous Hand, than in those that demand a more troublesome, constant and assiduous Application. But they are taxed (especially the young and ignorant People) with being too Free in their Reproaches, with Levity in their Words, Gesture, and Apparel; with assuming too much upon themselves, ev'n where they are Strangers; with being Impatient in Adversity, and Giddy in Prosperity.

In the several Counties mention'd before, Language. the Common People speak several *Jargons* or *Gibberish*,

Gibberish, hard to be understood by Strangers, tho' they are well versed in the *French* Tongue ; but the Gentry and People of Learning speak the *French* (composed chiefly of the *Latin*, with several *German* and *Gothick* Words, intermix'd with a great number of Idioms or Imitations of the *Greek* Tongue ;) but being lately much refined by the *Royal French Academy* at *Paris*, and so much admired for its Elegancy, Sweetness, Perspicuity, and Unaptness to Equivocation, it has wonderfully spread it self in the World, and is now become the Principal Tongue in most of the Courts of *Europe*. In those Provinces that are towards the South the People speak *Gascon* : In *Low Britany*, and among the *Basques* near the *Pyrenean Hills*, the People talk some particular Language, much like the *Welsh* Tongue in *Great-Britain*.

France has been always very *Populous* ; for *Populousness*, notwithstanding the great Number of *Gauls* that went and conquered *Italy*, and part of *Asia*, yet in *Cesar's* Time this Country was extremely *Populous*. And some say that in *Charles* the Ninth's Time, the People were computed at 20 Millions, and that Cardinal *Richlieu* computed that in his Time they were able to raise 600,000 Foot, and 150,000 Horse. However, *France* has lost a great Number of it's Inhabitants, either by reason of the last Persecution, the late Wars, or Revelutions in the Government, and very likely will lose a great many more, if the present Contagion spreads itself.

10. Q. What are the Dominions of *France* ?

A. Besides the Countries already mention-
ed, the *French* Kings have some few Settle-
ments in *Asia* and *Africa*, and in *America* they possess *Ca-*
nada or *New-France*, and *Louisiana* (near the River *Mississipi*;) the Islands of *Anguilla*, *Martinico*, *St. Bartholomew*, *St. Croix*, *Guadaloupe*, *St. Lucia*, and part of *St. Domingo*.

They pretend on all the Countries of the
Ancient Kingdom of *Austrasia*, viz. *Lorain*,
Alsace, and *Luxemburg* ; for in the Division made by the
Sons of *Clowis*, this Kingdom was declared a Part of the
Crown of *France*. 2. The Imperial Dignity, because it was
once, by the Consent of the *Roman* People, united to the
Crown of *France* in the Person of *Charlemain*, and was He-
reditary among his Posterity above 100 Years. 3. The
Sovereignty over all *Flanders*, its Earls having always done
Homage to the *French* King's : for ev'n *Charles V.* did so
to

to Francis I. 4. The Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, by Charles of Anjou Brother of St. Lewis, whom Pope Urban IV invited into Italy to conquer those Countries from Conradin Son of the Emperor Conrad. 5. The Republick of Genua, which in 1396 willingly submitted to Charles VI. and VII., and this last King gave it in 1458 to John of Anjou. Then the Dukes of Milan, having seized it, Lewis XI. retook it, and reunited it to the Crown in 1499. 6. The Duchy of Milan, by Lewis of Orleans Brother of Charles VI., who in 1389 married Valentina, on Condition he should succeed to her Father John Galeas, if he dy'd without Male Issue, which came to pass. Maximilian the Emperor in 1505 gave it as a Fief to Lewis XII., by the Treaty of Noyon; the same was granted to Francis I.; and Charles V. during his Journey thro' France, promised to deliver it up. 7. Piemont as a Dependency of Provence, by Jane Queen of Naples, from whom Amadeus VII. Duke of Savoy, took it in 1375, whilst she was making War in the Kingdom of Naples. Jane always kept the Title thereof, and by her Last Will gave it to France. 8. The County of Avignon, as a part of Provence, by a solemn and irrevocable Edict of Charles II. in 1290, whereby it was order'd that this Country should never be dismembred or divided: Which Edict was confirmed by Robert and Queen Jane his Successors.

11. Q. What is the Government of France?

A. From about the Year 418 France has been governed by its own Kings, so that the Government is Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary; but all Females, by the *Salique* Law, are excluded. The Kings of the two first Families were not Absolute; the Division of the Crown-Lands caused a great deal of Mischief, and the Bastards as well as the Lawful Children had the Right of Inheriting, from whence Sprung up several Dukes, Earls and Lords, who became at last so powerful, that they obey'd the French Kings only at their Pleasure. But all those Lords have been destroy'd, and their Lands incorporated to the Crown Dominions. After the Ruin or Death of those Sovereign Lords, the Nobility took great Authority upon themselves; but the Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarin so much curbed their Power, that now they have very little, or none at all: for tho' there be many Dukes, Earls &c. in France, yet they have no more than the Title, and some Revenues. And whereas Princes of the Royal Blood had anciently Lands assign'd them for their Appanage,

NOW

now they have only a certain Sum of Money, and the Titles of Dukes, or Earls, and very often not an Inch of Land.

The Assembly of the three *States*, viz. Clergy, Nobility, and Commons, had almost the same Authority as the Parliament has in Great Britain. But alas! this Curb upon Arbitrary Will and Pleasure of their Princes is quite vanished since 1614; and the Parliament of *Paris*, whose Privilege was once so very considerable, dares not now oppose the Motions of the Court. So that the French Monarchy is now screw'd up to such a pitch, that it differs little or nothing from the most Absolute Empire in the World; and its late and present Monarch, for Absolute Power, may vie ev'n with the Emperors of *Muscovy*, *Turkey* &c. But as it is impossible for the French Kings themselves to govern all their Dominions, and as it would be unfit they should, tho' they were able to do it, especially in Criminal Affairs, they have always about them many able Men to counsel them. 2. They have also in the several Provinces, Towns, &c. Governors, who are styled the King's *Lieutenant-Generals*, or *Superintendants*, &c. And, 3. For the better administration of Justice and Polity, they have several Courts, as *Parliaments*, which are fifteen in number, and held at the Cities of *Paris*, *Toulouse*, *Grenoble*, *Bordeaux*, *Dijon*, *Rouen*, *Aix*, *Vannes* (formerly *Remes*), *Pau*, *Metz*, *Besangon*, *Flanders*, *Perpignan*, *Colmar*, and *Arras*: These *Parliaments* (according to their respective Affairs) are divided into several Chambers, especially that of *Paris*, which has no less than ten: 1. The *Grand Chambre*, where the Peers of the Realm, when accused of any Crime, are usually Tried. 2. The *Tournelle Civile*, where they take cognizance of Appeals in Civil Matters to the Sum of 2000 Livres, or 100 Livres Rent. 2. The *Tournelle Criminal* takes cognizance of Criminal Appeals; Priests, Gentlemen, and other Persons of Note have the Privilege of being Judged there, if the Grand Chamber be assembled. 3. There are five Chambers of *Enquests*, where Depositions of Witnesses are set down, and Causes therein determined. And, lastly, there are two Chambers of *Requests*, where Causes of Privileged Persons are heard and discussed. 2. *Presidial Courts* (composed also of several Judges, and) held in the most considerable Towns of France, wherein Civil Causes in Matters of small

importance, as also Appeals from Inferiour Courts, are heard and determined. In these, and other lesser Courts,

called Bailliwickes, Seneschauflées, Provostships, or Vigueries, Causes are determined within the Jurisdiction of the Parliaments of

Tboulonse, Grenoble, and Aix, by Civil or Roman Law; and in other Places by Written Customs; and often according to the Pleasure of the King. They have also Chambers of Accompts, Courts of Aids, Generalities or Intendencies, and Elections, where Matters relating to the King's Revenue (particularly Aids, i. e. Excise on Wine, Taillies, i. e. Taxes on Personal as well as on Land Estates, and Gabelles, i. e. Duties on Salt) are determined. These Courts are held in several Towns of France.

12. Q. Who is now King of France?

A. Lewis XV., born at Versailles on Febr. 5th, 1710: He is Son of Lewis Duke of Burgundy (afterwards Dauphin of Viennois,) and of Mary Adelaide Daughter of the present King of Sardinia, and of Anne-Mary of Orleans Sister of the Duke Regent. The present King succeeded his Great-Grandfather Lewis XIV., who was born Sept. 5th, 1638, and died Sept. 1st, 1715.

The French King's Title, is, Lewis XV., by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

He is commonly styled the *Most Christian King*, and the *Eldest Son of the Church*; because the Kings of France were the first Christian Kings in Europe, and were always great Abettors of the Church of Rome. The *Eldest Son of the French King* is called *Dauphin*; and his Brother, Duke of Orleans; and if he has any other, they are called Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, Berry, Britain, &c. as the King thinks fit.

The other Princes of the Blood Royal, are, the Dukes of Orleans, the Princes of Condé and Conti; these, or their Posterity, are to Inherit the Crown one after another, in case of failure of Male Issue in one or other Branch, according to the Peace made at *Utrecht*, tho' the King of Spain be the nearest Relation to the present King.

The Family of Bourbon succeeded to Henry III. of the Branch of Valois: This Family is said to descend from one of the younger Sons of St. Lewis. However, Anthony of Bourbon Duke of Vendôme, by his Wife Jane of Albret,

was King of Navarre, and Father of Henry IV. and Lewis Duke of Condé; from this are descended the Princes of Condé and Conti: And from Henry IV. are descended,

Duke of Char- tres	Duke Re- gent	Philip of Orle- ans	Lewis XIII.	Lewis XIV.	Lewis Dau- phin	Lewis Duke of Burg.	Lewis XV.
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Philip
King
of
Spain

The King of France hath the greatest Re-
venue of any Prince in Europe; which Revenue
arises mostly from the heavy Taxes, that are levied with
a great deal of Expence, to the great Grief and Vexation
of the Subject. According to the Accompts of Receipt
in 1695, the Revenues amounted to 186,073,669 Livres, or
about 15,000,000 Sterling.

During the late War, the French King main-
tain'd 700,000 Foot, and 100,000 Horse, under
several Marshalls of France, and other General Officers, call-
ed Lieutenant-Generals, in number about 80, or Marshalls
de Camp about 138. Besides these great Officers, there is
a Colonel-General of the Horse, one of the Switzers, and
one of the Dragoons, and that of the Foot, which having
been suppress'd in 1661, has been lately revived in favour
of the Duke of Chartres. The Naval Forces are not very
considerable at present; however, they are under an Ad-
miral, 2 Vice-Admirals, 4 Lieutenant-Generals, 9 Com-
manders of Squadrons, 6 Captains of the Ports, 160 Cap-
tains of Men of War, with their Inferior Officers, 6 Cap-
tains of Gallies, 42 of Frigats, and 9 Lieutenants of the
Ports, exclusive of the Gallies, whose number is 40.

The late King lived most part of his Life
at Versailles; but the present King lives at
Paris, in the Louvre Palace. He has other
Royal Palaces, viz. Versailles, Marli, Fontainebleau, St. Ger-
main en Laye, Vincennes, Madrid in the Forest of Boulogne,
built by Francis I. in remembrance of his Captivity,

*Chamborg, Compeigne, Monceaux, Blois, Meudon, Plessis les
Tours, &c.*

13. Q. What have you to say about the French Nobility?

A. Under the Name of Nobility in France, are comprehended Princes of the Royal Blood, Legitimated, Princes of Foreign Families settled in France, the Dukes and Peers, and other Dukes, the Marshalls of France, Marquisses, Earls, Barons, and others descended from some of these, or made Noblemen by the King, the three Orders of Knights, with the Great Officers of the Crown and King's Household, as also several who have high Places in the Provinces, Parliaments, or Towns. But, N. B. Any Man who possesses a Marquisate, Earldom, or Barony, may be call'd by the Name of Marquis, &c. of such a Place. 2. Many Frenchmen assume the Titles of Marquis, &c. and are not such. 3. Many Dukes are not Peers of the Realm, and don't sit in the Parliament of Paris. 4. Some are Dukes, &c. only for themselves, their Titles being extinct at their Death. 5. Among the Peers, these twelve have now, or had formerly some particular Privileges; as, 1. The Arch-Bishop and Duke of Rheims, whose Prerogative is, to Anoint and Crown the King. 2. The Bishop and Duke of Laon carries the Holy Bottle *la Sainte Ampoule*. 3. The Bishop and Duke of Langres, the Sceptre. 4. The Bishop and Earl of Beauvais, the Mantle. 5. The Bishop and Earl of Châlons on the Marne, the Ring. 6. The Bishop and Earl of Noyon, the Belt. 7. The Duke of Burgundy carries the Royal Crown, and girds the Sword on the King's Side. 8. The Duke of Aquitain carries the first Banner. And, 9. That of Normandy, the second. 10. The Count of Toulouse, the Spurs. 11. The Count of Champagne, the Royal Standard. 12. And that of Flanders, the King's Sword. On the Day of the King's Coronation, and during the Ceremony, these Peers have Golden Wreaths upon their Heads, in form of Crowns: but because the six Lay-Peerages have been reunited to the Crown, except part of Flanders, they make choice of six Lords to execute their Functions, and represent their Persons. Some Noblemen must be also given as Hostages to the Church of St. Remi, for the Security of the sacred Ampula, which (they pretend) was brought full of a sacred Oyl by a Dove at Clovis's Christning.

The *Orders of Knighthood*, are, 1. of *Mal-* *Orders of*
tha; 2. *St. Michael*; 3. of the *Holy Ghost*; *Knighthood.*
 4. of our *Lady of Mount Carmel*, or, *St. La-*
zarus; 5. *St. Lewis*: These *Orders* have handsome *Re-*
venues, and belong also to the *Military Government*.

14. Q. And about the *Clergy*?

A. The *Clergy* is the most considerable of *Clergy.*
 the *Three Orders* into which *France* is di-
 vid'd; tho' they have lately suffer'd a considerable *Dimi-*
 nution. All *Bishops*, *Arch Bishops*, and *Abbots* are nomi-
 nated by the *King*, who enjoys their *Revenues* 'till they
 have sworn *Alligiance* to him, (and this they call *Regale*;) *Clergy.*
 they present also, from time to time, some free *Gifts* to
 the *King*, and sometimes the *Tenth*, and ev'n the *Fourth*
 part of their *Revenues* besides. The *Pope* has also the first
Year's Rent, call'd *Annate*. Here are 18 *Arch-Bishopricks*,
 110 *Bishopricks*, 16 *Heads of Religious Houses*, 262 *Com-*
manderies of Maltha, 556 *Convents of Nuns*, 1356 *Abbeys*
 of *Monks*, 700 *Convents of Cordeliers*, 1240 *Priories*,
 15,200 *Chapls* that have *Chaplains*, 36,441 *Parishes*,
 14,077 *Convents of all Orders*. The *Number of Males* in
 all these *Orders* is computed at 122,600; the *Total of*
Nuns 82,000. The whole of the *Ecclesiastical Revenue* is
 computed at 312 *Millions of Livres*, or above 20 *Mil-*
lions Sterling.

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| 1. Lions | { | Autun |
| | | Langres |
| | | Macôn |
| | | Chaalons sur |
| | | Saône |
| 2. Sens | { | Troye |
| | | Auxerre |
| | | Nevers |
| | | Bethleem * |
| 3. Paris | { | Chartres |
| | | Orleans |
| | | Meaux |
| | | Blois |

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 4. Reims | { | Soissons |
| | | Laon |
| | | Chalons sur |
| | | Marne |
| | | Noyon |
| | | Beauvais |
| | | Amiens |
| | | Senlis |
| | | Boulogne |
| 5. Cam- | { | Arras |
| bray | | Tournay |
| | | St. Omer |
| | | Namur |

R 3

6. Rouen

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

6. Rouen	Bayeux
	Evreux
	Avranches
	Sées
	Lisieux
	Contances
7. Tours	Le Mans
	Rennes
	Angers
	Nantes
	Cornouaille
	St. Paul de Leon
	Vannes
	St. Malo
8. Bourges	St. Brieu
	Treguier
	Dol
	Clermont
	Limoge
	Tulle
	St. Flour
	Le Pui immediately from the Pope
9. Bourdeaux	Poitiers
	Sainte
	Angouleme
	Perigueux
	Agen
	Condom
	Sarlat
	La Rochelle
	Luçon
10. Aux	Dax
	Aire
	Bazas
	Bayonne
	Comminge
	Conserans

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

Aux	Leclerc
	Lesca
	Oleron
	Tarbes
11. Narbonne	Carcassone
	Alet
	Beziers
	Agde
	Lodeve
	Montpellier
	Nismes
	Uzes
12. Thoulouse	St. Pons
	Alais
	Pamiers
	Mirepoix
13. Arles	Montauban
	Lavaur
	St. Papoul
	Lombez
	Rieux
14. Aix	Marseille
	Orange
	St. Paul 3 Chateaux
	Toulon
15. Vienne	Apt
	Riez
	Frejus
	Gap
	Sisteron
	Valence
	Grenoble
	Die
	Viviers
	Geneve *
	St. Jean de Maurienne *
	16. Am-

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

16. Ambrun { Digne
Glandeve
Vence
Senex
Grasse
Nice *

17. Besan- { Bellai
son Lausanne *
Basle *

ARCH-BISH. Bish.

18. Albi { Castres
Mende
Rodez
Cabors
Vabres

Under the Arch-Bishop of *Cambray*, are *Arras*, *Tournay*, *St. Omer*, *Ypres*; but some of these Towns belong to the Dutch. *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun* are under *Triers*, and *Strasburg* under *Mentz*. *Bethleem*, or *Clameci*, is at the Nomination of the Duke of *Nevers*. *Geneva*, *Lausanne*, and *Basil* are in *Switzerland*. *Nice*, and *St. John de Maurienne* are in *Savoy*. But *Perpignan*, tho' under the Arch-Bishop of *Terragona*, belongs to *France*.

Here are 17 Universities, viz. *Paris*, *Thoulouse*, *Bordeaux*, *Poitiers*, *Orleans*, *Bourges*, *Angers*, *Caen*, *Montpelier*, *Cabors*, *Nantes*, *Rheims*, *Valence*, *Aix*, *Perpignan*, *Douay*, and *Besançon*; in which are taught Law, Physick, and the Liberal Sciences; Students here take their Degrees; and the *Sorbonne* at *Paris* is their College for Divinity. They have likewise several Academies for improving polite Learning, at *Paris*, *Arles*, *Soissons*, *Villefranche* in *Beaujolois*, *Nismes*, *Angers*, *Thoulouse*, &c.

The Christian Religion was established very early in *France*, but has degenerated into what they call the *Gallican Church*, differing but little from that of *Rome*; for all Decisions of the Council of *Trent*, in Matters of Faith, are received: but those relating to several kinds of Discipline, and the infringing the Rights of the Crown, with the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*, are rejected. The Protestants (commonly call'd *Huguenots*) were formerly allowed the Publick Profession of their Religion, by several Acts granted by the French Kings, particularly by that of *Nants*, Anno 1598, by *Henry IVth*, and confirmed by all his Successors (except the present King,) but abolished by the late King in 1685. Whereupon followed the Destruction of the Reformed Churches, and a violent Persecution, which forced great

Religion.

Multitudes to leave the Kingdom, and seek for Shelter in Foreign Countries. As for the *Papists* themselves, there are great Divisions among 'em, notwithstanding their so-much boasted Unity.

15. Q. What are the Advantages of France?

Advantage. A. It is no small Advantage to France to be so plentiful and powerful, under an Absolute Prince, and that its Provinces are so compact together that they can without much Trouble assist one another. Its Situation betwixt the Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea is also very advantageous. The Alps and

Pyrenes are a good Fence against Italy and Spain, but France has not so good a Bulwark towards Germany and the Netherlands, whereby its Enemies have often caused Paris itself to be in a panick Fear, for which reason the French have always been very desirous of Mastering some Strong-Holds in the Low Countries, in order to have a better Fence on that side: for the same reason, they have for a long time endeavoured to possess Lorain as a good Barrier against Germany. Another Defect of France, is, its too great Strength and Power, this makes all other Princes of Europe jealous of it, and continually endeavouring to lessen it. 2. Its Admiralty is in a bad Condition; and the King being Absolute, Trade and Credit will hardly ever be able to revive its drooping Head.

16. Q. What is the Interest of the French Kings?

Interest. A. To maintain themselves as much as possible in *Statu quo*, to sow and foment Divisions among the Princes of Europe, and to oppose and curb the greatest Powers in this part of the World; but chiefly they must endeavour to promote as much as possible the Trade of their Subjects, and maintain their Credit better than they have done hitherto.

Tho' the English have formerly much annoy'd France, when they possessed a good part of it, and when other parts were under the Power of Princes, who very often sided with 'em against the Kings of France, and tho' the English be ev'n now stronger than the French by Sea, yet, as things are changed in several respects, the English alone could not do great harm to

to *France*, for tho' they should, as they did during the last Wars, beat the *French* Fleet, yet it would be a hard matter for 'em to make a Descent in *France*, and settle themselves there for any considerable Time, unless, as formerly, they were powerfully assisted by some Potentates beyond Sea. Whereas if the *French* should chance to beat the *English* Fleet, and make a Descent into *England*, *England* would, in that Case, be in imminent Danger; for there being but few Strong Towns and Standing Troops in it, a Battle or two would in that Case be decisive.

In the XVI Century *Spain* so vigorously attack'd the *French*, that they had much ado *Spain.* to defend themselves, and were forced once or twice to make disadvantageous Treaties of Peace: because the *French* Infantry at that time was very feeble, and the *Spanish* Forces were very good, whereas now-a-days these things are quite chang'd. 2. The *Low Countries* being then in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, together with a great part of *Italy* and the *Franch Comte* were then in their greatest Strength and Vigour. And 3. *Charles V.* was very much assisted by the Empire. But as those Provinces are not now in the Hands of *Spain*, and the Interest of the present King of *Spain* requiring him to live in Peace with his Nephew the *French* King, *France* is in no Danger from *Spain*: but if *Lewis XV* should happen to die without Male Issue, I don't at all doubt but that the King of *Spain* would have a great many Friends in *France*; but, on the other side, if the other *European* Powers, and especially the *French* Army, stand by the Duke of *Orleans*, he would easily repulse and frustrate the Endeavours of *Philip V.*

The Powers of *Italy* (for the most part) *Italy.* are neither willing nor strong enough to make an open War against *France*, and ev'n their Common Interest requires they should live in good Friendship with it; in a word, they may look upon themselves as happy while the *French* do not trouble their Repose: But, on the other side, the *French* have often experienced the unhappy Effects of their passing the *Alps*.

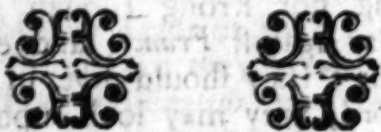
Tho' the *French* are not a Match for the *Holland.* *Dutch* by Sea, yet they may do them a great deal of Harm by their Privateers, and their Land Armies: so that I don't see why *Holland* should, without

out an urgent Necessity, enter into a War with *France*, for the *French* may do more Harm to *Holland* in one Year than the *Dutch* can do to it in ten.

Switzerland. And as long as things are on the foot they are at present, *France* need to fear nothing from the *Switzers*, except they should be reduc'd to Despair, for in that Case the *Switzers*, with some other Allies, might do great Mischief to *France*.

Germany. *Germany* could indeed alone be a Match for the *French*, and stop their Progress; because if the *Germans* were very well united, their Armies would be at least as numerous, and perhaps more, courageous, than those of the *French*: but it is almost impossible that so many Princes and States, whose Interest is so different from one another, should combine together, and do their utmost Endeavours to ruin the *French*. And ev'n in that Case it would not be a hard matter for the *French* to draw Armies from *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Muscovy* or *Turkey*, into *Germany*; or, by making fair Promises to the most considerable Members of the Empire, invite them to stand by *France*, or at least remain Neuter.

So that upon the whole, there is no Prince nor Nation in *Europe* strong enough to be alone a Match for *France*; and consequently, several Princes must joyn their Forces together, if they have a mind to curb the exorbitant Power of that Crown. But 'tis certain also that *France* is not in a Capacity of Conquering all the Nations of *Europe*; for in that Case, they would unite themselves one with the other, for their mutual Preservation, and then it would not be so well with *France*, as happened during the last War.



CHAP.



C H A P. IX.

Of S W I T Z E R L A N D.

I. Q. FROM whence cometh the Word *Switzerland*?

Name. **F** A. About the beginning of the XIV. Century, the Cantons of *Switz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald* being tired with the Tyranny of the House of *Austria*, and of their Inhuman Governors, shook off that intolerable Yoke; but as they were obliged to fight for it, and as the Men of *Switz* were always the first, as being the nearest, who opposed the Armies of *Austria*, and cried aloud, *Switz*, either to animate themselves, or as the Signal for Battle; the *Germans* have ever since called those People, and those who joyned them, *Switzers*, and their Country *Switzerland*: But anciently it was called *Helvetia*, and then *Burgundia Transjurana*. This Country is bounded Limits. on the N. by *Suabia* and *Alsace*; on the E. by *Tyrol* and *Trent*; on the S. by *Savoy*, *Piemont*, *Milan*, and the Territories of *Venice*; and on the W. by *Franche Comte*.

Tho' each Canton has its Capital, yet *Zurich* may be look'd upon, as (being the Chief Towns. first) Chief Town of *Switzerland*. It is situated at the Mouth of the River *Limat*, on a Lake, Lat. 47 deg. 12 min., and Longit. 8 deg. 30 min., about 38 Miles S. W. of *Constance*, 40 S. E. of *Basil*, 50 N. E. of *Bern*, 120 of *Geneva*, 250 E. of *Paris*, 500 of *London*. It is the most Populous Town in *Switzerland*, Rich, and has a good Trade, especially in *Crapes*, which is their

their Chief Manufacture. The Churches and other Publick Buildings are sumptuous, and many of its Private Houses stately. The Town is well fortify'd, as is the Arsenal, which is well furnished with Arms, and they have a noble Library, good Schools and Printing-Houses.

Division. Switzerland is Divided into *Swisse Proper*: 2. Their Allies: 3. The Subjects of the *Swissers*: and, 4. The Subjects of their Allies.

I. *Swisse Proper* is Divided into XIII Cantons:

CANTONS.

Chief TOWNS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Zurich</i> , Protestant | <i>Zurich</i> . <i>Kiburg</i> 10 Mil. N. E.
<i>Winterthur</i> 15. |
| 2. <i>Bern</i> , Prot. | <i>Bern</i> 50 S. <i>Lausanne</i> 95 S. W.
<i>Arau</i> 20 N. W. <i>Avanebus</i>
70 S. W. |
| 3. <i>Lucern</i> , Papist. | <i>Lucern</i> 30 S. <i>Sempach</i> 24 S. W. |
| 4. <i>Uri</i> , Pap. | <i>Altorf</i> 40 S. |
| 5. <i>Switz</i> , Pap. | <i>Switz</i> 25 S. |
| 6. <i>Underwald</i> , Pap. | <i>Stantz</i> 34 S. |
| 7. <i>Zug</i> , Pap. | <i>Zug</i> 18 S. |
| 8. <i>Glaris</i> , mixed. | <i>Glaris</i> 35 S. <i>Sargans</i> . |
| 9. <i>Basil</i> , Prot. | <i>Basil</i> 41 N. W. <i>Augst</i> . <i>Dorneck</i> . |
| 10. <i>Friburg</i> , Pap. | <i>Friburg</i> 65 S. W. <i>Romont</i> 75.
<i>Griers</i> 90. |
| 11. <i>Soleurre</i> , Pap. | <i>Soleurre</i> 40 W. <i>Olten</i> 25. |
| 12. <i>Schaffhausen</i> , Prot. | <i>Schaffhausen</i> 30 N. |
| 13. <i>Appenzel</i> , mixed. | <i>Appenzel</i> 45 S. E. |

II. The Allies of the *Switzers*, are,

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The <i>Grisons</i> . | 1. The <i>Gray League</i> ,
Prot. | <i>Ilantz</i> 50 S. E.
<i>Disentis</i> . |
| | 2. <i>Caded</i> , or <i>God's</i>
<i>House</i> , mixed. | <i>Coire</i> 60 S. E. |
| | 3. The <i>Droitures</i> , or
X <i>Commonalties</i> , Prot. | <i>Davos</i> 80 S. E. |
| 2. The Principality of <i>Neuf-</i>
<i>chatel</i> and <i>Valengin</i> , Prot. | <i>Neufchatel</i> 75 W. | |
| 3. The Abbot of <i>St. Gab</i> , Pap. | <i>Wiel</i> 25 E. | |
| 4. <i>Valais</i> , Pap. | <i>Sion</i> 110 S. <i>Martindach</i> . <i>St.</i>
<i>Maurice</i> . | |
| | 5. The | |

5. The Tit. Bish. of Basil, Pap. Porentrui 20 E. of Basil.
6. The Republ. of (Prot.) Geneva 120 S. W.
7. The Towns of (Prot.) St. Gal, Prot. 40 E. Bienne
Prot. 55 W. Mulhausen in
Alsacia, and Rotweil in
Suabia.

Among the *Allies* of the *Switzers*, we don't reckon all the Powers with whom the *Switzers* have an Alliance, but those alone who, by a mutual League Offensive and Defensive, are Members of the *Helvetic* Body, and are counted *Switzers* in Foreign Countries.

III. The Subjects of the *Switzers*, are,

1. { *Baden,*
 Keysersthal, } to Eight An- { on the N. W.
 Clinguenau, } cient Cantons, { of Zurich.
2. { *The Bailliwick*
 of Bremgarten, } to the { on the W.
 Mellingen, } same, { of Zurich.
3. { *The Free Provinces along the Rufs,* } to Five
 viz. Meyenberg, Richenfee, } Cantons.
4. *The Turgaw*, — to Seven Cantons, and to several Lords:
 In it are *Frauenfeld, Arbon, Reichenaw, Gotlicke, &c.* near
 Constance.
5. *The Rhintal*, — to Seven Cantons, and *Appensel.*
6. *The County of Sargans*, — to the same.
7. *The Town of Raperschweil* 20 S. — to *Uri, Switz,*
 Underwald, and Glaris.
8. *The Four Italian Governments, Lugano, Locarno, Men-*
 drisi, and Valmadia, belong to Twelve Cantons.
9. *The Bailliwick of Belenzone, Valbruna, and Polesa*, —
 to *Uri, Switz, and Underwald.*
10. *The Bailliwick of Gastiren and Utzenach*, — to *Switz*
 and *Glaris.*
11. *The County of Verdenberg*, — to *Glaris.*
12. *The Bailliwick of Grayson, Morat, Orbe, and Schwartz-*
 zenbourg, — to *Bern and Fribourg.*

N. B. No Subjects can be more Free, than those
 belonging to several Cantons.

IV. The

IV. The Subjects of their *Allies*, are,

1. The Counties of
 2. — — — — —
 3. *Valtolina*,
 4. The County of *Toggenburg*,
- } to the } *Bormio S. E.*
Grisons, } *Chiavenna*, *Pleurs* destroy'd
 by the Fall of a Mountain
 in 1618.
Morbegno, *Tirano*.
- to the Abbot of *St. Gal*.

N. B. Since the Year 1712, some Alterations have been made about the Subjects of the Cantons, in favour of *Zurich* and *Bern*, whose Armies defeated three or four times those of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*.

2. Q. What is the Situation of all those Countries?

A. They lie betwixt Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. and 47 deg. 50 min., and Longit. 6 deg. and 10 deg. 30 min., in the 7th and 8th Climates, so that its Extent from *Geneva* to the County of *Bormio* is 170 Miles, and from *Mendris* to the Canton of *Schaffouse* 130 Miles. The longest Day in the N. is 16 Hours, and in the S. 15 and half.

As this Country is the Highest part of *Air*. *Europe*, so its *Air* is very subtil, pure and healthful to breath in, in so much that Contagious Distempers are seldom felt there, and the People live to a very great Age. The Winters are very Cold, and the Summers very Hot, by reason of the vast High Mountains this Country is surrounded with.

The Soil in general is Mountainous, especially towards the South East, but several of their Valleys, especially along the Lake of *Geneva*, are fruitful in Corn, good Wine, and all sorts of very good Fruit. The Mountains in Summer Time are covered with good Grass, Medecinal Herbs, and all manner of Wild Beasts, and Fowl, whereof some are not to be found in other Countries. They feed also abundance of Cattle, which furnishes them with Milk, Butter, and Cheese that are much esteemed. Their best Commodities for Exportation are Cheese, and Horses.

3. Q. And what do you think of the *Switzers* being generally upbraided by Foreigners, because of the great Number of their Mountains?

† A. Did they know, or consider the Nature of many of those Mountains which either yield Pasture for Sheep and Black Cattle, or abound with Wood and Mines, they would not find much cause to reflect on this Country upon that Account. And here it may not be improper to take Notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, lib. 2. *Mun. Subt.* says of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth, as the Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolved; for since the Earth is composed of different *Strata*, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, they would dis-unite, were they not kept together by the firm Structure of the Mountains.

2. As the Sea flows perpetually round the Earth, the Earth could not subsist without the Mountains, which keep the Sea within due Bounds, like so many Barriers or Dykes, and (as *Job* expresses it) are as so many Bars and Doors.

3. Mountains are necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, and their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Earth was altogether level; therefore, says *Kircher*, they are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the neighbouring Valleys and Countries. To this I may add, that Mountains are like the Head of an *Alambic*, they give no Water but what is well purify'd and refined, without Dregs or Sedement: hence it is that the Water of mountainous Springs is commonly very limpid.

4. Mountains are very necessary to break the force of high Winds, and to produce variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without 'em. They conduce also very much to temper the Heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. Wherefore, such People as inhabit on them live usually to a very great Age.

5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterraneous Fire matures them, as it were, in a Furnace, for Human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospect they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys; but we must not forget, that they contribute very much to the Fertility of a Country, since by their means the Sun

Sun in Summer has a greater Influence upon the Valleys. Lastly, They are a good Fence against Foreign Enemies. The Chief Mountains are the *Alps* and *Jura*, which go under several Names.

4. Q. What are the Rarities?

A. In most parts of the Towns of this Country, especially at *Avanch*, *Augst*, *Windisch* there are great many Remains of Roman Antiquities: At *Ursin*, 15 Miles N. W. of *Lausanne*, were found Subterranean Tombs, wherein the Faces of several Carcases were turned towards the East, as it is reported of the *Athenians*; some of 'em had part of their Weapons by their Sides. Near *Friburg* is a large House, called the *Hermitage*, all built in the Rock: In one Corner of which is yet to be seen a part of a Board, which can't be supposed to have come there, but in the great Dissolution of the Earth by the Flood. 2. A great number of Baths and Mineral Waters, chiefly at *Baden*, *Pfeffer*, &c. 3. Springs whose Water is Oily; others, where there is never any Water, but from Spring to Autumn; and others which are of a *Putrifying* Nature; and there is one near *Kyburg*, which is called the *Fountain of Famine*, because when it runs it is a sign of Famine; and near *Thun* in the Canton of *Bern*, there is one in the Church-yard, which serves the Inhabitants instead of a Weather-glass: Its Water is Muddy when it will Rain, but Clears up again when it will be Fair Weather. Over one of the Church Gates of *Lutry* near *Lausanne*, there is a sort of Free-Stone, which before Rain turns black, and seems to be wet: In the *Gray League* there is a Lake, called *Pascholin*, which makes a great Noise before a Storm; there is such another called *Calendari*, and the Noise is heard six Leagues off. 4. Extraordinary high Mountains always covered with Snow, and some of 'em called *Glacières* made up with Ice, so that, when the warm Season comes, they melt and break away with a Noise like that of Thunder. Some of those Mountains have Holes through which the adjacent Villages may see the Light of the Sun, but this only on certain Days of the Year. 5. In many Places are several sorts of curious Stone, but none so remarkable as the Dragon's Stone, which is kept at *Lucern*, it weighs about 9 Ounces, and is of several Colours. But I don't know whether it be the Stone of the Dragon that was killed in the Canton

of

of *Glaris*. However it is very hard, and like a Globe divided in three Zones, the two exterior Zones being of crimson Colour, and the other white, and spotted with Figures like Fishes. 6. There are Mines of Antimony, Silver, Crystal, Copper, Iron, Lead, Slate, and a sort of Stone called *Lavetzen*, wherewith they make Pots, which causes any Liquor to boil sooner than those of Brass, lasts longer, and will not suffer Poison. 7. At *Lucern* was found the Bones of a Giant supposed to be 19 Foot high.

There is scarce any Country in the World where there are so many Lakes and Rivers.

The most considerable are those of *Geneva*, *Constance*, *Lucern*, *Locarno*, *Neufchatel*, *Zurich*, with many others, abounding with all sorts of Fresh-water Fish.

The Chief Rivers are, 1. the *Rhine*, which has its two Springs from the Mounts *Crispabel* and *Vogelberg*, 2. the *Rhone* from Mount *de la Fourche*, 3. the *Tessin* from *St. Godard*, 4. the *Inn*, 5. *Aar*, 6. *Adula*, and 7. the *Rust*, all these Rivers have their Springs in *Switzerland*.

There is no Sea-port, because this Country is too far from the Sea, yet most part of the

Towns, as situated on great Rivers, and especially on Lakes, may be considered as a kind of Sea-port Towns, such are *Basil*, *Schaffhouse*, *Geneva*, *Iverdun*, *Morges*, &c. There are but few Strong Towns, as *Soleurre*, *Arbourg*, *Zurich*, *Geneva*, &c. but the Mountains, Forests, and Rivers wherewith *Switzerland* is surrounded, are, with the Courage of its Inhabitants, a good Fence to this Country. Each Canton has its Chief Towns, several of which are large, handsome, ancient, rich, and were formerly for the most part Imperial Towns.

Basil is reckoned the handsomest and richest Town in *Switzerland*, and is famous for its Commerce, University, Printing-House, and a General Council held here in 1431. *Bern*, is a pretty Town built mostly with Free-stone, There are Piazza's on both sides the Streets, and a Rivulet runs through the middle of it. The *Aar*, which is very deep here, encompasses it on three sides. The Chief Church, Town-house, Court of Chancery, Post-house, Arsenal, are Noble Structures. *Geneva* is a very ancient City, and was for some time the Residence of *Cæsar*. The Streets are large and fair, most of

Lakes.

Rivers.

Strong Towns.

Basil.

Bern.

Geneva.

the Houses like so many Palaces. The Inhabitants are reckon'd about 30.000. The Town is well fortify'd, and well govern'd. The People are Rich, and have a considerable Commerce, by reason of their advantageous Situation. Their chief Trade is in Silver, Gold and Thread-Lace, Silks, Pistols, Shamoy Leather, Watches, and Printing. Here is a noble Town-House, a Mint, and an University, in which is a Publick Library of 30.000 Volumes, and is pretty much frequented by Protestant Gentlemen from several Parts of Europe.

5. Q. Who were the Ancient *Inhabitants* of this Country?

A. The *Helvetij*, a Free and Independent Nation, and always very jealous of their Liberties. *Cæsar. Comment. lib. 1. cap. 1.* says, They were the most Courageous of all the *Gauls*, or *Welsh*; but presuming too much on their Courage, on the Weakness of the other *Gauls*, and on their former Victory over the *Romans*, they undertook to go and settle in a better part of *Gallia*, their own Country being not able to contain and maintain them: But as they were on their Journey, *Cæsar* starved, defeated, and obliged them to return to their Country, and rebuild the Towns they had set fire to. From that time the *Helvetij* were subject to the *Romans*, and many *Roman Colonies* were sent into *Helvetia*, 'till about the beginning of the Vth Century, when several Barbarian Nations coming out of the North, invaded the *Roman Empire*; and to the *Burgundians* on one side, and the *Allemans* and *Sueve* on the other, fell upon *Helvetia*, and divided it among themselves. The *Burgundians* had the Western part of the Country, and the others the Eastern, 'till about the beginning of the Vth Century, when being divided among themselves, the *French* got these and several other Countries under their Empire, which was very great and very flourishing until 888, when that great Monarchy was dismembred, and *Rodolph of Strætlingen*, who was Governor of the Western *Switzerland*, caused himself to be crowned King thereof at *St. Maurice*, and extended his new Kingdom towards *France*; but the other more Eastern part remained under the Emperors of *Germany*. Things were on that foot until 1032, when *Rodolph the Lazy* (the last King of *Burgundy*) gave it to the Emperor *Comrad III.* But during that and the following Century, the Bishops and other great Lords of the Country, improving to their Advantage the Distance and Weakness of

of the Emperors, seized on the Sovereign Authority of most part of *Switzerland*; yet some Towns would not yield to their Usurpation. However, hence the Bishops of *Constance*, *Basil*, *Lausanne*, *Geneva*, and *Sion* became Princes, tho' before they were only Pastors. By the same means the Duke of *Zeringen*, and the Earls of *Savoy*, *Neuchâtel*, *Valangin*, *Toggenbourg*, *Rare*, *Altenbourg* or *Hapsbourg*, *Kyburg*, *Aarberg*, *Nidau*, *Thun*, *Thierstein*, *Romont*, *Grujeres*, and many others whose Ancestors were only Governors for the Empire, render'd their Authority Hereditary in their Families. But about 1308 the three small Countries of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald* being tired with the Tyranny of the Emperor's Governors, drove them out, and began a Confederacy among themselves, (as we shall see more at large in the Artic. of *Government*.)

6. Q. Pray describe to me the *Switzers*,

A. The *Switzers* are generally Tall, of a good Shape, very strong, accustomed to hard Work; brave, gallant Soldiers, especially for Foot Service; Constant in their Resolutions; lovers of War, but not in their own Country; very trusty and frank; they Religiously keep their Word; look somewhat rough, but are judicious, good Politicians, fit to learn any thing, if they are put to it, and have a very dext'rous hand; they love Liberty, and hate new Impolls, but are also Obstinate, too much given to Drink, and too lavish of their Blood in fighting for others, and all for the sake of Money. They follow (especially the Women in that part of *Switzerland* where they speak German) the old Fashion in their way of Dressing. Adultery was punished with Death, and publick Whoredom is severely punished in this Country.

Their *Dominions* are those above mentioned: And they claim no Pretensions elsewhere: 1. Because they are content with their own Territories, and have no mind to seize upon other Dominions. 2. Their Government being chiefly *Democratical*, is not fit to make Conquests; the several Cantons having mutually joyned in League only for their Common Defence, and to stifle all manner of Intestine Commotions. 3. By reason of the Equality there is betwixt the several Members of the Cantons, it is impossible for a Man, tho' very rich and powerful, by his Perswasion, to induce them to go and attack their Neighbours,

bours. And the Diversity of Religion, is also another Obstacle. All this shews, that there are no better Neighbours than the *Switzers*.

7. Q. What is the Government ?

A. It is *Democratical* ; tho' in some Cantons, as *Bern, Zurich, Lucern, Fribourg, Soleurre, Basil, and Schaffhouse*, It is more like to an *Aristocratical* Government : But in the rest, the Sovereign Power is in the hands of the People, who every Year meet in the open Fields, and there chuse their Chief Magistrates, and make other Regulations, as they think fit. But when any thing occurs which concerns them All, each Canton sends his Deputies to the General Diet, where all Affairs are determined by the Majority of Votes ; tho' in Religious Matters, the Protestants have as many Votes as the Papists. The Ordinary Diets are commonly held at *Midsummer*, and in *December* ; and if there be any Extraordinary Assembly, then *Zurich* sends Circular Letters to the other Cantons, to desire them to send their Deputies.

Each Canton is Sovereign within its own Territories, and has its particular Laws and Customs. At *Bern*, for Example, there is the Council of 200, and above, out of which they take 26 Councillors of State, at the head of whom are 2 *Consuls* or *Advoyers* for Life, except they be deposed for Misdemeanor ; for at every *Easter*, 16 Men are chosen out of the Great Council, who enquire into the Behaviour of every great Magistrate, and have Power to depose those that are guilty of any high Crime. There are other Inferior Magistrates, who are called *Bailliffs, Chatelains, &c.*

8. Q. But I should be very glad to hear how these several Cantons were United one with another ?

A. Remember what has been said above, and then add, That the most part of the Nobility were in continual Wars one with another, or against the Free Cities ; some standing by the Emperor, and others by the Pope. But these Broils were never greater, than when *Frederick IIId* was Excommunicated by the Popes *Honorius IIIId*, and *Gregory IXth* ; the Cities, and *Rodolph* of *Hapsbourg* stood by the Emperor ; and the Bishops and Nobility,

Nobility, by the Pope. *Rodolph*, after the Emperor's death, got the better of the Bishops, and having been chosen Emperor, re-established the Tranquillity of his Country. But his Son *Albert* had not this Regard for these People, because they had favoured *Adolph* of *Nassau* his Antagonist; and as he had a great Estate in this Country, he resolved to conquer it, and to make it an Hereditary Dutchy in his Family. But the three Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald* defended their Liberties against the Officers of the Emperor; for *Gasler* and *Landenberg* tyrannized for a little while, but at last one of them was killed, and the other forced to run away, because of their Violence, some of which are reported to have been these; *Landenberg* having forcibly taken away some Oxen from a rich Man of *Underwald*, called *Henry vander Alden* of *Melchtal*, said in his Justification, *That the Boors were able enough to harrow their Lands themselves*. But *Arnold* Son of *Henry* beat the Man who came to tell him the Message, and sent him back to his Master, and then ran away. In the Canton of *Switz*, *Gasler* seeing a fine new-built House, asked whose it was? The Master thereof, a Gentleman named *Werner Stauffacher*, answered with a great deal of Respect, *My Lord, This House is Your's, but your humble Servant possesses it at present*. Then the Governor replied with Haughtiness, *Be it known unto you, that I am Lord of this Country, and I won't suffer a Boor to build any House without my Leave*. *Stauffacher* was afraid, and retired into the Canton of *Uri*, where he became acquainted with *Arnold* of *Melchtal*, and *Walter Furst*; and these three Men, *October* 17th, 1307, met secretly together in a Field, and there swore to venture their Lives for the Liberty of their Country. Governor *Gasler* having some Item of this their Agreement, erected a long Pole in the Market-place of *Altorf*, at the top whereof he hung his Hat, threatening all such with Death, who would not salute and render the same Honour and Respect to it, as were due to his Person; hoping thereby to discover such as were not well-affected towards him. *William Tell*, either inadvertently or purposely, went by and took no notice of the Hat; so that he was immediately thrown into Prison, and notwithstanding all his Excuses, was condemned to shoot down with an Arrow an Apple that was set on his only Son's Head. He had the luck to hit the Mark: But being demanded why he had taken two Arrows in his Quiver? he boldly reply'd, *If I had had the misfortune to kill my Son, I was re-*

solved to kill also the Man who had forced me to so barbarous
 an Action; and so was remanded back to Prison, and then
 put in a Boat, to be carry'd to a Castle; but he made his
 escape during a Storm which arose while the Ship was
 sailing on the Lake; Then he was sought after; but as he
 lay concealed behind a Hedge, he kill'd the Governor as
 he was passing along, and then, with some Friends, seized
 on the Castles of *Russenach* and *Sarn*, on *New-Year's-Day*,
 1308, pretending that they were, according to Custom,
 carrying Presents to the Governor; And on the 6th of *Ja-*
nuary the three Cantons made an Alliance for ten Years,
 which was confirmed by the Emperor *Henry VIIth*. But
 after this Emperor's death, these Cantons took the Em-
 peror *Lewis's* part; and the Nobility stood by *Frederick the*
Fair, Son of the Emperor *Albert*. *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*
 and Brother of *Frederick* made use of this Occasion to break
 the Alliance of the three Cantons, and in 1315 he entred
 into their Country with 20.000 Men, but was routed by
 1500 *Switzers* near *Morgarten*; and another part of his
 Army was also vanquished the next Day in the Canton of
Underwald: so that the Cantons renewed their Confederacy
 for ever, which in 1323 was confirmed by the Emperor
Lewis. These People were then called *Eydenossen*, or *United*
by Oath. *Lucern* enter'd into their Confederacy in 1332,
Zurich in 1351, *Glaris* and *Zug* in 1352, and *Bern* in
 1353: These are called the Eight Ancient Cantons. *Zu-*
rich, *Bern*, and *Lucern*, because of their Strength and
 Bigness, were allowed the First Rank in the Assemblies.
Fribourg and *Soleurre* in 1481. All these Confederated,
 because of the *Austrian* Tyranny. *Leopold* Grandson of
Albert I. was in 1386 beaten, kill'd, and lost a great part
 of his Army at *Sempach* near *Lucern*, tho' the *Switzers* did
 not lose above 200 Men: And in 1388 the *Austrians* com-
 manded by *Donat* Earl of *Toggenburg* were again beaten by
 350 *Switzers* at *Näfels* near *Glaris*. The *French* going to
 dissolve the Council of *Basil*, had 6000 Men killed, tho'
 their Army was 30.000 Men strong, and commanded by
 the Dauphin: but the *Switzers*, out of 1600 that went out,
 returned only 17. Ever since that time, the *French*, who
 had thus felt the couragious Attacks of the *Switzers*, agreed
 to have some in their Service: And ev'n this same Dauphin,
 who was afterwards *Lewis XIth*, being afraid of them,
 in 1476 excited *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* to turn his Arms
 against them; but the Duke was vanquished in three Battles,
 and

and was himself killed in the last. The Emperor *Maximilian*, jealous of the Union among the *Switzers*, entred their Country ; but at the Battle of *Dorneck*, in 1499, was so well beaten, that he was forced to sue for Peace to them, who desired nothing more : And no Prince since that time has ever attacked their Country. In 1501 *Basil* and *Schaffhouse* entred into the Confederacy, and *Apenzel* in 1513.

9. Q. What is their Title ? &c.

A. Their Title is, The *Landsble Helvetick* Title.
body, or, *Magnificent and Mighty Lords*. Pope
Julius Ild gave them also the Title of *Protectors of the*
Holy Church.

Some Cantons have greater *Revenues* than *Revenues*,
 others, and some have almost none from the
 Publick. If we allow *Bern* to save 25.000 *l.* Sterl. annually,
 (which I really believe,) then they must consequently have
 vast Sums of Money in their Treasury ; because, for these
 300 Years last past, they have always been putting in
 Money, and have never taken out any but once or twice.
 The Revenue consists only in Pensions from the *French*
 King, in Lands belonging to the State, in Tythes, and in
 small Duties levied upon certain Lands and Goods that go
 through or out of the Country. As for Publick Taxes,
 they are not known in *Switzerland*.

Their *Forces* consist mostly of Infantry, and *Forces*.
 some Dragoons : And tho' these Forces are
 only Militia, yet if we consider that they are Exercised
 almost every Week, and sometimes every Day, and consist
 of Men, who, for the most part, have been 3, 4, 5, or 6
 Years in the Army, those Forces are not inferiour to a
 Standing Army. The Canton of *Bern* may easily raise 50.000
 such Men, and the rest of *Switzerland* 150.000 : so that
 they are able to maintain their Independency, as confirmed
 by the Peace made at *Munster* in 1648.

There is no Country more *Populous* in *Populousness*.
Europe ; either because the *Switzers* are natu-
 rally Prolifick ; or because People can't so easily enervate
 themselves, as in other Parts where Whoredom is not
 punished. In the last War the *Switzers* had above 50.000
 Men in the Field.

The *Language* is the *German Tongue*. But *Language*.
French is spoken in that part of the Canton
 of *Bern* call'd *Le Puis de Vand* ; in the Canton of *Friburg* ;

In the Principality of *Neufchatel*, *Geneva*, and part of *Valais* : The *Italian* is spoken by the *Grisons* : And ev'n in some Towns, two of those Languages are spoken.

The *Nobility* were formerly very Numerous here : but as they were very hard Matters, they were destroyed, or driven out of the Country. In some Cantons they will not so much as suffer any of the Nobility to be in any Publick Employment : but in others (especially in the Canton of *Bern*) there is still a great number of Nobility ; yet they have no greater Privileges than other Men. The House of *Austria* is descended from the Earls of *Hapsbourg* in the Canton of *Bern* ; and it is also very remarkable, that the Barons of *Blonay* in the same Canton, have, from Father to Son, enjoy'd that Barony during 700 Years.

The *Clergy* in the Protestant Cantons have but a small Income, are obliged to preach often, and without Book : They are much Honoured and Respected, when they lead an Irreproachable Life ; but the Scandalous are Reprimanded, and ev'n Suspended *ab Officio & Beneficio*. In the Canton of *Bern*, one of the Chief Ministers is sent every Year by the *Synod* or *Classis*, into every Parish, to make an exact Enquiry of the Minister's Behaviour, and report the Matter to the Synod, who takes Resolutions accordingly, and often writes to the Sovereign Ecclesiastical Consistory of *Bern*. Ministers are here Ordained by the Rectors of the Universities ; and when any Living is vacant, the Synod then nominates three fit Persons, and the Academy chuseth two, and one of 'em is approved by the Council of 26 at *Bern*, which happens commonly according to their Turn and Rank in which they were Ordained. As the Income of the Minister is but small, their Widows and Orphans have sometimes a better Pension after the death, than during the life of their Husbands and Fathers.

There are four Bishops in *Switzerland*, viz. the Titular Bishops of *Basil*, *Lausanna*, and *Geneva*, residing at *Porentru*, *Friburg*, and *Ancey*, and the Bishop of *Sion* : that of *Constance* has also some Revenues in *Switzerland*. The Revenues of those Bishops were very large before the *Reformation*, but now it is apply'd to maintain Ministers, Hospitals, and for other Uses.

The

The *Universities* are, *Basil, Zurich, Bern, Universities, Lausanna, and Geneva.* In the Cantons of *Zurich, Berne, Basil, and Schaffhouse* no other *Religion* is publicly professed than the *Reformed Protestant.* In the Cantons of *Glaris and Appenzel* two-thirds of the People are *Protestants*, and the rest *Papists.* As for the rest of the Cantons they are of the Church of *Rome*, as well as the *Valais*; but *Neuchatel, Geneva, the Town of St. Gal, Bienne, Mulhausen* are *Protestants*: Among the *Grisons*, the number of *Protestants* is greater than that of *Papists*; however, the *Papists* here are as much bigotted, and as great Favourers of the Pope, as those of *Spain and Italy*: yet in some Places they have but one Church, where both *Protestants and Papists* assemble alternately.

10. Q. What are the *Advantages, &c.* of this Country?

A. This Country is now, and was always *Advantage,* the most Populous of any in *Europe*; so that some of 'em think it a great misfortune, when the number of useless Mouths is not diminished either by Plague or War: For what is look'd upon in other Countries as the occasion of great Plenty, is here esteemed the Ruin and Misery of the Country. Another *Advantage,* is, their being surrounded with high and steep Mountains, rapid and deep Rivers, whereby they may easily keep off and hinder their Enemies from invading their Country. But their being far from the Sea for Trade, and when there is no War in the neighbouring Countries, by *Defects,* which to sell their Horses, or to send away their Young Men, as well as when the Year is not very plentiful; all this, I say, is a great Inconvenience to this Country. Another *Disadvantage,* is, their Intestine, tho' concealed, Dissensions, caused either by the Jealousy between the little Cantons and the great ones; the diversity of Religions; or by the Intrigues of the Ambassadors that are among 'em, especially those of the Emperor, the *French King,* and Pope: The Pensions they receive from *France,* are also another Motive, because some have all, and others none.

Their *Interest* is, to be at Peace with all Foreign Powers; carefully to avoid all Intestine Broils and Wars; to reject all Solicitations of Foreign States that tend to break their Common and Mutual Union;

Union; and if any Dispute arise, they should not determine it by the Sword, nor appeal to the Umpire of any Foreign Prince; they ought to keep their Baillifs and other Magistrates within due bounds; they must administer Justice impartially, maintain their Subjects in their Liberties and Privileges, never lay upon 'em any extraordinary Taxes; banish and prevent all manner of Excess, and carefully exercise their People in Military Discipline; *Nam felix Respublica quæ etiam in Pace de Bello cogitat*: But especially they ought never to infringe the Articles of their Confederacy, whose chief Heads are these; 1. To succour one another as much as they can in their Offensive and Defensive Wars: 2. No Canton can separate it self from the rest: 3. No Canton shall make Alliances with Foreign Princes, without the others Agreement: And, 4. When any Dispute shall happen to arise, they shall not submit the Determination thereof to any foreign Prince, but to one or two of their Cantons; to whose Determination he that shall be unwilling to acquiesce, shall be treated as an Enemy by the rest of them.

Switzerland is in no Danger from *Italy*, *Relating to* for the several States thereof are not in a Capacity to do much Damage to this Country: *Italy.* And we may say, that those of *Germany* would not do it. And if the House of *Austria* should *Germany.* attack them, they are strong enough to repel its Armies, and defend their ancient Liberties; and ev'n in that Case, they may depend upon Assistance from *France.*

So that of all their Neighbours, the *French* *France.* King is the most dangerous; and the *Swissers* Interest require, that they never enter into a War with him; and they ought also (as they have lately done) to take care that Potentate does not possess himself of some neighbouring Places, which might give an easie Access into their Territories. They must not send a too-great number of their Forces into the *French* King's Service, lest they thereby deprive themselves of their best Troops: They ought also to bridle so well those that are in that Monarch's, or any other foreign Prince's Service, that they oblige them to return whenever they are commanded by their Superiors. The King of *France's* his Interest does not require him to go and attack the Cantons, whilst they stand Neuter; for it were more advantageous
to

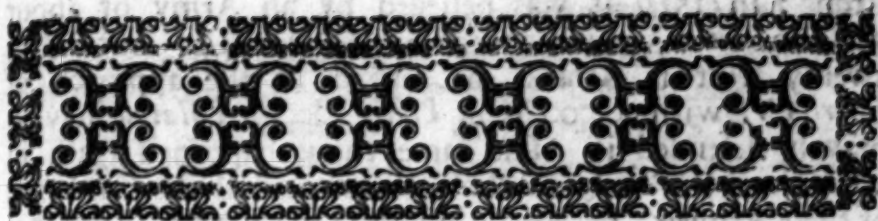
to him to have them Friends and good Allies; than as ill-disposed Subjects, by oppressing their Liberty; because if he should pretend to keep under that Free and Warlike People, he would be obliged to maintain such Garrisons there, as would cost him more than whatever Tribute he could draw from it.

II. Q. And from what Time have they been in Alliance with France?

A. *Lewis XI.* having been vanquished by them at the Battle of *Basel*, was no sooner King of France, than he did his best Endeavours to draw them to his side, pursuant to which, he gave them very handsome annual Pensions, that he might have some of their Infantry. They were of great service to his Son *Charles VIII.*, in his Expedition to *Italy*, as well as to *Lewis XII.* But in 1501 they refused to serve the French; because their Treaty of Alliance being expired, they demanded that their Wages and Annual Pensions might be increased. *Lewis XII.* refused it, and thought it a great Affront, that such a King as he was, should be taxed by *Mountainous Boors*, (as he call'd them.) But this Rupture was very prejudicial to France; for Pope *Julius II.* took them into his service, and made a very good use of them against that Crown, as appeared in 1513, when the *Switzers* having attacked the French (who were vastly superiour to them in number) near *Novarra*, after a sharp and bloody Fight, drove them intirely out of *Italy*, and made an Irruption into *Burgundy*, and besieged *Dijon*, in order to go to *Paris*, there to receive their Arrears. But the Duke *La Trimouille* made a shameful Treaty with them, and having appeased them with Money and fair Promises, they returned Home. It is very likely, that if they had been willing to go on in their Undertaking, they might have reduced France to a very great Extremity; and the sooner, because at that same time *Henry VIII.* King of *England* had made an Irruption into France. In 1515 they went again into the *Milanese*, and attacked *Francis I.* The Battle was very sharp, and lasted two Days; but after a great slaughter on both sides, the *Switzers* retired in good Order. The next Year Peace was made, and *Francis I.* renewed the Alliance, and bought their Friendship with a round Sum of Money. Ever since that time the French Kings have always observed the same Treaty, whereby he obliges

obliges himself to succour the *Switzers*, in case they be attacked, and to give an Annual Pension to the Cantons, and many fine Privileges within his Kingdom, insomuch that the *Switzers* in *France* enjoy greater Privileges than the Natives themselves; but the *Switzers* are obliged to give certain Regiments to *France*, which are pay'd by the King; and it is stipulated, that the King shall never have less than 10.000 in his service, which are always to be together, that in case the Treaty be not punctually executed, they may be ready to assist one another: they are not obliged to the Sea-service at Sea, nor to pass the *Rhine* and other Limits of the *French* King's Dominions.





CHAP. X.

Of GERMANY.

1. Q. **W**HY is it called *Germany*?

A. Some Authors derive *Germany's* Name. that word from the German words *Gaar Men*, i. e.

very much Men; either because it is very Populous, or because those People have nothing but what is very Manly: Others, from *Gare*, i. e. to *Gather*, because the *Germans* are an Assemblage of many Nations: Others from *Gar* and *Man*, to denote that they are a War-like People. Some say that the Name *Alemans* came from the *Alains*; and their German Name *Die Teutsche*, or *Teutons*, comes from *Teuth*, a Name, by many Nations, given to God, as if they were descended from Heaven. But the most probable Opinion of all, is, that the Inhabitants of this Country were by the *Romans* called *Germans*; either because they were an Honest and Sincere sort of a People, or to denote that they were Brothers to their Neighbours the *Gauls*. However, *Germany* is bounded on the N. by the *Ocean*, *Denmark*, and the *Baltick*; on the E. by *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Sclavonia*, and *Croatia*; on the S. by *Switzerland* and *Italy*; and on the W. by the *Netherlands* and *Lorain*.

Vienna on the South-side of the *Danube* and a little River called *Wien*, is look'd upon as the Capital of *Germany*, because the Emperor commonly resides there. It is 135 Miles N. W. of *Buda*, 180 S. W. of *Cracow*, 400 N. of *Rome*, 560 E. of *Amsterdam*, 600 of *Paris*, 730 of *London*, and 830 W. of *Constantinople*.

It

It is an ancient, pretty large, rich, and stately City, very strong: In 1529 it was besieged by an Army of about 300,000 *Turks*, commanded by *Soliman II*; but after twenty fruitless Attacks, he retired, at the approach of *Charles V.* with 90,000 Men, *Philip Elector Palatine* having bravely defended it. The same thing happened again in 1683; and the *Turks* in those two Sieges lost the third part of their Armies. Before the last Siege the Suburb *Leopoldstat* was very fine and very large; but the Inhabitants themselves, at the Request of Count *Guy Staremberg* their Governour, set all the Houses and Palaces on fire. The Imperial Palace is a noble Structure, but not answerable in bulk to the Emperor's Grandeur: Over the Gate of the the Palace are the five Vowels in Capitals, which they fancy import in Latin, *Austria est imperare Orbi universo*; i. e. *Austria* has a right to govern the whole World. The same Vowels are written on the Gate of *Neustat*, and interpreted, *Aquila electa iuste, omnia vincit*; i. e. The Eagle being justly chosen, overcomes all.

2. Q. What's the Division?

Division. *A.* It is commonly Divided by Geographers into two Great Parts, containing each Eight Great Provinces; viz. Upper or Southern Germany, containing,

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from *Vienna*.

1. *Alsatia*, ——— *Strasburg* 440 W. *Colmar*,
Haguenau, *Schlestat*.
2. The Palatinate of the *Heidelberg* 340 W. *Franken-*
Rhine, *dal*, *Manheim*.
3. *Franconia*, ——— *Francfort* 360 N. W. *Wurtz-*
burg 280. *Nurcemberg*, *Bam-*
berg.
4. *Suabia*, ——— *Augsburg* 230 W. *Stutgard*
310, *Constance*, *Baden*.
5. *Tirol*, ——— *Inspruck* 240 S. W. *Brixen*.
6. *Bavaria*, comprehending *Munich* 200 W. *Passaw*, *In-*
goldstat, *Katisbonne*.
- The High Palatinate, *Amberg*, *Newsburg*, *Hochstet*.
7. *Bohemia*, comprehending *Prague* 148 N. W. *Pilzen*,
Silesia, ——— *Breslaw* 160 N. *Ratibor*.
- Moravia*, ——— *Brinn* 60 N. *Olmutz* 80.

8. *Austria*,

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their
Distance from Vienna.

8. Austria, comprehending	Vienna, Linz, Newstat.
Stiria	Gratz 80 S. Bruck.
Carinthia	Glagensfurt 160 S.W. St. Weit.
Carniole	Laubach 150 S. Goritz.

The Lower or Northern Germany, contains Eight Parts.

1. The three Electoral Arch-Bishopricks,
 1. Mentz 380 W. Bingen.
 2. Triers 460 W. Coblenz.
 3. Coln 470 N. W. Bonn. Nuys.
2. The Succession of Cleves and Juliers, containing

{	Cleves Dutchy	Cleves 530 N. W. Wezel, Emmerick.
	Juliers Dutchy	Juliers 500, Duren.
	Berg Dutchy	Dusseldorf 520.
	La Mark County	Ham, Zoest.
3. Westphalia,

	Munster 450 N. W. Paderborn, Osnabrug, Emden.
--	---
4. Hesse, comprehending the Counties of

Nassau,	Cassel 370, Darmstadt, Marburg, Fulda.
Hanaw.	Nassau, Siegen.
Solms,	Hanaw.
Weteravia,	Solms.
	Catzelnobogen, Wetzlaer, Rhinfeltz, Waldeck.
5. Upper Saxony,

{	Thuringia,	Erfurt 200, Weymar, Gotha,
	Misnia,	Dresden, Meissen, Leipzick.
	Saxony,	Witteberg, Torgau, Dessau, Hall.
	Lusania,	Bautzen, Gorlitz.
6. Lower Saxony, comprehending several Countries,

	Brunswick 320 N.W. Hanover, Magdebourg, Rostock, &c.
--	--
7. Brandenburg,

	Berlin 270 N. Brandenburg, Frankfurt on the Oder.
--	---
8. Pomerania

{	Suedish,	Stralsund, Rugen, Wismar.
	Brandenburgese,	Sietin, Stargard, Colberg.

But the Emperor Maximilian I. having in 1500 divided the Empire into Ten Great Parts, call'd *Circles*, and that Division having been confirmed by Charles V. in the Diet of Nuremberg in 1522; we shall give the Description of those Ten Circles, beginning at the South-East, going to the West, and then to the East, &c.

I. Circle of *A U S T R I A*, contains,

PROVINCES.

Chief T O W N S, with the
Distance of their Capitals.

1. Arch-Duke- dom of <i>Austria</i> , Ex- tent 160 E. 85 N.	} Higher Lower	<i>Lintz</i> , <i>Gemund</i> 30 S. <i>Vienna</i> , <i>Neustat</i> 33 S.
2. Dukedom of <i>Stiria</i> , 130 E. 100 N.	{ Upper Lower <i>Gilley County</i>	<i>Pruck</i> , <i>Judenburg</i> 30 W. <i>Gratz</i> , <i>Pettaw</i> 35 S. E. <i>Rain</i> .
3. <i>Carinthia</i> 118 E. 50 N.	{ Upper Lower	<i>Villach</i> . <i>Clagenfurt</i> , <i>St. Veit</i> 10 N. <i>Gurk</i> .
4. <i>Carniola</i> 110 E. 45 N.	{ Upper Lower <i>Windisfmark</i> <i>Karstia</i>	— <i>Laubach</i> . — <i>Czirnick</i> . — <i>Mettingen</i> . Higher <i>St. Weit</i> on the <i>Flanm</i> . Lower <i>Aquilea</i> . County of <i>Goritz</i> , <i>Gradisk</i> . Territ. of <i>Trieste</i> .
5. County of <i>Tirol</i> 140 E. 80 N.	{ <i>Tirol</i> Annexed Counties Bishopricks of	<i>Inthal</i> <i>Inspruck</i> . <i>Erschland</i> <i>Meran</i> , <i>Tirol</i> . <i>Walgaw</i> <i>Pludentz</i> , <i>Senneberg</i> . <i>Feldkirch</i> ditto. <i>Bregentz</i> ditto. <i>Montfort</i> ditto. <i>Ems</i> ditto. <i>Trent</i> <i>Trent</i> , <i>Bolsano</i> . <i>Brixen</i> ditto, <i>Bruneck</i> .
6. <i>Austrian</i> <i>Swabia</i>	{ <i>Marquisate</i> of County of of <i>Ortnau</i> by <i>Baden</i> <i>Brissaw</i> Landgraviat of The four Forest Towns The City of	<i>Burgaw</i> . <i>Kirchberg</i> . <i>Hohenberg</i> . <i>Oberkirk</i> . <i>Friburg</i> , <i>Brissac</i> . <i>Nellenburg</i> near <i>Schaffhouse</i> . <i>Rhinfeld</i> , <i>Seckingen</i> , <i>Lauf-</i> <i>fenburg</i> , and <i>Waldshut</i> . <i>Constance</i> .

This

This Circle abounds with all manner of Necessaries, and belongs to the Emperor, who, besides these Territories, possesseth several others ; as, 1. *Hungary* ; 2. *Bobemia* ; 3. *Transilvania* ; 4. *Silesia* ; 5. *Moravia* ; 6. The Countries yielded to him by the Peace of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, viz. the Kingdom of *Naples*, Dutchy of *Milan*, *Sicily*, and the *Spanish Low Countries* : from all which he draws great Revenues, as we shall see under the Artic. *Emperor*. The Arch-Dukes of *Austria* enjoy great Privileges ; they can create Gentlemen, Barons, and Counts, throughout the Empire ; nor can the Emperor deprive them of their Possessions. The Arch-Duke is first Privy-Councillor of the Empire ; his Lands are not subject to Contribution, and pays nothing for the Investiture. In Dyets, &c. he takes Place on the Emperor's Right-Hand, after the Electors, and before the Ecclesiastical Princes. The Arch-Duke is the only Director of this Circle, and is alternately with the Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg* Director of the College of Princes. And if the Male-Issue fail, the Eldest Daughter inherits all the Estates, Titles and Privileges, and brings them to her Husband. He is also Hereditary Patron of all Livings, and chiefly of the Bishopricks of *Trent* and *Brixen*. The House of *Austria* has succeeded to the Imperial Crown by Election, ever since 1438, that *Albert the Magnanimous* was chosen Emperor, which is upwards of 280 Years. The best modern Authors derive them from the Counts of *Altenberg* and *Hapsburg* in *Switzerland*, a very Ancient Family. The first of them who came to be Emperor was Count *Rodolph*, elected in 1273. Of this Family, if we may believe some, are derived all the Illustrious Families of *Europe* : However, we reckon in this House 14 Emperors, 7 Kings of the *Romans*, 6 Kings of *Spain*, 11 Kings of *Bobemia*, 11 of *Hungary*, 2 of *Poland*, 7 Empresses, 5 Queens of *France*, 4 of *Spain*, 3 of *Portugal*, 1 of *England*, 1 of *Denmark*, 8 of *Poland*, 7 of *Bobemia*, 7 of *Hungary*, and 1 of *Naples*.

Of this Family is now no Male, except the Emperor, born *Oct. 1st*, 1685 ; elected Emperor *Oct. 11th*, 1711 ; married *Aug. 1st*, 1708, to *Elizabeth Christina* Daughter of *Lewis-Rodolph* Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, and of *Christina-Louisa* Dutchess of *Æstigen* ; April 13th, 1716, she brought forth Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who died 7 Months after ; and May 13th, 1717, the Arch-Dutchess *Maria-Theresa-Walburga-Amelia-Christina*. The Empress was brought up a Pro-

T

testant,

testant, but changed her Religion at *Bamberg*, May 1st, 1707. The present Emperor has two Sisters, *Mary-Elizabeth*, born 1680; and *Mary-Anne*, born in 1683, who, Octob. 27th, 1708, was married to *John V.* King of *Portugal*. His Father *Leopold* had no less than Fifteen Children, who are all dead, except the above mentioned: And none of them left any Issue, except the Emperor *Joseph* born July 26th, 1678, and elected Emperor in 1705. Febr. 24th, 1699, he married *Wilhelmina-Amelia* Daughter of *John-Frederick* late Duke of *Hanover*; by her he has had *Maria-Joseph* born Dec. 8th, 1699, and *Maria-Amelia* born Oct. 22^d, 1701: One of them is married to the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*.

Bobemia.

Name.

Limitts.

Shape.

Chief Town.

But it may not be improper to give here a Description of the Kingdom of *Bobemia*; which is so called, from its Ancient Inhabitants the *Boij*, who, in *Augustus's* time, were driven away by the *Marcmani* or *Vandals*, and these by the *Slavonians*. It is bounded on the N. W. by *Saxony*, on the S. E. by *Austria*, *Bavaria* on the W, and *Silesia* on the E. It is almost of a Circular Form.

Prague, Lat. 51 deg. Long. 14 deg. 40 min. lies on the River *Muldaw*, part of it on a Hill, and the rest on a Plain. It is divided into the *Old*, *New*, and *Little City*, which makes it one of the largest in the Empire. In the *Old Town* stands the University, so famous when *John Huss* was Rector, that there were 40,000 Students. He was burnt at *Constance* in 1415, and *Jerome* of *Prague* in 1416. Near this Town is the *White Mountain*, where, Nov. 8th, 1620, was fought the Battle, in which *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* lost not only the Royal Dignity which had been conferred upon him by the States, but ev'n his Hereditary Dominions.

Situation.

Extent.

Air.

Bobemia is situated betwixt the 48th and 53^d deg. of Latitude, and is about 140 Miles from S. to N., and 170 E. to W. The Air of this Country, as also of *Moravia*, is very unwholesome; and tho' the Air be cold, yet the Plague, and other contagious Distempers are here very frequent, either because of the Excesses and Debaucheries of the People, or because of the Stench of the Streets, or from the too free Communication of pestiferous People one with another.

Soil.

another. The *Soil* abounds in Corn, Pasture-Ground, and Saffron; but Grapes cannot well ripen here, neither does their Wine keep long. This Country is one of the highest in *Europe*, and all surrounded with Mountains. Here are Salt-pits, Mines of Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sulphur, Nitre. Carbuncles, Amethysts, Jasper, Sapphire, and other Precious Stones are found in their Mines. The *Bohemians* are *Inhabitants*: Tall, Robust, well Made, Subtle, Courageous, and great Talkers, but much addicted to Drinking and Theft. Their Language is a Dialect of the old *Sclavonick*; but most People of Fashion speak *High-Dutch*. The Country was formerly very Populous, but Persecution and War have ruin'd most part of their Towns.

Governments.

This Kingdom was formerly Elective; but the *Austrian* House, from 1620, possesses it as Hereditary, tho' the Emperor be not Absolute; for the Nobility have great Privileges, but the Boors are their Drudges and Slaves. The King of *Bohemia* is Arch-Bishop, and First Secular Elector of the Empire; he has no Vote, but when an Emperor or King of the *Romans* is to be chosen; but for some reasons, as to be free from contributing any thing towards the Defence of the Empire, he had not enjoy'd that Privilege until Sept. 7th, 1708. And *Bohemia* is not comprehended in the Circles of the Empire, and owes but what the Emperor obliges himself to pay of his own accord, *i. e.* 6000 Livres a Year for the Imperial Chamber. In this Country are a vast many Princes, Dukes, and Earls Feudatory, as the Electors of *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Bavaria*, &c. In *Bohemia* and *Moravia* none are suffered but Papists and Jews: But in *Silesia* the Lutherans have some Churches; which would have been taken away from them, had it not been for the Remonstrances of *Sweden*, *England*, *Holland*, and *Prussia*, which Powers, in 1707, obtained that the Protestants should have a certain number of Churches and Schools.

Silesia.

Silesia was formerly subject to *Poland*, but depends now on *Bohemia*; this Country is well Watered, and abounds with Fresh-water Fish. Their chief Commodities for Trade are Wooll and Flax. They have also Madder, Galengal Wine, Mines of Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, Quicksilver, Saltpetre, and Salt: They have also abundance of Wild and Tame Beasts and Fowl.

Moravia.

Moravia lies betwixt *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Austria*, and *Hungary*. On the Frontier of the two last the Soil is pretty good; but the Water in many Parts is pestilential, because of a mixture of Lime and Nitre in the Soil, that gives a Tincture to their Fruit, &c. which occasions the Stone, Gout, Colick, Falling-sickness, and Hypochondriac Distempers: But Providence has furnish'd them with medicinal Fountains and Baths good against those and most other Distempers. The *Moravians* are a free-hearted People, not easily provoked, and hard to be appeased; are obedient to their Magistrates, brave, faithful to their Promises, but credulous of old Prophecies, and addicted to Drink. They espoused the Doctrine of *John Husse*: but their Synod in 1608 having given leave for every Man to believe as God had given him Knowledge, the People abused of this Liberty; ignorant Mechanicks set up for Preachers, which divided them into Sects, who rejecting Communion with one another, the Emperor *Ferdinand* Ild took the Opportunity, after the Defeat of the Elector *Palatine*, to reintroduce Popery, and forced the Protestants, who would not comply, to the Rocks and Mountains on the Borders of *Silesia*.

II. Circle of *BAVARIA*, containing,

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from *Munich*.

Counties belonging to the Electors:	{	1. Electorate of <i>Bavaria</i> ,	<i>Munich</i> , <i>Donawert</i> , <i>Ingol-</i> <i>stat</i> 45.
		2. Upper <i>Pal-</i> <i>atinate</i> ,	<i>Amberg</i> 80, <i>Sulzbach</i> , <i>Leuch-</i> <i>tenberg</i> .
		3. Dutchy of <i>Newburg</i> ,	<i>Newburg</i> 55 N. <i>Hoebstet</i> , <i>La-</i> <i>vingen</i> .
The Bishopricks of		<i>Salzburg</i> 60 E. <i>Freysingen</i> 10 N. <i>Ratisbonne</i> 60, <i>Pass-</i> <i>sau</i> , <i>Chiemsee</i> .	
The Provostship of <i>Berchtols-gaden</i> , and the Abbots of <i>Waldsacken</i> , <i>Kaisheim</i> , <i>St. Emmeran</i> , <i>Nider</i> , and <i>Ober Munster</i> .			

Bavaria.

This Circle contains the States already mentioned, and the Counties of *Ortenburg* and

and *Sternstein*; the Lordships of *Stauf*, *Hedeck*, *Wolfstein*, *Machsfelrein*, *Breitenneck*, and *Houen Waldeck*. But these following only are Princes of the Empire, viz. the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg*, the Bishops of *Freysingen*, *Ratisbonne*, *Passaw*, and the Provost of *Berehtols-gaden*, the Duke of *Newburg*, and the Earls *Eggenberg* and *Lobkowitz*. The Duke of *Bavaria* and the Arch-Bishop are the Administrators or Directors.

Bavaria has *Suabia* and *Franconia* on the W.; *Upper Saxony* on the N., *Bohemia* and *Austria* on the E., and *Tirol* and *Carinthia* on the S. The greatest Length from S. to N. is 190 Miles, and from E. to W. 115. The Country abounds with Corn, Venison, Metals, Marble, Salt, Baths; but has little Wine and Trade, because the Elector himself engrosseth the chief Commodities of his own Dominions. The People are reckon'd more barbarous and bigotted than in other Parts of *Germany*; which is ascribed to the Impositions of the Clergy, who keep them in so much ignorance, that most of their Worship is pay'd to Images and Saints. And tho' the Government be very Arbitrary, yet the People are so well-affected to their Prince, that they took up Arms on his behalf during the last War. In it are reckon'd 8 great Livings, 75 Monasteries, 28.709 Churches, 84 Towns, 11.704 Villages: And they say, that in 1699 the Elector's Subjects were reputed 3.361.200 Souls. So that the Elector must needs be very rich and powerful. His Privileges are, to be Great Master of the Empire, and Vicar of the same, together with the Elector of *Saxony*, tho' the Elector *Palatine* opposes it. He has also some Rights in the Churches of *Salzburg*, *Freysingen*, *Augsburg*, *Ratisbonne*, *Passaw*, and *Chiemsee*. The present Elector is *Maximilian-Emanuel* born July 11th, 1662: He has been twice marry'd; 1. with *Mary-Anthony* Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*; 2. with *Theresa-Cunegunde* Daughter of *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*. He has had many Sons and Daughters by these two Princesses, but only some by the second Venter are alive. All his Subjects are Papists.

Munich on the *Iser* is the Capital, and famous only for the magnificent Palace of the Elector, capable to receive the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, the Furniture and Curiosities whereof are of a very great Value.

Ratisbon is a large, rich, populous, and well-fortify'd City, wherein the Imperial

Munich.

Ratisbon.

Dyets

Dyets are holden : within its Walls are six Princes of the Empire ; 1. the City, which is Imperial ; 2. the Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope ; 3, & 4. the Abbots of *St. Emmeran* and *Cornelis* ; and 5, & 6. the Abbesses of the *Higher* and *Lower Munster*. The Papists have the Cathedral, and 90 other Churches ; but the Lutherans are more numerous, and have the whole Government of the City.

III. Circle of *SUABIA*, containing,

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from their Capital.

1. Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, Extent 75 E. 75 N. *Stutgard*, *Tubingen* 25 S. W. *Hohen Twell*.
2. Margraviats of *Baden*, 87 E. 20 N. *Baden*, *Rastadt*, *Kiel*. *Durlach* 12 N. E. *Hochberg*.
3. Principalities of *Hohenzollern* 34 E. 10 N. *Zollern*, *Hechingen*. *Furtemberg* 70 18 ditto, *Heyligenberg*. *Mindelheim* ——— ditto.
4. Bishopricks of *Constance* 39 E. 24 N. *Mersburg*, *Reichenau*. *Augsburg* ——— *Dillingen*, *Kyburg*. *Chur* in the *Grisons*.
5. The Abbots of *Kempten*, the Provost of *Elvangen*, and the Counts of *Astingen* are Princes of the Empire.
6. A great many Imperial Towns, as, *Augsburg*, *Ulm* 40 N. W. *Nordlingen* 32.

Suabia. *Suabia* has the *Palatinate* and *Franconia* on the N., *Switzerland* and part of *Tyrol* on the S., the *Rhine* on the W., and *Bavaria* on the E. 'Tis about 115 Miles from S. to N., and 140 E. to W.

The greatest part of Germany was called *Suabia* by the Romans, because the *Suevi* were the most considerable People they knew, and extended their Dominions farthest in that Country, but it was afterwards appropriated to this Circle.

This Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Flax, Woods, and Forests of Pine and Fir, Venison of all sorts, and a good Breed of Horses, Black Cattle and Sheep. In their Mountains they have Mines of Silver, Copper, and other Metals.

Augsburg

Augsburg on the *Leck* is an ancient, fine, large, and rich City, famous for the Confession of the Protestants made and presented to *Charles V.* at the Dyet here. The *Lutherans* are much more numerous here than the *Papists*, yet they live in good Understanding with one another, and the Magistrates are mix'd.

Augsburg.

Constance is a populous, well built Town, and fortify'd both by Art and Nature. It was Proscribed in 1534, for refusing what was called the *Interim*, and forced to submit to the House of *Austria*, which governs them by a Deputy, but allows them most of their ancient Privileges. 'Tis famous for a Council called together here by the Emperor *Sigismund* in 1414, because of the Schism occasioned by three different Popes, who were all three deposed, and *Martin V.* put in their stead. They likewise sentenced *John Husse* and *Jerom of Prague* to be burnt, contrary to the Promise of Safe-Conduct of the Emperor, who opposed it at first, but at last complied, and saw the Sentence executed. To justify this, they made a Canon, That Faith was not to be kept with Hereticks. This Council lasted four Years, during which, 'tis said, there were here 4 Patriarchs, 29 Cardinals, 346 Arch-Bishops and Bishops, 564 Abbots and Doctors, 10.000 Secular Princes and Nobles, 450 Common Harlots, 1600 Barbers, and 320 Musicians.

Constance.

The Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* is one of the most fruitful Countries of *Suabia*; It is said to contain 63 Cities, 158 large open Towns, 645 Villages, and 14 Abbeys. Before the Civil Wars of *Germany*, the Duke was able to raise 30.000 Men in 24 Hours; but the Calamities of War has lessen'd the Number of People here, as it has done elsewhere. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* and the Bishop of *Constance* are Directors of the Circle, and he is Great Huntsman to the Emperor. In this Family *Primogeniture Jus* is established, and the Second Sons have some small Appenages, and the Princesses 60.000 Livres for their Portion. There is no Appeal from the Duke in Causes not exceeding 4000 Livres; but he cannot make Laws, without the Consent of the Prelates, Nobility and Towns. This Family is very ancient, and divided into several Branches, as *Wirtemberg*, *Stutgard*, *Neustadt*, *Montbeliard*, *Æls*, *Bernstadt*, and *Weiling*; but none of 'em have the Privilege of

Wirtemberg.

entring into the Imperial Dyets, except the Dukes of *Stuttgart* and *Montbeliard*, both of them Protestants.

Baden. The Margraves of *Baden* descend from the Dukes of *Zeringen* and have three Votes in the Imperial Dyets, and are Absolute in their Country, which abounds in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Hemp and Flax, and is so full of Villages, that it looks like a continued Town intermixed with Gardens; but it has suffer'd very much during the last Wars. The People are very complaisant to Strangers; and the Subjects of *Baden* are Papists, and those of *Durlach* Protestants. This last Prince is richer than the first.

Mindleheim. John Duke of *Marlborough*, having with his English Officers and Soldiers much contributed to the famous Victory of *Hochstet* or *Bleinheim*, whereby the Empire was, as it were, snatcht out of the hands of the French: The Emperor *Leopold* made him a Prince of the Empire; and the Emperor *Joseph* gave him the Principality of *Mindelheim*, betwixt *Augsburg* and *Ulm*, being about 18 Miles from S. to N., and 16 broad, and the Revenues above 30.000 Livres. He was allowed a Vote in the Dyer, and the Principality was always to be in the Hands of a Protestant, and ev'n of Females, if there be no Male.

IV. The Circle of *F R A N C O N I A*, contains,

PROVINCES.		Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from <i>Nuremberg</i> .	
	Extent		
1. The Mar-quisates of	<i>Onspach</i> 70 E. 60 N. <i>Culmbach</i> 50—25	<i>Onspach</i> 20 S. <i>Culmbach</i> 40 N. <i>Baireith</i> 30.	
2. County of	<i>Swarzenburg</i> 20—15	<i>Swartzenburg</i> 80 N.	
3. The Teutonic Order	20—25	<i>Mergenthal</i> 60 W.	
4. The Bishopricks of —	<i>Bamberg</i> 50—40 <i>Wurtzburg</i> 70—30 <i>Aichstadt</i> 45—15	<i>Bamberg</i> 30 N. <i>Wurtzburg</i> 50 W. <i>Aichstadt</i> 30 S.	
5. The Imperial Towns of	<i>Nuremberg</i> , <i>Weissenburg</i> 28 S. <i>Rotzenburg</i> 38 S. W. <i>Winsheim</i> , <i>Schweinsfurt</i> .		

All these are Princes of the Empire. But this Circle contains also the Counties of *Henneberg*, *Castel*, *Coburg*, *Hohenloe*, *Lewenstein*, *Limpurg*, *Halle*, *Wertheim*, *Rhineck*, and *Erpach*.

It has the Electorate of the *Rhine* on the W., *Hesse* on the N. W., *Saxony* on the N., *Franconia*, *Suabia* on the S., and *Bavaria* on the S. E. Its extent is 180 E. to W., and 80 S. to N. The Name is said to be derived from the *Franks* its ancient Inhabitants. This Country, for the most part, is surrounded with Forests and Mountains, but is very pleasant especially towards the middle of it, and fruitful in Corn, Wine, Grass, Liquorish, Saffron, Prunes, and other Fruits. The Marquis of *Culmbach*, and the Bishop of *Bamberg* are Directors of this Circle; and the *Lutheran* Religion prevails; tho' there be also many *Reformed*, *Papists* and *Jews*.

Nurenberg on the *Regnitz*, is one of the largest, finest and richest trading Cities in *Nurenberg*. *Germany*, being about 7 Miles round, defended by a large Ditch, and high triple Stone-Walls, with 365 Towers upon them, mounted with 300 Cannons. The Inhabitants are about 60,000, and very ingenious Workmen in Metal of all sorts, Ivory, Wood, &c. *Monconys* says, there was a Coach made here, to go with Springs for the King of *Denmark*, so as it would go forward or backward, and turn about and make a League per Hour without Horses, being managed by two Boys within: The same Workmen made for the Dauphin of *France* a Representation of a Squadron of Horse, skirmishing with a Battalion of Foot, both of 'em marching, all firing by Springs. The City keeps most of the Imperial Ornaments made Use of at the Emperors Coronation, and has 480 Boroughs and Villages under its Jurisdiction, and, among them, the University of *Altorf*. The Citizens are *Lutherans*, allow no *Papist* the Freedom of their City, and but half a Church for Worship. The *Reformed* go a League out of Town to a Church in the Marquisate of *Onspach*.

V. The Circle of the *UPPER RHINE*, contains,

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from *Francfort*.

1. The Dominions belonging to the *Palatine House*, { *Keyserslauter* 50 S. *Germesheim* 60,
Baccharach 10 E. *Simmeren*, *Birkenfeld*, *Traerbach*, *Veldentz*, *Reinolskirk*,
Denxports.

2. Land-

2. Landgraviate of Hesse, { Lower *Cassel* 80 N. *Hirchsfeld* Prin-
cipality 33, *Smalcaden* 25.
Upper *Marpurg* 30 N. *Gießen*.

3. County of Car. & Higher *Darmstadt* 13 S.
Zenelbogen 10—20 { Lower *St. Goar*, *Rhinfeld*.

4. *Alsace*, (of which Place, see Chap. 8. of France.)

5. *Lorain*, (also spoken of in Chap. 8. of France.)

6. The Bishopricks of { *Wormes* 18—10.
Spire 32—12.
Basil 30—33.

7. The Abbots of *Fulden*, *Prnym*, and the great Priory of *Maltha*.

8. The Counties of *Hanaw*, *Nassaw*, *Wisbaden*, *Isenburg*, *Salm*, *Wagenstein*, *Hatsfeld*, *Waldeck*, *Pless*, *Königstein*, *Sorbruck*, *Salm*, *Bitseh*, *Oberstein*, *Falkenstein*, *Rhingra-vestein*, *Linange*, *Weilburg*.

9. The Imperial Towns of *Wormes*, *Spire*, *Franckfort* on the *Mein*, *Weizlaer*, *Gelnhausen*, and *Friedberg*, with the Town of *Philisburg*.

The Princes of the Empire in this Circle, *Upper Rhine*. are the Bishops of *Wormes*, *Spire* and *Basil*, the Abbots of *Fulda* and *Prnym*, the Landgraves of *Hesse Cassel* and *Hesse Darmstadt*, the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorain*, the Counts of *Salm* and *Montbeliard*. The Directors are the Bishops of *Spire*, and the Elector *Palatine* as Duke of *Simmeren*.

It extends, according to the *Matricula* of the Empire, from the Frontiers of *Franche Compté* S. W., to the Dutchy of *Brunswick* N. E. 280 Miles, but is divided in the Middle by the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*; and the breadth is very unequal, being much indented by other Circles.

Franckfort. *Franckfort* on the *Mein* is an ancient, large, populous, and rich City, having a great Trade by the *Mein* and the *Rhine*. This Town is fortify'd by Walls, 11 Bastions, large deep Ditches, Counterscarps, and other Works. They have two Annual Fairs, in *March* and *September*, for all Commodities, but especially Books, from all Parts of *Europe*.

Hesse. The Air of *Hesse* is healthful to breathe in; its Waters are very good; and tho' the Soil especially in the N., be covered with Woods and

and Mountains, yet it abounds in Pasture-ground, Corn, and some Wine, especially on the *Rhine*, *Leck*, and *Weser*. In the Mountains are Mines of Copper, Lead, and other Metals, which sometimes yield great Profit. And in the Valleys flocks of Sheep, that bear the best Wool in *Germany*. The People are numerous, laborious, and warlike, disciplined by the younger Sons of the Family, who are made Captains of their Districts, and pay'd by the Landgraves, or Counts of the Country.

The House of Hesse is divided into —	{	<i>Cassel</i>	{	<i>Hesse Cassel</i> ,
				<i>Hesse Rhienfeld</i> .
		Divided again into	{	<i>Hesse Darmstadt</i> ,
				<i>Darmstadt</i>

It is a very ancient and illustrious Family, and has three Votes in the Dyet, viz. for *Cassel Darmstadt* and *Hirschfeld*; and *Hesse Cassel* has another among the Counts of *Westphalia* for *Schaumburg*. There is no Appeal from *Cassel* in a Cause not exceeding 2000 Livres, and from *Darmstadt* 1200. 2. The Right of Primogeniture was established in this Family, but abolished since 1311, from whence came the several Branches; but it has been re-established and confirmed by the Peace of *Munster*. 3. The Right of Protection and Imperial Prefecture over the Town of *Wetzlar*, which is exercised by *Darmstadt* alone, when present. 4. Duties on Carriage throughout all *Wetteravia*, and Towns of *Friedberg* and *Wetzlar*. 5. The Union and Fraternity for the mutual Succession with the Electoral Families of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*. But the Princes of *Hesse Cassel* must be 25 Years Old before they are of Age, and those of *Darmstadt* but 18. The Revenues of this House are four Tuns of Gold, arising from the Customs and Salt Duties. In 1550 *Catzenelbogen* was rented at 60,000 Livres, and above 60 Years ago the Forest, *Reichard Wald's* Revenue, was 30,000 Crowns, and the County of *Schaumburg* 50,000. The Landgrave of *Homburg*, besides his ordinary Revenue, does every Year receive 4000 Crowns from *Cassel*, and 22,000 Livres from *Darmstadt*. The Forces of this Family are pretty numerous and very good Soldiers. The Prince of *Hesse* in the last War had near 20,000 Men. *Charles* Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* is of the Reformed Religion, born *Aug.* the 3d. 1654. May 21st, 1672, he married *Mary-Amelia* of *Courland*, who dy'd May 16th, 1711. He has had 14 Children by her,

7 are yet alive; the eldest is *Frederick* Hereditary Prince, King of *Sweden*. *William* Prince of *Rhinfeitz*, is of the Church of *Rome*, born in 1648, he has five Children. *Ernest-Lewis* of *Darmstadt* is a *Lutheran*, born Decem. 16th, 1667, he had four Children by *Dorothea-Charlotte* of *Anspach*, whom he married in 1687; she dy'd in 1705. *Frederick-James* of *Homburg* is of the *Reformed* and born May 19th, 1673; he has two Princes. The Subjects follow the Religion of their Princes, and the *Papist* Religion is only allowed in the Territories of *Rhinfeitz* and *Birchfeld*.

VI. Circle of the *LOWER RHINE*, contains,

PROVINCES.		Chief TOWNS, with their
	Extent.	Distances from <i>Mentz</i> .
Electoralates of.		
1. <i>Mentz</i>	Arch-Bishoprick Separate Domin.	<i>Mentz</i> , <i>Bingen</i> 15 W. <i>Elfeld</i> Capital of the <i>Rhinegau</i> .
		<i>Aschaffenburg</i> 40 S. E. <i>Fri-</i> <i>zelaer</i> 70 N. <i>Erfurt</i> 150 N. E. the Counties of <i>Reineck</i> , <i>Lobr</i> , <i>Eychfeld</i> , and <i>Bergstrass</i> .
2. <i>Triers</i>	75—40	<i>Triers</i> 70 W. <i>Coblentz</i> 30 N. <i>Hermanstein</i> .
3. <i>Cologne</i>	Diocese — Separate Domin. { <i>Westphalia</i> Dut. {	<i>Bonn</i> 60 N. W. <i>Lintz</i> , <i>Nays</i> 90, <i>Keyserstwert</i> .
4. <i>Palatinate of the Rhine</i>		<i>Arnsberg</i> , and the County of <i>Recklinchusen</i> . <i>Heidelberg</i> 43 S. <i>Manheim</i> , <i>Frankendal</i> , <i>Oppenheim</i> , <i>Sint-</i> <i>zeim</i> .
	90—90	
5. The Counties of <i>Nassau</i>		<i>Beilstein</i> , <i>Low Isenbourg</i> , and <i>Arenberg</i> .

This Circle extends from the Dutchy of *Cleves* on the N. W., to the upper End of the *Palatinate* S. E., 170 Miles. The Directors are the Electors of *Mentz* and *Palatine*: and the Princes of the Empire are the four Electors, and the Count of *Arenberg*. 'Tis in general very fruitful in Corn and Wine, and abounds with considerable Cities, but has suffered much by the late Wars.

But the *Palatinate* is much the pleasantest and fruitfuller part of the Empire; there are Mines of

of Agats and Jasper, and very good Gold is taken out of the *Rhine*, wherewith they make Ducats.

Heidelberg on the *Neckar* is an ancient City, and was very large, rich, and populous, and defended with good Forts; but suffered much in 1631, when Count *Tilly* took it, destroyed the Library and sent part of the Books to the the Emperor's at *Vienna*, and the Vatican at *Rome*. The *French* seized this City in 1688, and laid it (contrary to the Capitulation with the Dauphin,) in Ashes, with the Churches, and other Publick Buildings; but being afterwards tolerably repaired, it was betrayed by the Governor into the Hands of the *French* in 1693, who committed all manner of Barbarities and Obscenities, and again laid the City in Ashes, broke up the Tombs of the deceased Electors and Electresses, exposed their Bodies in a very inhuman manner, carried off all the Lead they were embalmed in, cut off their Heads, and kicked them about like Foot-balls, not sparing ev'n the Body of the late Elector, Father of the *Dutchess of Orleans*. These Calamities, in all probability, may hinder this City from recovering it's ancient Lustre and Wealth. However, the Town is yet famous for its University; and the Inhabitants are for the most part Protestants. The *Palatine* Family is very ancient, and the Princes of it are descended from the same Ancestors as the Dukes of *Bavaria*. *Lewis II.* had two Sons, *Rudolph* Elector *Palatine*, and *Lewis* of *Bavaria* Emperor in 1314; and *Philippe-Lewis* Great-Grandfather of the present Elector had five Sons, (*viz*) *Wolfgang* of *Newburg*, *John* of *Deuxponts*, *Otto-Henry* of *Sultzbaech*, *Frederick* of *Veldentz*, and *Charles* of *Birkenfeld*. The first Elector of the Branch of *Newburg* was *Philippe-William* in 1685, when the last Protestant Elector *Charles* died without Issue. The present Elector was born November the 4th, 1661, and has had three Wives; 1. *Lowisa-Charlotta* Daughter of *Bogislas* Prince of *Radzwill*, and Widow of *Lewis* Margrave of *Brandeburg*. 2. *Iberesa-Catharina* Daughter of *Joseph* Prince of *Lubomirski*. 3. *Benedicta-Ernesta-Maria D'Este* Daughter of the Duke of *Modena*; he has two Brothers that are of the Clergy. The Elector is a very great Prince, considering his other Dominions of *Juliers* and *Bergen*; he has the Supremacy in Church Affairs, that was formerly claimed by the Bishop of *Spires*; he is Patron of all Vacant Benefices, but allows the Ecclesiastical Council, composed of two Clergymen and two Lay-

Laymen, to present two Candidates, of which he chuses one; he is also Master of all the Tithes in his Dominions, and Archidapifer, or High-steward of the Empire; Director of three Circles, viz. of the *Lower Rhine*, with the Archbishoprick of *Mentz*; 2. of the *Upper Rhine*, as Duke of *Simmeren*, with the Bishoprick of *Worms*; but the Duke of *Deuxponts* and Landgrave of *Cassel* do both oppose it: 3. of *Westphalia*, as Duke of *Juliers*, with the King of *Prussia*. In the Dyets of the Empire, he has five Votes, one as Elector, and the other four as Count Palatine of *Lautern*, *Simmeren*, *Newburg*, and *Veldentz*. He claims the County of *Mauri*: 2. the Islands which are in the *Rhine*, and the Regency and Vicariat of the Empire: but the Duke of *Bavaria* pretends it is joined to the *Upper Palatinate*, taken away from the *Palatine Family* ever since 1622.

The most part of his Revenues are taken from Custom Duties paid by Ships sailing on the *Rhine*; he has about four Tuns of Gold: his Court is very magnificent, and has standing Forces, consisting of 11 Regiments of Foot, 8 of Horse, and 4 of Dragoons. The present Elector is of the *Romish Religion*, but most part of the Inhabitants are *Protestants*. His ordinary Residence was at *Dusseldorp*, then at *Heidelberg*, and now at *Manheim*.

Mentz, whose Name probably comes from the River *Mein*, over-against the Mouth of which it lies, on the *Rhine*, is an ancient, and large City, where are many stately Monasteries, Churches, and other Publick Buildings; but the Streets are Narrow, and the private Houses Old-fashioned. The *Protestants* are allowed to dwell here. It is well fortified, and has a strong and regular Citadel on a neighbouring Hill. This City boasts of the Invention of Printing by *John Guttenberg* a Soldier, and of Gun-powder by *Berthold Schwarz* a Monk.

The Elector is High-Chancellor of the Empire: He is perpetual Dean of the Electoral College, Guardian of the *Archives and Matricula*, Visitor of the *Aulic Council* of the Chamber of *Spies*, and all the other Courts of the Empire. All Foreign Princes and States direct to him what Propositions they offer to the Empire; and the Emperor, if in his Diocese, is always crown'd by him: but if that Ceremony be performed out of it, ev'n in that of *Cologne*, the Coronation is performed alternately by those two Arch-Bishops. He is also Director of the Posts thro' the Empire:

pire: but notwithstanding all those Dignities, the proper Revenues of this Electorate do not exceed 7000 Crowns: per An. tho' by Taxes and otherwise, he is said to have about 100.000 l. per An. in the Whole. The present Elector is *Lotharius-Francis* Arch-Bishop of the Holy See of *Mentz*, Great Chancellor in Germany, and Prince Elector of the Roman Empire, Bishop of *Bamberg*; he is of the House of *Schonborn*, born October 4th, 1665, and in 1695 succeeded to *Anselm-Francis* of *Ingelheim*.

Triers on the *Moselle* is one of the antientest Towns in Europe, but nothing so large and populous as formerly; nor is it well fortified, tho' capable of being so by its Situation. The Arch-Bishop may re-unite to the Demesne of his See all the Fiefs in his Diocese, when the Investiture of 'em is not demanded within the limited Time. He has Authority to put such as he Excommunicates into the Ban of the Empire, if they don't reconcile themselves to the Church within a Year; and during the Minority of Children, he may enjoy their Estates, by providing the necessary things for them: and as Abbot of *St. Maximin* he is Arch-Chaplain to the Empress. Before the late Wars his Revenue amounted to above 100.000 l. per An. The present Elector is *Francis-Lewis* Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, Bishop of *Breslaw* and *Wormes*, and Brother of the present Elector Palatine: he was born July 24th, 1664, and elected to this See in 1716. His Title is, *Francis-Lewis*, By the Grace of God, Arch-Bishop of *Triers*, Arch-Chancellor in *Gaul* and Kingdom of *Arles*, Prince and Elector of the H. R. E., Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, Bishop of *Breslaw* and *Wormes*, Administrator of *Pruym's* Abbacy, Judge of the Imperial Chamber of *Weizlaer*.

The Arch-Bishop of *Cologne* is Chancellor of the Empire for *Italy*. The Canons have a great Authority; for the Elector cannot enter into a War, or undertake any Material Affairs without the Consent of the Chapter, which consist of 60 Canons, all Princes or Earls, and may assemble the States in order to oppose the Elector. However, he is the richest, and most powerful of the Ecclesiastical Electors. The present Elector is *Joseph-Clement* Brother of the Elector of *Bavaria*; was born Decem. 5th, 1671, and made Arch-Bishop in 1688. His Title is, N. N. by the Grace of God, Arch-Bishop of *Cologne*,

Cologne, Arch-Chancellor in *Italy*, and Prince Elector of the H. R. E., Bishop of *Liege*, *Ratisbonne*, and *Hildesheim*, Administrator of *Bercholsghaden*, Duke of the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, &c.

The City of *Cologne* lies in the form of an half-Moon, on the Banks of the *Rhine*, is one of the finest, richest, strongest and largest Cities in *Germany*; it contains 365 Churches, great and small. Here they pretend to have the Tombs of the three Wise-Men, who came from the East to Worship our Saviour. It is one of the greatest Emporiums of the Empire, and very populous: most of the Inhabitants are *Papists*, but the chief Traders are Protestant Factors. The *Lutherans* have a Church within the City; and the *Calvinists* have one at *Mulheim*, 2 Miles from hence on the other side the *Rhine*.

VII. Circle of *WESTPHALIA*, contains,

PROVINCES.		Chief TOWNS, with their	
	Extent	Belongs	Distance from <i>Munster</i> .
Dutchies of			
1. <i>Juliers</i>	70—30 to <i>Palat</i> .	<i>Juliers</i>	80 S. W. <i>Aix</i> , <i>Duren</i> , <i>Cornelis</i> , <i>Munster</i> .
2. <i>Cleve</i>	40—30 to <i>Prussia</i>	<i>Cleve</i>	60 W. <i>Wesel</i> , <i>Duisburg</i> .
3. <i>Berg</i>	50—25 to <i>Palat</i> .	<i>Dusseldorp</i>	60 S.
Principalities of			
4. <i>Ferden</i>	22—18 to <i>Hanover</i>	<i>Ferden</i>	80 N. E.
5. <i>Minden</i>	20—25 to <i>Prussia</i>	<i>Minden</i>	50 E.
6. <i>Oostfrisen</i>	45—40	<i>Emden</i>	80 N. <i>Norden</i> , <i>Aurick</i> .
Bishopricks of			
7. <i>Munster</i>	80—70	<i>Munster</i> .	
<i>Osnabrug</i>	40—25	ditto	20 N. E.
<i>Paderborn</i>	40—30	ditto	50 S. E.
<i>Liege</i>	70—35	ditto	120 S. W. <i>Huy</i> , <i>Tongres</i> , <i>Dinant</i> , <i>Spaa</i> .
7. Counties of <i>La Mark</i>	40 45, <i>Ham</i> 25 S.	<i>Soest</i> <i>Dortmund</i> , <i>Nassau</i> 100 S. <i>Oldenburg</i> 70 N. <i>Tacklenburg</i> , <i>Diepholt</i> , <i>Rheda</i> , <i>Sprengelberg</i> , <i>Siegen</i> , <i>Pyrmont</i> , <i>Sayn</i> , <i>Delmenborst</i> , <i>Steinfurt</i> , <i>Schaumburg</i> 70 E. <i>Lippe</i> , <i>Lingen</i> , <i>Homburg</i> , <i>Wirnenberg</i> , <i>Wied</i> , <i>Bentheim</i> , <i>Hoye</i> , <i>Ravensberg</i> , <i>Rietberg</i> , <i>Meurs</i> 60 S. <i>Runfel</i> , <i>Manderschied</i> .	
8. The Imperial Towns of <i>Cologne</i>	70 S, <i>Aix</i> or <i>Aken</i> 100, and <i>Dortmund</i> 40.		

This

This Circle has the *German Sea* on the N., *Westphalia*, part of *Treves*, and *Hesse* on the S., the *Netherlands* on the W., *Bremen*, *Brunswick*, and *Hesse* on the E. It is about 215 S. to N., and 145 E. to W. The Southern parts are fruitful, and the Northern abound with Pastures, Cattle, and particularly Horses and Hogs. The Elector *Palatine* as Duke of *Juliers*, and the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Cleves*, are alternately Condirectors of this Circle with the Bishop of *Munster*; the same are Princes thereof, together with the four Bishops, the Abbots of *Stablo* and *Corwey*; the Princes of *Oostfrise*; the Counts of *Nassau Hadamar*, *Siegen*, and *Dillenburg*.

Munster on the River *Aa*, is large, and *Munster*. well fortify'd by Nature and Art, and has a strong Castle. It is famous for the Peace concluded here in 1648 betwixt the *Swedes*, the *Dutch*, the Emperor and Empire, which put an end to a War of 30 Years, occasioned by the House of *Austria's* Tyranny and Persecution: but this Treaty established the Liberties of the Empire, and the free Exercise of the Protestant Religion in it.

This Bishoprick is the richest and most powerful in Germany, its Revenues in 1661 were esteemed at 300.000 Crowns per An., but is much abated since, and *Bernard van Galen*, who was then Bishop thereof, and a great Enemy to *Holland*, had an Army of 30.000 Men. The Bishop of this Place is commonly Bishop of *Paterborn*, a large, fine, and populous Town.

Osnabrug on the *Osn*, is a neat City, pretty *Osnabrug*. strong, but commanded by a neighbouring Hill: 'Tis a *Hans Town*, but subject to its Bishop as a Count of the Empire, who has above 20.000 Crowns per Ann. Since the Treaty of *Westphalia*, 'tis to be enjoy'd alternately by a Protestant and a Papist, and the Protestant is always a Son of the Family of *Brunswick*. There must be always three Canons Protestant. *Ernest Augustus* Duke of *York* is now Bishop of this Place.

Liege on the *Maese* is a beautiful, rich, and *Liege*. populous City, of a triangular form, and has a strong Citadel on a steep Hill. The Bishop had deliver'd it into the hands of the *French*, but the Duke of *Marlborough* took it in 1702. It was very near being retaken by the *French* in 1705. It is an Imperial Town, under the Protection of the Bishop, who is one of the most powerful Eccle-

Ecclesiastical Princes of Germany; his ordinary Revenues are computed at 300,000 Ducats. Of late Years the Canons have generally chosen the Elector of Cologne for Bishop. The Diocese was formerly much larger than now; yet it still contains, or pretends a Right to 52 Baronies, 18 Walled Towns, and 400 well Peopled Villages.

VIII. Circle of U P P E R S A X O N Y, contains;

PROVINCES.

Chief TOWNS, with their Distance from Leipzig.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Saxony Proper | Wittenberg 40 N. Torgau 20. |
| 2. Marg. of Misnia contains four | 1. Meissen Dresden 40 E. Meissen, Mulberg.
2. Leipzig Leipzig, Hall 20 N.
3. of the Mountains Friedberg, Chemnitz 40 S.
4. Voigtland Zuckow 46 S. |
| 3. Landgr. of Thuringia | Weymar 46 W. Gotha 80. Eisenach 40 N. W. the Birth-place of Luther. |
| 4. Lusatia | Bautzen 70 E. |
| 2. Brandenburg, divided into four Marchs | Old Middle Stendel 80 N. Tangermünd.
New Berlin 80 N. E. Brandenburg.
Ucker Castrin 120 N. E. Crossen 120 E.
Prentzlow 140 N. Strasburg. |
| 3. Pomerania Western, contains | Dutchy of Stettin 130 N.
County of Gutzkow, Gripswald 170 N.
Lordships of Band, Stralsund 180 N.
Island of Rugen Wolgast 160 N., Usedom, Wolin. Bergen. |
| Eastern Pomerania, contains | Pomerania Stargard 160 N. E., Camin.
Cassubia Colberg 200 N. E.
Vandalia Stolpe 240, Rugenwald.
Lordships of Lowenborch and Butow. |
| 4. Principality of Anhalt 90—35 | Zerbst 40 W. Bernbourg, Coten, Herzgerode 60 N. W. |
| 5. The Bishopricks of | 1. Merseburg 20 W., Lützen.
2. Naumburg, Zeitz. |
| 6. The | |

6. The Counties of *Swartzburg* 80 S. W. *Mansfeld*, *Stolberg*, *Hohenstein*, *Beichlingen*, *Barby*, *Gleichen*, *Reinshausen*, *Bittersfeld*, and *Mullingena*. And the Abbacies of *Salzfeld*, *Quedlinburg*, *Gernrode*, and *Valkenriedt*.

The Princes of the Empire in this Circle, are, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, the Bishops of *Mersburg* and *Naumburg*, the Dukes of the House of *Saxony*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*. The Elector of *Saxony* is the only Director of it.

This Circle lies East from that of *Lower Saxony*, and part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*:

Its Extent from S. W. to N. E. is 370 Miles. The Country in general is fruitful in Corn, and Pasture-Ground: but Grapes do not ripen very well here, and their Wine cannot be drank 'till it be very old. Wood is very scarce there, especially towards the North. In the South-East Parts are some Silver and Lead Mines. The Ancient Inhabitants of this Country were very Cruel and Idolatrous; and their Posterity are Brave, Warlike, but reckon'd very Haughty; and the *Saxons* in particular are accounted the greatest Drinkers in *Germany*.

The Elector of *Saxony* is Great Mareschal of the Empire, commands the Garrison when the Dyets sit; and is Vicar of the Empire during an Interregnum, in all Places not belonging to the Elector Palatine's Vicariate. As Margrave of *Misnia*, he is Great Hunter of the Empire. He is Lord Paramount of the Lands possess'd by the Princes of *Saxe Weissenfels*, *Mersburg*, and *Zeitz*. He has the Right of Confraternity with *Bohemia* and *Hesse*; and the Reverlinary Expectation of the Counties of *Hanaw*, *Schwartzburg*, and *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, exclusively of the Electoral Family of *Hanover*. He claims also the Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*; 2. the Town of *Erfurt*; 3. the Dutchies of *Angria*, *Westphalia*, and *Saxe Lawenburg*: But the House of *Brunswick* gave for this last, in 1697, a Sum of Money, with this Condition, that this Dutchy shall return to the House of *Saxony*, if the House of *Brunswick* should fall: 4. To preside in the Dyets when the Elector of *Mentz* is absent. 5. Four new Votes, viz. for *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, *Burgaviats* of *Magdeburg* and *Meissen*. His Revenues are supposed to be as great as those of any Prince of the Empire, except the Arch-Duke of *Austria*: He has above 600.000 *l.* per Ann. This enabled him to keep a more splendid Court than his

Neighbours, 'till of late, that his Country has been exhausted by the *Swedes*, and by what he has given to be King of *Poland*. There are in *Saxony* 186 Towns, 4235 Villages; and in 1703 the Elector had 8 Regiments of Horse, 8 of Dragoons, and 15 of Foot, besides the Militia.

The Princes of this Family are divided into the *Ernestine* and *Albertine* Branches; for *John-Frederick*, descended from *Ernest*, having entred the League of *Smalcade*, lost his Dignity and Territories, which, by the Emperor *Charles V.* were given to his Cousin *Maurice* descended from *Albert*, whose Posterity does ev'n now enjoy it. This Family is one of the ancientest in *Europe*, and has given six Emperors to *Germany*. The *Ernestine* Branch is divided into *Saxe Weimar* and *Eysenach*; 2. *Saxe Gotha*, *Meinungen*, *Eisfeld*, and *Saalfeld*: And the *Albertine*, into the Electoral, and *Saxe Weisenfeldz*, *Mersburg*, *Zeitz*, or *Naumburg*. All these Princes are Protestants, except the Elector and *Saxe Zeitz*. The Elector's Titles are, Duke of *Saxony*, *Juliers*, *Clev*, *Berg*, *Engers*, *Westphalia*, Elector of the Empire, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, Margrave of *Misnia*, of the *Upper* and *Lower Lusatia*, Count and Prince of *Henneberg*, Count of *La Mark*, *Ravensburg* and *Barby*, Lord of *Ravensstein*, &c. and Great Marechal of the Empire. The present Elector *Frederic Augustus* was born May 12th, 1670, and in 1694 succeeded his Brother *John-George IV.* and in 1697 was elected King of *Poland*. Jan. 10th, 1693, he marry'd *Christina-Eberhardina* born Dec. 19th, 1671, Daughter of *Christian-Ernest* Margrave of *Brandenburg Bareith*, and has had by her *Frederic-Augustus* born Oct. 17th, 1696, and marry'd in 1720 to one of the Arch-Dutchesss.

Brandenburg a Margraviat and Electorate *Brandenburg*. has *Mecklemburg* and *Pomerania* on the N., part of *Luneburg* on the W., *Saxony*, *Magdeburg* and *Silesia* on the S., and *Poland* on the E. 'Tis 170 Miles from E. to W., and 100 from S. to N. The Air is very sharp, and consequently the Winter very long, but they have plenty of Wood for firing. The Soil in general is very Sandy and Woody, yet abounds with Corn. They have great flocks of Sheep, but not Black Cattle in Proportion. Here are Mines of Silver, Brass, Iron and Copper. This Country is very richly improved ever since the Elector *Frederick William* Grandfather of the present Elector granted some Lands to the French

French Refugees, and other persecuted Protestants, who settled many useful Manufactures here, and doubled several Branches of the Prince's Revenue. The People are very brave and warlike, and are generally Lutherans; but the Reformed and Papists are pretty numerous.

The present Elector possesseth, 1. the Kingdom of *Prussia*, of which we shall speak after *Poland*: 2. the Electorate of *Brandenburg*: 3. the best part of *Pomerania*, especially on the East: 4. the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, formerly an Arch-Bishoprick, but secularized in 1648, with the Bishopricks of *Halberstadt* and *Minden*, in favour of the Elector, as an Equivalent for a part of *Pomerania* yielded up to *Sweden*, because the *Swedes* would have this whole Country for the Expences they had been at during the War; they had *Wismar*, *Bremen* and *Ferden*, for what was yielded to *Brandenburg*: 5. the County of *Rheinstein*, as a vacant Fief by the Death of Count *John Erasmus* of *Zettenbach* beheaded at *Gratz* in 1670: 6. the Dutchy of *Cleves*, with the Counties of *La Mark* and *Ravensberg*: 7. in *Lower Lusatia*, *Cotbus*, *Petz*, *Sommerfeld*, *Peskaw*, &c. by a Treaty made in 1462 with *George King* of *Bohemia*: 8. in *Silesia*, the Dutchy of *Crossen*, and the Principality of *Schweibus*, this last as an exchange for *Jaegerndorf*: 9. the Town *Lippstadt* in the County of *La Lippe*, sold by an Earl of that Name: 10. the County of *Hohenstein*: 11. part of *Upper Gelderland*, viz. the Towns of *Gelders*, *Stralen*, and *Vachtendonk*, yielded up by the Peace of *Utrecht* for the Principality of *Orange*: 12. the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* in *Switzerland*, since 1707: 13. the Lordships of *Lowerburg* and *Butaw*: 14. the County of *Tecklemburg*: 15. out of *King William's* Succession, the Elector has had the Counties of *Mœurs*, *Linden*, *Buren*, and *Leerdam*; the Marquisates of *Vere* and *Ulfingen*; the Barony of *Breda*, *Honstardick*, *Ryswick*, and the Palace which is at the *Hague*. All the rest was given to the Prince of *Nassau-Friseland*, whom *King William*, as Prince of *Orange*, had made his Heir. [As for the Pretensions, &c. of this Elector, see *Prussia*.]

This Elector has the greatest Extent of Land in *Germany* after the Emperor, but his Countries are not joyned one with another; however, they are about the seventh part of *Germany*. He is Absolute in his Country, his Subjects cannot Appeal to the Imperial Chamber: the Birthright is established in this Family, but the younger Sons

have Appenages or Pensions proportionate to their Dignity. He is Arch-Chamberlain of the Empire, and has for his Vicar the Prince of *Hohenzollern*. He has seven Votes in the Dyet. His Revenue is very great; *Frederick-William* had 15 Millions of Livres, which have been very much encreased ever since. The present King has an Army of 60.000 Men ready on any occasion. His Court is very sumptuous and magnificent, full of Nobility. He is of the Reformed Religion, and resides commonly at *Berlin*, which is a strong and noble City on the *Spre*.

Some will have this Family to be descended from *Peter Colona*, banished out of *Italy* by Pope *Paschal* IIId, but received many Lands in *Snabia* from the Emperor *Henry V*. Others from the ancient *Guelphes*, the Ancestors of the Family of *Brunswick*. Others are apt to conjecture that the Marquis of *Baden*, the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and the House of *Brandenburg* descend from the ancient House of *Alsatia*. But the greatest part say, that they descend from *Danche* Earl of *Hohenzollern*, whose Posterity were afterwards Burgraves of *Nurenberg*, and Margraves of *Brandenburg*. However, this Family is divided into three Branches. 1. The Royal Electoral Branch, of which in *Prussia*; 2. that of *Culmbach*, *Baireith* and *Weyerling*; and, 3. *Anspach*, which is the Family of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*. These two Branches, are to Inherit all the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, if his Family should be extinct. And there is a Treaty of Confederation betwixt those Princes and the Houses of *Saxony* and *Hesse*: They take almost the same Titles with the King of *Prussia*, except for what concerns the Succession of *Orange* and *Cleves*.

Anbalt. The Principality of *Anhalt* is now considerable for nothing, only as it gives Name to a Family descended from the ancient Marquis of *Ascania*, who have been Electors both of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, their Origin being the same with that of those two Families. It is now divided into *Anbalt*, *Dessau*, *Bernbourg*, *Coethen*, and *Zerbst*, who are Independent one from another, but for the Honour of the Family have agreed to submit to the eldest, who has the Supreme Government, and the only Power to assemble the rest, upon Matters of Consequence. They have but one Vote in the Dyet, tho' they have two in that of the Circle they belong to. They have about 40.000 Pounds a Year,

Year, and are obliged to furnish for their Contingent
9 Horse and 20 Foot Soldiers.

IX. Circle of *LOWER SAXONY*, contains,
PROVINCES. Chief TOWNS, with their
Distance from *Brunswick*.

- | | Extent | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Electorate of Hanover contains, | { the Principality of Grubenhagen — | { Calenberg, Hanover 32 W. Hamelen. Embeck, Blankenberg 34 S.E. |
| 2. D. of Brunswick contains | { Territory of the City of Princip. of | { Brunswick. Wolfenbittel 9 S.E. Helmstadt 20 E. |
| 3. D. of Luncburg | 110—60 | Luncburg 60 N. Harburg 86, Danneberg 60. |
| 4. D. of Zell | 84—24 | Zell 30 N. W. |
| 5. D. of Sax Lawenburg | { 32—26 | Lawenburg 86 N. Ratzeburg 80. |
| 6. D. of Bremen | 78—45 | Bremen 84 N. W. Staden 90. |
| 7. Mecklenburg 120—30 | { East West | Rostock 124 N. E. Gustraw. Wismar 100, Swerin, Domitz, Gadebusch. |
| 8. Holstein contains | { Holstein Proper Dismarsh Wagria Stormaren — | Kiel 120 N. Rensburg, Ixehor, Lunden, Heyde, Meldorp. Oldensloe, Oldenburg, Ploen. Gluckstat 120 N. Pinneburg, Altena. |
| 9. D. of Magdeburg | 70—60 | Magdeburg 50 E. |
| 10. Principality of Halberstat | 40—15 | { Halberstadt 30 S. E. Gruningen. |
| 11. The Bishopricks of | { | Hildesheim 24 S. W. Peyna, Lubeck 90 N. Estyn. |
| 12. The Imperial Towns of | | Hamburg 80 N. W. Lubeck, Bremen 80 N. E. Goslar 20 S. Mulhausen 60 S. and Northausen 40 S. |

The Princes of this Circle, are, the Elector of *Hanover*; the Bishops of *Hildesheim* and *Lubeck*; the Dukes of *Brunswick*, *Wolfenbittel*, *Luneburg*, *Sax Lawenburg*, *Mecklenburg*, *Swerin* and *Gustraw*, *Holstein*, *Gluckstadt* and *Gottorp*.

It has the German Ocean, part of *Denmark* and the *Baltick* on the N., *Westphalia* on the W., *Upper Saxony* on the E., and the Circle of the *Lower Rhine* and *Franconia* on the S. 'Tis 190 Miles from S. to N., and 250 E. to W. The Dukes of *Bremen* and *Magdeburg* are alternately Directors of this Circle, with the Eldest of the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. The Air of this Country in general is very cold in Winter, but the Soil, for the most part, fruitful in Corn. The People are, for the most part, Tall, well Made, Strong, lovers of good Cheer, and pretty much addicted to Drink.

There is no Popish Bishoprick neither in this nor *Upper Saxony*, but that of *Hildesheim*.

The King of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*. *Hanover*, possesseth the best part of *Lower Saxony*, (*viz.*) 1. the Dutchy of *Calemburg*; *Brunswick*. 2. the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, except a *Luneburg*. small part which belongs to the Duke of *Brunswick-Blankenberg*; 3. in the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. the Balliwicks of *Coldingen*, *Lutern*, *Barenberg*, and *Westerhoff*, with the Protection of the City of *Hildesheim*; 4. the County of *Delmenhorst*, for 20 Years, by Agreement made in 1711 with *Denmark*; as also the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, sold by the *Danes* in 1715. And as Successor and Heir to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George-William Duke of Lunenburg Zell*, who died in 1705, he possesseth, 5. the Dutchy of *Luneburg*; 6. the Counties of *Diepholt*; 7. *Hoya*; 8. and *Daneberg*, yielded up by the Dukes of *Wolfenbittel* to the Dukes of *Luneburg*, for their Pretensions on the Town of *Brunswick*: 9. the Dutchy of *Sax Lawenburg*; and, 10. the Sequestration of the County of *Mansfeld*.

His Majesty's Pretensions are, 1. upon the County of *Eichsfelt*, possessed by the Elector of *Mentz*; 2. the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* and *Hoxtar*; 3. the Fort *Peyna*; 4. the County of *Regenstein*, possessed by the King of *Prussia*; 5. the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* Daughter of *Henry II*d, King of *England*; 6. the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from *Richard I.* King of *England* to *Otho I.*

Otho I. of Brunswick, in the Year 1190; 7. the Succession of *Maud Dutchess of Lombardy*; 8. the Principality of *Tarento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337; 9. to be Chief Treasurer of the Empire, controverted by the *Elector Palatine*; and, 10. Chief Standard-bearer, controverted by the Duke of *Wirttemberg*.

All these Dominions of His Britannick Majesty are very populous, considerable, and fruitful in Corn and Pasture-Grounds; they have also excellent Horses, Sheep, Wooll, Wine, Salt, and Tobacco, and very good Beer, and Mum. In the Country of *Grubenhagen*, especially, are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead belonging to our King: The chief of them are, *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman*, *Zellerfeld*, *Clausthal*: some of 'em are wrought at His Majesty's Expence, and the rest farm'd out: they bring in a great Annual Revenue, 900.000 Dollars having been coined in one Year from that of *Clausthal* alone.

His Majesty's greatest Revenues are taken from those Mines, from Trade, especially of Salt, from Taxes on Lands, Houses, &c. So that before the addition of *Luneburg* and *Zell*, and the acquisition of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, it was computed that the *Elector of Hanover* had 300.000 *l. Sterl. per Ann.*; and in 1692 he had 14.000 Men. But since that time, His Dominions being encreased above an half, and having inherited a great Sum of Ready Money from the Duke of *Zell*, we may say, That King *George*, when only *Elector*, had as great a Revenue, as he has now as King of *Great-Britain*.

His Majesty's Title, as *Elector*, is, *George-Lewis*, by the Grace of God, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, Arch-Treasurer, Prince and *Elector* of the *H. R. E.*, &c.

How the Electoral Dignity was conferred upon *Ernest-Augustus* Duke of *Hanover*, may not improperly be related here. The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost ground, by the devolution of the *Electorate Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the Death of the Protestant *Elector Charles-Lewis*, Nephew of the Princess *Sophia*, without Male Heirs, it was thought reasonable that a new *Electorate* should be erected in their favour. This was concerted by the late King *William*, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691, where they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest-Augustus* of *Hanover*; because he had marry'd a Protestant Daughter of the *Palatine* Family; his Personal Merit was uncontroversible;

vertible ; his Riches and the Dignity of his Family were such, that they had the first Seat in the College of Princes, and were one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth, and Power. This being represented to the Emperor *Leopold*, he being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants, for their gallant Assistance in his Wars against *France*, and being also desirous to engage them further in his Interest, and (as it is said) having received a considerable Sum of Money) he readily agreed to it : But several German Princes, among whom the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, opposed it, out of meer Spite and Envy. The Emperor order'd it, however, to be put to the Vote in the College of Electors ; where it was carry'd in the Affirmative, and a Resolve accordingly drawn up in Form, and signed at *Ratisbonne*, Oct. 17. 1692, thus ; " That in consideration of the great Merits of " His Highness the Duke of *Hanover* and his Predecessors, " and also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he " held in the Empire, the Succours he had already granted, " and which he had also promised for the future, and for " other weighty Reasons, the Dignity of Elector should be " conferred on Him, and his Male Issue."

The College of Princes protested against it, as did also the Pope ; but nevertheless the Emperor gave the solemn Investiture, at *Vienna*, Dec. 29th, 1692, by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover's* Plenipotentiary, and declaring him Elector, with the Office of Arch-Gonfalonier or Standard-bearer of the Empire ; and at last, *June* 30th, 1708, the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this new Electorate, in the Person of that Elector's Eldest Son *George-Lewis*, (now, by the Grace of God, King of *Great-Britain*,) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire could give it ; only the Office of Arch-Treasurer was given to that Elector, instead of that of Standard-bearer, claimed by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*.

This Illustrious Family is so Ancient, that Antiquaries are at a loss about its Origine ; some deriving it from *Arimus* King of *Alba*, one of the Emperor *Augustus's* Ancestors. But the Founder of this Family is generally said to have been *Azo* or *Albert D'Esté*, Great Marquis of *Lombardy*, the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and Son of *Hugh* Marquis of *Ferrara*. Others suppose him to have been of German Extraction, and descended from *Charlemain*. The Electors

Electors *Palatine* and *Bavaria*, with the Princes of *Modena* descend from the same, by the Male Line; and by the Female Line are also descended the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Prussia*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklenburg*, &c. There have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople*, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort now living.

This Illustrious Family is divided into two Branches :

- I. *Wolfenbuttel* ; divided again into _____ { *Brunswick*, now extinct.
Wolfenbuttel.
Bevern.
- II. *Luneburg* ; divided into _____ { *Zell*, reunited now into the Branch of *Hanover*, which is the Royal Electoral Family.

All these Princes and their Subjects are Protestants, except some few Papists.

Hanover on the *Lina* is a handsome *Hanover*. and well built City ; most of the Houses are of Timber interlaid with Plaister, but there are many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular, broad, and well furnished with Lanterns for the Winter Nights. 'Tis regularly fortify'd. The Electors Palace is at one end of the City near the Ramparts. 'Tis a large Structure of Free-Stone, with several square Courts, and fine Stair-Cases. Tho' formerly a Monastery, yet it is one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. Here's a pretty Theatre, with handsome Accomodations for Persons of all Ranks ; and the Court being at the Charge, no Money is taken for seeing the Play. About 2 Miles from the City, lies *Herrinbausen*, a pleasant Country Seat of the Electors, with delicate Gardens, noble Water-works, Fountains with very large Basins, a Wilderness well contrived and adorned with Ever-greens and fine Gravel Walks.

The Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* has more of *Mecklenburg*. Profit than of Pleasure, abounds with Corn, Fruit, Fish, and Fowl, but having many large Lakes, the Air is unhealthful in Summer, and cold in Winter.

This Family is one of the ancientest in *Germany*, and descended, as is said, from the Dukes of the *Vandales*, *Obotrite*,

Obotrite, known by the Name of *Heruli*. It is now divided into two Branches, *Swerin*, and *Strelitz*.

Charles Leopold Duke of Swerin was born Nov. 6th, 1679, and married in 1698 to *Sophia Edwige of Nassau Dietz*; and tho' she be alive, yet he, in 1716, married *Catharina* Niece of the present *Czar*. His Subjects, and especially the Nobility, have great Privileges, but the Duke has done whatever he could to deprive them thereof: His Revenues are above 300.000 Crowns, and that of *Strelitz* 100.000 The first has three Votes in the Dyet, and the other one. Those Princes have some Pretensions on *Saxe Lawenburg*, and the Landgraviate of *Leuchtenberg*: They are Protestants, and their Titles are, N. N. Duke of *Mecklenburg*, Princes of the *Vandals*, *Swerin* and *Ratzeburg*, Earl of *Swerin*, Lord of *Rostock* and *Stutgard*. In 1708 a Treaty was renewed betwixt the Duke of *Swerin* and the King of *Prussia*, according to former Treaties made in 1441 and 1693, by which the two Families were to succeed one another in case of failure of Male Issue.

Holstein in general is a fruitful Country, and well seated for Trade. It abounds with Corn, Orchards, Black-Cattle and Hogs: but 'tis subject to Inundations. The Inhabitants are for the most part strong, courageous, and faithful.

The House of *Holstein* is divided into two chief Branches, the *Royal*, and *Ducal*: the *Royal*, besides the Branch of the Kings of *Denmark*, is divided into four other Branches: I. *Sunderburg*, divided again into, 1. *Frantzhausen*, extinct: 2. *Silesia*, there is but one Canon of *Breslaw* and *Olmütz* remaining: 3. *Augustburg*: 4. *Beck*: 5. *Wiesenburg*. II. *Norburg*. III. *Glücksburg*. IV. *Ploen*, divided into *Ploen* and *Rethvisch*.

The *Ducal* has formed no Branch, and is distinguished from the other by the Name of *Holstein Gottorp*: We shall speak here of this latter only.

The present Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* is *Charles-Frederick*, born at *Stockholm*, April 19th, 1700, he is Son of *Frederick IV.* Generalissimo of the Armies of *Sweden*, killed at the Battle of *Ciffaua* in *Poland*, July 10th, 1702. and to *Edwige-Sophia* Eldest Daughter of *Charles XI.* she dy'd at *Stockholm*, December 12th, 1708. This present Duke has an Uncle, who is Bishop of *Lubeck*, who by a Princess of *Bade Dourlach* has had several Sons and Daughters, who are now alive: His eldest Son is Coadjutor of *Lubeck*.

This Family descends from *Frederick I.* King of *Denmark*, in 1523, by his younger Son *Adolph*. The Dukes of *Holstein Gottorp* are Princes of the Empire by the Dutchy of *Holstein*, they are Sovereign and Independants in the Dutchy of *Sleswick*: but the Kings of *Denmark* have half of those Dutchies, and the present King possesseth them now intirely. The Birthright is established in this Family. And the Duke cannot lay Taxes without the consent of the States, viz. Nobility, Clergy and Citizens. *Holstein* has two Votes in the Dyets, viz. for *Gluckstadt*, and *Gottorp*.

The Revenues of this Family are very considerable, because of its Trade, and Custom Duties. The sole Dutchy of *Sleswick* brings in an Income of above seven Tuns of Gold. The best Forteresses, are, *Gluckstadt*, *Rentzeburg*, and *Tonningen*, which last having in 1713 received a Garrison of *Swedes*, and been taken by the *Danes*, was demolished. The Kings of *Denmark* are very jealous of the Dukes of *Holstein-Gottorp*, wherefore the latter always keep a good Correspondence with *Sweden*. Their Titles, are N. N. Heirs of *Norway*, Dukes of *Sleswick*, and *Holstein*, *Stomaren* and *Ditmarsen*; Earls of *Oldenburg* and *Delmezhorsten*.

Hamburg on the *Elbe* formerly belonged *Hamburg*, to *Holstein*, but is now an Imperial City, governed by its own Magistrates: it is the biggest, richest, the best trading and populous Town in all *Germany*: Their Haven is crowded with Ships, and their Exchange with Merchants. 'Tis naturally strong, a great part of it lying upon Islands. 'Tis well fortify'd after the Modern Way. The Tide runs in Canals thro' most of the Chief Streets: The Town is frequently damaged by Spring Tides. It has suffer'd much by several Revolutions, caused for the most part either by some Turbulent Clergymen, or by an Unruly and Licentious Mob. It can raise near 15.000 Men, and has a constant Garrison of 1800: The King of *Denmark* has often demanded and received great Sums of Money from this City.

N. B. Of the Circle of *Burgundy* we have spoken already in the Articles of the *Low-Countries*, and *Franche Compts*.

3. Q. What is the Situation of Germany?

Germany's Situation.

A. It lies betwixt Lat. 45 deg. and 55, and betwixt Longit. 6 deg. and 18, being from S. to N. about 600 Miles, and from E. to W. about 500. And as it is betwixt the 7th and 11th Northern Climates, the Longest Day in the most Northerly Parts is about 17 Hours and 15 Minutes, and in the S. about 15 Hours and an half.

*Extent.**Air.*

The *Air* of this large Country differs according to the Climate, but in general 'tis more cold than hot, and so healthful that the People are long liv'd, and seldom troubled with Distempers.

Soil.

The *Soil* is also very fruitful, particularly towards the South, and in the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, the *Danube* and the *Elbe*.

Here are several sorts of Wine in many Places, but that on the *Rhine* is the most famous. *Germany* abounds with

Woods and Forests, wild and tame Beasts.

Commodities.

Here are also several Mines of Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, Quicksilver, Allum, Salt; and with Corn, Wine, Flesh, Linnen, Horses; Armour, and other Wood and Iron Works; so that if the *Germans* were careful of Manufacturing themselves the things Imported, or if they would content themselves with their own Product and Manufactures, the Exports would infinitely exceed the Imports, and thereby this Country would be exceedingly enrich'd, by reason of the great quantity of Silver they draw from their Mines, of the conveniency of their many Rivers, and the neighbouring Sea to transport their Commodities from one Province to another.

Rarities.

The *Rarities* of this Country may be reduced to the following Heads, viz. 1. Some observable Springs, as that, near *Geesbach* in the Valley of *Libershal* in *Alsatia*, whose *Superficies* is covered with a foul fat oily Substance, ordinarily used by the neighbouring Peasants as a common Wheel-grease; but being distill'd and prepared according to Art, yields a Phlegm excellent against Putrefactions of the Lungs and Liver, and an excellent Balsam against foul Wounds and Ulcers, &c. There is another near *Paderborn*, called *Metborn*, which has a three-fold Spring, very different one from

from another both in Colour, Taste, and Qualities ; Birds that drink of one of them die of Convulsions, but common Salt given them after it hinders their sudden Death, and Vinegar restores them. Near *Oldenberg* in the same Diocese is another, called *Bullerborn*, which disappears twice in 24 Hours, but returns with such violence, that it drives three Mills not far from its Source. In the Road from *Francfort* to *Hanaw* is a Spring whose Waters have the taste of Brandy, and (as some say) will fuddle those that drink too lustily. In this Country are also many Salt-Springs, especially at *Lunenburg*, *Hall* in *Upper Saxony*, and at *Saltzwedel* in *Brandenburg*. To these we may add a vast Multitude of Springs, whose Waters are highly praised both for purging and bathing, especially the latter, as particularly those of *Stugard* in *Suabia*, *Aix La Chappelle*, *Swalbach* not far from *Mentz*, *Spaw* near *Limburg*, *Pyrmont* in the County of *La Lippe*, and those in the Marquisate of *Baden*, from whence the whole Country derives its Name. 2. Some strange kinds of Lakes, particularly that called *Czirnitzer Sea* in *Carniola*, some say it is 18 Miles long, and 8 broad, but others make it less : It is remarkable for a great many large Holes, into which both the Water and the Fish do every Year retire in *June*, and return again about *September*, with such violence, that it soon covers all the Ground over again : after the retreat of the Water, it affords good Pasturage to Cattle, and the Deer from the neighbouring Hills and Forests ; some part of it produce Corn : so that in this Lake they Fish, Sow, Mow and Hunt in the same Year. 3. The City *Hamelen* near *Hanover*, being much pester'd with Rats, a Stranger undertook to destroy them for a Reward, which being promis'd him, he play'd on a Taber and Pipe, and going to the River, the Rats follow'd his Musick, and were all drown'd ; but that Man being deny'd his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threaten'd Revenge : accordingly he returned next Year, and with the same Musick he entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him, to the Mouth of a great Cave, on the top of the neighbouring Hill of *Coppleberg*, where he and they enter'd, but were never heard of more. In remembrance of this, the Citizens, for many Years after, dated all their Publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, 130 in Number, viz. *June* the 26th, 1284, as is evident by many old Deeds and Records. Near *Blackenberg*

berg in the same Country are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent two Monks in their Habits, as if they had been formed by Art, and therefore are called the *Monks Craggs*. Betwixt the same Town and *Elbingerode* there is a huge Cave, called *Buman's Hole*, from *Buman* the Discoverer; the Mouth is round and narrow, and then you find a dark high Gallery, the end of it has not yet been found, tho' some of the Miners have confidently affirmed, that they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which is 20 Miles. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities, and among others the Skeleton of a Giant; great numbers of dead Bodies, all dry'd up, are often found here, which were, perhaps, the Bodies of some of those, who going into it, could not find their way out again: the Drops which distil from the Vault of this Cave are petrify'd into several pretty Figures, and these petrify'd Drops are called *Salaçite*: near the Entrance into it, is a Spring of clear Fresh Water, very good against the Stone, and when kept in a Glass Bottle will not be corrupted, nor leave any Sediment at the Bottom. Near *Blackenberg* are several Stones dug out of the Ground, having on them the Representation of divers Animals, and bearing sometimes an Human Shape. Such are commonly found upon Mount *Calenberg* about nine Miles from *Vienna*, having the lively impression of Trees upon them; there is also a Quarry in those Parts, out of which are dug some Stones equally transparent with refined Sugar-candy. 4. Stately Edificies, especially Cathedrals, as that of *Strasburg*, reckoned one of the Wonders of *Germany*; from the Foundation to the top of the the Spire, it is reckoned 575 Geometrical Feet. But what makes it most famous, is its Clock, finished in 1574 at the Charge of the Magistrate, by one *Habricht*, with the Advice of two Learned Mathematicians. The first thing it represents to our view is a Celestial Globe, with all the Motions of the Planets, Fixed Stars, &c. The next is a Perpetual Almanack, in which the Day of the Month is pointed out by a Statue. The Hours are first crow'd by a gilt Cock, and then struck on a Bell by an Angel, near whom stands another with an Hour-glass in his Hand, which he turns as soon as the Clock is struck. The first Quarter is struck by a Child with an Apple, the second by a Youth with an Arrow, the third by a Man of full Age with a Tipstaff, and the fourth by an old Man

Man with a Cane. On the Outside of the Church are shewn the true Encrease and Decrease of the Moon, with the Course of the Sun through all the Signs of the Zodiack. The Cathedral of *Ulm* is remarkable for its Organ, which was 23 Years a making; it is 93 Foot high, 28 broad, has 16 pair of Bellows, and above 3000 Pipes of pure *English* Tin, the largest above 40 Inches in Circumference. 5. Many choice Cabinets of Rarities, especially those in the Palaces of *Inspruck*, *Dresden*, *Munich*, *Berlin*, &c. but the chief of all, is that of the Emperor's at *Vienna*. 6. At *Mentz* is a modern Curiosity, which is carefully kept, and commonly shewn to Strangers, viz. a Leaf of *Parchment*, on which are fairly written twelve different sorts of Hands, with variety of Draughts in Miniature, curiously done with a Pen, and that by one *Thomas Sebu- vicker*, who was born without Hands, but performed the same with his Feet.

5. Q. Which are the chief Rivers of Germany?

Chief RIVERS,	with their seve- ral Branches,	running through	towards
1. Danube runs into the Black- Sea E. —	<i>Moraw</i> — — —	<i>Olmütz</i> — — —	S.
	<i>Sawe</i> — — —	<i>Carniola</i> — — —	} — E.
	<i>Trave</i> — — —	<i>Stiria</i> — — —	
	<i>Inn</i> — — —	<i>Inspruck</i> — — —	} N. E.
	<i>Iser</i> — — —	<i>Munich</i> — — —	
	<i>Lech</i> — — —	<i>Augsburg</i> — — —	} — W.
2. Rhine N. W.	<i>Lippe</i> — — —	<i>Wesel</i> — — —	
	<i>Roer</i> — — —	<i>Duisburg</i> — — —	} N. E.
	<i>Moselle</i> — — —	<i>Treves</i> — — —	
	<i>Main</i> — — —	<i>Francfort</i> — — —	} — W.
	<i>Neckar</i> — — —	<i>Heydelberg</i> — — —	

3. *Maese* runs N. E., through *Maastricht*, *Venlo*.

4. *Em* runs N., through *Embsen*.

5. *Wefer* N., through *Bremen*, *Minden*.

6. *Elbe* N. W. through *Hamburg*, *Dresden*.

7. *Oder* runs into the *Baltick*, through *Stettin*, *Breslaw*.

X

Hamburg

Hamburg the Chief of the *Hans Towns* ;
Sea-Ports. *Lubeck, Wismar* ; *Harburg* belonging to the
 Elector of *Hanover*, lately made a free Har-
 bour ; *Fiume* in *Istria* ; *Colberg, Straelsund, Stetin, Camin*
 on the *Baltick Sea* ; with several others on Navigable Rivers,
 but more especially towards the Inland Countries, as *Bremen,*
Embsen, Francfort, Cologne, &c.

Strong *Vienna, Lintz, Landau, Philipsburg, Inspruck,*
Towns. and most part of the Chief Towns belonging
 to the Emperor or Empire, especially on the
 Frontiers ; *Dresden, Dessau, Hawen, Torgau, Mulhausen,*
Meissen, Leipsick, Altenburg, Merienbe in *Saxony* ; *Stetin,*
Falkenburg, Cleves, Wesel, Ham, Spandaw, Emerick, Custrin
 belonging to *Brandenburg* ; *Brunswick, Zell, Luneburg,*
Hanover, Grubenhagen, Gottingen, Neustadt, Hamelen, Ham-
burg in *Lower Saxony* ; *Marpurg, Darmstadt, Cronenburg,*
St. Goar or Rhinfeitz, Gretzen, Catzellnobogen, Hirschfeld,
Eschwege, Coblenz, Hermanstein in *Hesse* ; *Manheim, Juliers,*
Neuburg, Frankendal, Dusseldorp, Traerbach, Eberenberg in
 the *Palatinate* ; *Munich, Ingolstadt, Amberg, Salzburg, Passaw,*
Nuremberg, Hoemwiel, Constance in *Bavaria* and *Snabia* ; and
 several others in other Countries.

6. 2. What are the *Inhabitants* of this Country ?

A. The present *Inhabitants* are descended
Ancient from several Nations, as, the *Teutons, Cim-*
Inhabitants. *bri, Catti, Cberusci, Tungri, Eburones, Con-*
drusii, &c. famous for their love of Liberty,
 and War. They sung when they were going to fight ;
 and by the Noise they made, could foresee the Success of
 the Battle : They had fair and curled Hair, blue Eyes, a
 wild and Stern Look, a tall and strong Body : They could
 patiently endure Cold and Hunger : They were great lovers
 of Hospitality, and Drinking Day and Night, contracting
 thereby a numerous Friendship and Alliance : They always
 deferred the Execution of their Designs till the Morrow,
 that having enter'd into any Resolutions, when they could
 not feign or dissemble, they might put them in execution,
 when there was no danger of miscarrying, or of retracting
 their Word without Shame : Their Wives were very labo-
 rious, chaste, and accompany'd them to the Battle. Most
 part of these things are evident in their Posterity, as well
 as by reading *Tacitus, Caesar,* and other ancient Histo-
 rians.

The Modern *Germans* are tall, fair, and strong, brave, laborious, sincere, and open-hearted: They are generous and good Friends; great lovers of War, and Hunting: They are very desirous of keeping up the so-much renowned Fidelity and Sincerity of their Ancestors: They are faithful to their Princes; Enemies to Revolutions and Seditions, but live quietly under whatever Government they are used to. Those who betake themselves to *Mars*, or *Minerva*, do commonly prove very worthy Disciples of those Deities. This Nation has likewise a mighty Genius for all Mechanics in general, and are famous for many singular Inventions, especially *Gun-powder*, accidentally found out by *Berchthold Swartz* a Friar; others say, by *Constantine Anclusen* of *Friburg*; and the Art of *Printing*: but the *Dutch* eagerly contest that Honour with them. There are many curious Mechanical Performances of this People, as, that curious Watch of the Emperor *Charles Vth*, set in the Jewel of his Ring; and that Clock of the Elector of *Saxony*, fix'd in the Pomel of his Horse's Saddle. At *Nuremberg* has been made several Pieces of great Ingenuity; they once made an Iron Eagle, which from the Town-House went to the middle of a large Place, and set a Crown upon the Emperor's Head, and then return'd to its Place. They have also several Flyes made of Iron, &c. In a word; The *Germans* are Faithful to their Prince, Warlike, enduring Hardships, Ingenious, and Sincere; but too Distrustful, Covetous, Votaries to *Bacchus*, and great lovers of long Meals.

Modern,

Manners;

The Language commonly spoken, is that Language, that call'd the *High-Dutch*, a Language very ancient, and generally esteemed both noble and manly in the Pronunciation, but more becoming a Soldier than a Courtier. Of all the Western *European* Tongues, none has less affinity with the *Latin* than this, tho' several of those Languages are derived from the *German*. It is now divided into several Dialects, but the purest is generally esteemed to be that spoken in *Misnia*, and some other Parts of *Upper Saxony*.

There is no Country of the same Bigness *Populousness*, equally Populous with it, having always been an inexhaustible Nursery of Soldiers; and if a Prince has but Ready Money, he may soon raise Soldiers here.

7. Q. What is the Government of Germany ?

Government.

A. Germany was not anciently a Commonwealth, but was divided into several small States, each of them being Sovereign within its own Jurisdiction. And tho' Democracy was the most general Form of Government, yet there were some Countries subject to Kings, whose Authority consisted rather in giving Advice, and leading the Armies against the Enemy, than to rule like Sovereigns ; but at last, all those several States were reunited, under the Empire of the *French*, about the Year 800. The *French* Kings of the first Race did indeed subdue or possess some of those Provinces ; but *Charlemain* was the first who submitted all *Germany* under his Empire, and was at the same time Master of *France*, *Italy*, and part of *Spain*. That Emperor govern'd all those Countries by Lieutenant-Governors, then called *Marquisses*, *Dukes*, *Earls*, &c. but the *Saxons* enjoyed greater Liberties than the rest. *Charlemain* was proclaimed Emperor of the West, in St. Peter's Church at *Rome*, by *Leon III.* on Christmas-day, A. D. 800. His Posterity enjoy'd the Dignity 'till the death of *Lewis IVth*, in 912, when *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia* was elected Emperor in his stead. *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, surnamed the Bird-catcher, succeeded to *Conrad* ; and then the Imperial Dignity, after much Trouble, was by *Otho I.* united at last to the Kingdom of *Germany*, and has remained so ever since : for that Prince having subdued *Italy*, enacted, That the same Prince who should be chosen King of *Germany*, should at the same time be acknowledged Emperor of the *Romans*, and King of *Italy*. But after the death of *Henry II.* the last Emperor of the House of *Saxony*, (some say, of *Bavaria*,) who died at *Groningue* in the Year 1024, the Imperial Dignity was given to the House of *Franconia* ; *Conrad* the Salique having been chosen Emperor, ev'n by the Advice of *Henry II.* But this Family expiring at the death of *Henry Vth*, and *Lothaire* Duke of *Saxony* (his elected Successor) dying also without Issue, in 1138, *Conrad III.* Duke of *Suabia* was elected Emperor. *Frederick II.*, who dy'd in 1250, was the last Emperor of that Family. After his death, the *German* Princes were divided, about the election of another Emperor ; some of them chose *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, Son of *John* King of *England* ; and others, *Alphonse X.* King of *Castille*, both in 1257. *Richard* went as far as the *Rhine* ; but Money failing

failing him, he was obliged to return ingloriously home : and *Alphonso* did not think fit to go so far as *Germany* : so that this Interregnum put every thing in the utmost Confusion ; which was so much the greater, as the three considerable Families of the Dukes of *Snabia*, the Marquisses of *Austria*, and the Landgraves of *Thuringia* failing at the same time, every other Prince strove to possess himself of their Dominion : Might, rather than Right, decided the Matter, and the strongest and most successful Prince had the best and largest share of those Territories : so that *Germany* would have been soon ruin'd, had not *Rodolph* Earl of *Hapsburg* been elected Emperor in 1273, who by his Courage and Wisdom re-establish'd the Publick Tranquillity, and conquered *Austria*, with its Dependencies. After *Rodolph's* death, in 1291, the Emperors were chosen, sometimes of one Family, sometimes of another, lest the Imperial Dignity should become Hereditary in the same Family : but since the election of *Albert II.* in 1438, the Princes of the House of *Austria* have always succeeded to that Dignity.

As for the present Government of *Germany*, it is to be observed, that it is not a Country where the principal Sovereign can dispose of all the Forces in the Empire *ad libitum*, and to whose Will and Advice all the other Members must submit ; for *Germany* has a peculiar Form of Government, and is quite different from that of other Countries ; wherefore we shall speak of it more at large. *Germany* has a Sovereign, called the Emperor : but the Members of the Empire, that have large Dominions, have such a Sovereignty over their Subjects, that tho' they be united to the Emperor and Empire as Vassals, yet they are not to be look'd upon as considerable Citizens, much less as meer Subjects of a Common-wealth ; for each of 'em, some more, some less, have a Sovereign Power within their Dominions, whereby they have an Absolute Power over the Life of their Subjects, the Authority of Making and Repealing Laws and Constitutions in Ecclesiastical Affairs ; of making Alliances, provided they be not contrary to the Emperor and Empire ; of Raising and Commanding their own Troops ; of Coining Money, and Fortifying their Towns, &c. but in some Particulars (especially in Civil Cases) their Subjects may Appeal either to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire* or *Wetzlaer*, or to that of *Vienna*, commonly called the *Aulick Council*. In a word, To

know what the Government of Germany is, we must consider,

1. The Emperor, and King of the *Romans*.
2. The Electors.
3. The Ecclesiastical and Secular Princes.
4. The Free Cities.
5. The Circles.
6. The Dyet.
7. Councils. And,
8. The Nobility.

8 Q. What have you to say about the Emperor ?

A. When the Empire is vacant, either by the Death of the last Emperor, by his voluntary Abdication, or his Admission to Holy Orders, or by his being Deposed ; of which are few Examples, because it is not approved nor authorized by any Constitution of the Empire : As soon therefore as the Elector of *Mentz* is acquainted therewith, he, as Dean of the Electoral College, is obliged to invite the other Electors, by Letters, or by his Ambassadors, to be within three Months at *Francfort*, the ordinary Place where the Election is made. When the Electors, or their Deputies are there, then, after some Ceremonies, they meet at the Council, in a Room near *St. Bartholomen's Church* ; and then, after they have regulated some Matters, which must be sworn to by the next elected Emperor, (and that is called the *Capi-ulation*) they proceed to the Election of an Emperor, who must be a *German* born, of a *German* Family, a Lay-man, *Roman Catholick*, of an Illustrious Family, an Earl, or Baron at least, rich, and able to maintain the Imperial Dignity. An Elector can give his Vote to his Brother, but not to himself, except when some of the other Electors have given him their Votes. By a Decree of the Empire, made at *Francfort* in 1338, and at *Cologne* in 1339, it was agreed, That as soon as the Emperor should be elected, and had taken the necessary Oath, he is, without any further Ceremony, invested with the whole Imperial Power ; and so the two Coronations, formerly made at *Rome* and *Milan*, are no more necessary. When the Day and Place of Coronation are appointed, then the Magistrates of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nuremberg* send the Imperial Ornaments by their Deputies, which are in their keeping. The Coronation is commonly made at *Nuremberg* and *Francfort* ;

fort ; tho' those of *Aix la Chapelle* pretend it to be their Rights, and shou'd be made in their Town : But where-soever it is, it is always done with a great deal of Pomp and Céremony.

The Emperor's Power was at first very great, but it is not so at present ; however, he can create and confer the highest Secular Dignities, as, the Royal, Princely, &c. He is served by the greatest Princes of the Empire ; and Ambassadors of Crowned Heads (except the Pope's) give place to those sent by him, at what Court soever it be : He assembles and dismisses the General Dyets, gives Authority to their Deliberations and Resolutions, which are executed in his Name : He enjoys the Right called of the *first Prayers* ; i. e. after his Coronation, he may chuse a fit Person to fill up the first Canonship, or other Dignity, that shall be vacant in the Cathedral, Collegiate Churches, or Abbacies of the Empire. He gives the Investiture of the great Fiefs of the Empire : He takes Possession of the Lands and Countries devolved to the Empire by Forfeit, or otherwise : He establishes and confirms Universities ; and has some other Privileges denoting his Sovereignty.

Power.

The *Dominions* and *Revenues* of the Emperor, considered as such, were formerly very considerable ; for the ancient Emperors possessed all *Italy*, and most part of *Germany*, and several other Countries ; but now there is not ev'n in *Germany* it self a single Town belonging to the Emperor, as such ; and in case there should be an Emperor without Dominions, he has the Liberty of residing in the City of *Bamberg*. His *Revenues* consist in Subsidies, called *Roman Months*, and the Taxes of the Imperial Towns, which can scarce amount to 40.000 Livres ; in Fees of Chancery ; Taxes on the *Jews*, called *Money of Oblation* ; in Fees coming from the Investitures of Fiefs : but all the Profit comes to the Officers of the Emperor, who acquires nothing but Glory. In a word, the best part of the Revenues of the Emperor depend upon the Good-will of the States, who at the same time declare for what Use they are given. The Emperor has indeed another Resource, (*viz.*) from certain Sums which the Free Cities and Nobility are used to give him ; and during these last Wars, several *Italian* Princes have been obliged to give great Sums, because they are Vassals of the Empire. Wherefore the

*Dominions
and Re-
venues.*

Electors have always been careful to chuse such a Prince for Emperor, whose Dominions, Power, Courage, and other Personal Abilities, might keep up the Imperial Dignity in all its Power, Splendour, and Prerogatives.

Forces. The present Emperor, who is the only Prince now alive of the House of *Austria*, claims three sorts of Dominions, viz. *Austria* as Hereditary, *Bohemia* as his Right, and *Hungary* by Election: And his Revenues must needs be very great, since, in 1703, his Father, whose Dominions were not so large as those of the present Emperor, alone maintained, out of his Personal and Hereditary Revenue, 129.650 Men, in the Field, or in Garrison.

Title. His Titles are, *Charles VI.* elected Emperor of the *Romans*; King of *Germany*, always August, of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, and *Slavonia*; Arch-Duke of *Austria*; Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniole*, *Luxemburg*, *Wirtemberg*, of the *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*; Prince of *Suabia*; Marquis of the holy Roman Empire, of *Burgau*, *Moravia*, *Upper* and *Lower Alsatia*; Prince and Earl of *Hapsburg*, *Tirol*, *Pfirds*, *Kiburg*, and *Goritz*; Landgrave of *Alsatia*; Lord of *Windismark*, *Portenau*, *Salins*, &c. At *Rome* the Emperor is stiled Advocate, Great Provost, and Protector of the Church, To these ordinary Titles, the present Emperor adds also those of *Spain*.

Q. And about the King of the *Romans*?

A. The Title of *King of the Romans*, as it is now understood, was unknown to the Ancients. Now-a-days they call King of the *Romans*, a Prince, who, during the Emperor's Life-time, is chosen by the Electors, to manage the Affairs of the Empire in the Emperor's Absence, and to succeed him after his Decease, without any further Election or Confirmation. This Dignity is bestowed, when the Emperor has a mind to have a Presumptive Heir to the Empire, or when he can't do what may be necessary for the Good of the Empire. All Princes stile him *His Royal Majesty*. He also has the same Tribunal with the Emperor; wherefore, in the Empire, he goes before all other Kings and Princes.

When there is no King of the *Romans*, and that the Emperor is dead, then the Empire is
Vicars,

is governed by two Vicars, viz. 1. the Elector *Palatine*, or of *Bavaria*, for these two pretend to this Right; and, 2. the Elector of *Saxony*. The Elector of *Saxony* governs the Northern Circles of *Germany*, and the other the Southern; and each of them, within his Jurisdiction, with the same Authority (some few Cases excepted) as the Emperors have over all *Germany*: and the new Emperor is obliged to confirm what they shall have done. *Italy* has always a Vicar, viz. the Duke of *Savoy*.

The Electors do in their Persons re-unite two great Dignities, viz. of *Princes* and of *Electors*. *Electors* of the Empire. As *Princes*, they are Sovereigns within their own Territories, under certain restrictions, whereby they are dependant from the Emperor and Empire. But as *Electors*, they enjoy many Privileges above the other *Princes* of the Empire, as, to elect an Emperor and a King of the *Romans*; to keep for ever the *Arch Dignities* inseparably annexed to their Electorates; to hold Electoral Dyets, when they think it necessary to keep their Electorates undivisible; to have in the Dyets a peculiar College, which is the Basis on which the whole Empire is founded; to go before all other *Princes* in the Emperor's Court. By a late Capitulation, the Emperor cannot enter into Alliance, or make War with any Foreign Prince, without the Electors Consent. They are obliged to elect in a Month after taking the Oath, on pain of having nothing but Bread and Water while they delay; but to elude this, they distinguish betwixt their Deliberations about the Election, and the Election itself; so that they never pretend to meet about the Election, till they have agreed upon the Person, and then appoint a Day to elect, tho' it be rather to Name him. The *Ecclesiastical* Electors must be 30 Years old, before they be admitted to that Dignity; but the *Secular* may perform their Functions when at 18; and when their Electorates are vacant, either for want of Male Issue, or for other reasons, they must necessarily be conferred on *Princes habiles ad hereditatem*, and they can't be re-united to the Empire's Patrimony.

The true *Origin* of the Electoral Dignity is uncertain; but what is very sure, is, that the Electoral Functions have been exercised ev'n from the times of the Emperors of the House of *France*, tho' these Dignities were not yet Hereditary. In process of time they were annexed to some great Families and Eccle-

Ecclesiastical Dignities, as Patrimonies and Feodal Lands; and tho' those that were invested with those Dignities had a very great Authority in the Election of Emperors and Kings of the *Romans*, yet they were not at first the only Persons that had a Right of Chusing. All the States of the Empire had the Privilege to assist there. But those Princes becoming afterwards Hereditary Electors, their Authority is considerably increased and the long Interregnum, which has been in the Empire, having given them the opportunity of governing the most important Affairs of the Empire, and of arrogating to themselves alone the Right of Chusing an Emperor; the other Princes were obliged to give up that Right, which was confirmed sometime after by *Charles IVth's Golden Bull* published in 1356, which has its Name from the *Golden Seal* affixed to it, and so called, from the *Bulla*, or little gilt Picture, which the young *Romans*, during their Common-wealth, hung about their Necks, till they were 14 Years of Age. This *Bull* is written on 24 Sheets of Parchment, divided into 30 Chapters, and 41 Articles, besides the Imperial Capitulation that the Emperor swears to when Crown'd; but the Electors add to, or alter the Articles as they see occasion. When that *Bull* was made the Electors were seven, but in the last Century two others have been added to them (*viz.*) *Bavaria* and *Hanover*. All these Electors have their Arch-Officers, and Hereditary Officers, to represent them in their stead. By the *Golden Bull*, the Electors are obliged to know the *German*, *Sclavonic*, *Italian* and *Latin* Tongues.

10. Q. And about the Ecclesiastical and Secular Princes?

A. Besides the three Arch-Bishops, Electors, there is one Arch-Bishop, the Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, 21 Bishops, 11 Abbots, Prelates, and Provosts, who all of them are called Princes, divided into two Circles, (*viz.*) 18 for that of *Suabia*, and 10 for that of the *Rhine*, and 14 Abbesses, without comprehending the Arch-Bishop of *Besanson* and *Cambray*, nor the Bishops of *Geneva*, *Sion* and *Lausanne*, nor the Abbots of *St. Gal*; and *L'Hermitage*, and some other Arch-Bishopricks and Bishopricks, &c. which by Treaties of Peace, and by Consent of the Empire have been Secularized and given to Protestant Princes, as *Magdeburg*, *Bremen*, *Minden*, *Halberstadt*, &c.

The present Prelates, are, 1. the Arch-Bishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*, and *Salzburg*, the Great Master of the *Ten-tonick* Order, the Bishops of *Bamberg*, 2. *Wurtsburg*, 3. *Wormes*, 4. *Aichstadt*, 5. *Spires*, 6. *Strasburg*, 7. *Constance*. 8. *Augsburg*, 9. *Heidelberg*, 10. *Paderborn*, 11. *Freisingen*, 12. *Ratisbonne*, 13. *Passaw*, 14. *Trent*, 15. *Brixen*, 16. *Basil* in *Switzerland*, 17. *Liege*, 18. *Osnabrug*, 19. *Munster*, 20. *Lubeck*, 21. *Coire* in *Switzerland*.

It is to be noted, that two of those Bishops are Protestants, *Lubeck* and *Osnabrug* sometimes, and that others are united with Arch-Bishopricks, Bishopricks, &c. as *Paderborn* with *Munster*, *Liege* with *Cologne*, &c. Some of 'em, as *Basil* and *Coire*, do furnish nothing towards their Contingent for the Empire, as being Members of the *Helvetic* Body, so that when they suffer any thing, as Princes of the Empire, they reclaim the Protection of the *Switzers*, and *vice versa*: Some of those Bishops enjoy peculiar Privileges, which would require too much Room to be here mentioned, but the most part of them have above 200.000 *Livres per An.* and ev'n some, as *Liege* above 150.000 *l. Sterl.* They are Lords, Barons, Earls, or ev'n Princes of the most ancient Families. And the Prebendaries or Canons must shew that they are of a very ancient and noble Family. The Abbots, who are Princes, are, 1. *Fulda* in *Hesse*; 2. *Kempten* in *Suabia*; 3. The Provost of *Elvangen* in *Suabia*; 4. *Murbach*; and, 5. *Luders* re-united in *Upper Alsatia*; 6. *Berchtolsghaden* in the Diocese of *Salzburg*; 7. *Pruym* in the Forest of *Ardennes*; and, 8. *Weissenburg* in *Lower Alsatia*, re-united; 9. *Stablo*; and, 10. *Malmedy* in *Liege*; 11. *Corbie* on the *Weser*. Some of those Abbeys are as good as Bishopricks, and enjoy'd by Arch-Bishops, Earls, &c. The Nunneries, are, 1. *Quedlinburg* in *Upper Saxony*; 2. *Essen* in the Dutchy of *Berg*; 3. *Buchau* on the Lake *Feder*; 4. *Andlau* near *Schelestadt* is not on the *Matricula*, and contributes nothing towards the Support of the Empire, and yet it is a Principality in the *Upper Rhine*; 5. *Lindau* on the Lake of *Constance*; 6. *Herford* in the County of *Ravensberg*; 7. *Low*, and, 8. *High Munster* at *Ratisbonne*; 9. *Gandersheim* in *Lower Saxony*; 10. *Heggenbach* in *Suabia*; 11. *Gutten Zell* near *Ulm*; 12. *Rotten Munster* near *Rotweil*; 13. *Baindt* near *Ravensburg* in *Suabia*.

Some of these Abbesses have great Revenues and Privileges, and are Ladies of the first Rank, especially those of *Quedlinburg*, *Hirford* and *Gandersheim*, whose Abbesses are Pro-

Protestants. All of 'em live with greater Liberty than the Nuns in other Countries ; and those of *Essen* and *Lindau* make no Vows, and may Marry when they please.

All these Ecclesiastical Princes do for the most part contribute towards the Necessities of the Empire, according to the Tax contained in the *Matricula*, or *Register-Book* of the Empire ; and have Right to sit and give their Votes (except *Gandersheim*, for Neglect) in the General Dyets, but only one Vote for each *Bench* of *Swabia* and the *Rhine*. They are besides Lords and Feudatories of (some more, some less) Territories, Towns and Villages, after the same manner as the Secular Princes, only with this difference, that the Ecclesiastical Princes, tho' they be richer than the Secular, yet they don't pay so great a Quota as these.

II. Q. And about the *Secular* ?

Secular Prin- A. Tho' under this Name, Dukes, Mar-
ces. quisses, Earls, Landgraves, Burgraves, &c. are comprehended, yet we shall distinguish them thus ; 1. those that properly are Princes ; and, 2. those that are only Counts of the Empire. And it is to be observed, that there are Secular as well as Ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire, who have the Privilege to assist in the Dyets, and yet contribute nothing to the Charges of the Empire, as the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorain*. There are also some other Princes, who because they contribute no more to the Empire's Charges, are not look'd upon as Members, but only as Feudatories of the Empire, such are the Dukes of *Milan*, *Mantua*, and the Marquisses of *Montferrat*, *Final*, *Piombino*, &c. But how great soever may be the Inequality of those Princes, as to the Antiquity of their Families, of their Dignity, the Power and Extent of their Dominions ; yet it may be said that they become all equal, as to the Laws and Rights of the Empire, whereof they are all equally essential Members by their Right of Voting and Sitting in the Dyets, and other Assemblies of the Empire. The Emperor himself can't conferr that Dignity upon them, but they must also possess, within the Empire, the Lands and Dominions, which by the Imperial Constitutions are required, before any one can be raised to that Dignity, and have the Privilege of assisting and voting in the Dyets. Such Princes as possess several Dominions, have a Vote for each.

The

The Families of these Princes are divided into two Classes, *Ancient* and *Modern*; The first have the Precedency, and all of 'em have the Right of Voting with all manner of Liberty in the Assemblies of the Empire.

The Ancient FAMILIES, are,

1. Counts Palatine of the *Rhine*, some of them are Roman Catholicks, and others Protestants: 2. The Dukes of *Saxony*, most part Protestants: 3. The Margraves of *Brandenburg*, all Prot. 4. The Dukes of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, Prot. 5. The Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, Prot. 6. Dukes of *Wurtemberg*, Prot. 7. Landtgraves of *Hesse*, Prot. 8. Margraves of *Baden*, some Prot. and some Rom. 9. Dukes of *Holstein*, Prot. 10. The Princes of *Anhalt*, Prot.

The Modern FAMILIES, are,

PRINCES.	When created.	Belong to the Circle of	Their Religion.
1. <i>Aremberg</i> , —	1644, in the <i>Low-Countries</i> , but united to <i>Lower-Rhine</i> ,	} <i>Suabia</i> ,	Rom.
2. <i>Hohenzollern</i> , —	1623, but received only in 1653, —		ditto.
3. <i>Lobkowitz</i> , —	1653, under the Name of <i>Neustadt</i> ,	} <i>Upper Palat.</i>	ditto.
4. <i>Salm</i> , —	1623, but received only in 1653, —		ditto.
5. <i>Diechtristein</i> —	1658, in <i>Carinthia</i> , —	<i>Austria</i> ,	ditto.
6. <i>Nassau</i> { <i>Siegen</i> , <i>Dillenburg</i> , <i>Dietz</i> , <i>Hadamaar</i> ,	} in 1654, —	<i>Westphalia</i> ,	some Rom. some Prot.
7. <i>Aversberg</i> , —	1654, in <i>Carinthia</i> , —	<i>Austria</i> ,	Rom.
8. <i>Oostfriezland</i> , —	1662, — — —	<i>Westphalia</i> ,	Prot.
9. <i>Furstenberg</i> , —	1664, — — —	<i>Suabia</i> ,	Rom.
10. <i>Schwartzenberg</i> , 1671,	— — —	<i>Franconia</i> ,	ditto.
11. <i>Ettingen</i> , —	1674, — — —	<i>Suabia</i> ,	Prot.
12. <i>Schwartzenberg</i> , 1697,	— — —	<i>Saxony</i> ,	ditto.
13. <i>Mindelheim</i> , —	1705, — — —	<i>Suabia</i> ,	ditto.
14. <i>Lichtenstein</i> , —	1623, but received only in 1713, —	} <i>Silesia</i> ,	Rom.
			The

The following are also Princes, and all of the Church of Rome; but for want of sufficient Dominions to qualify them, they have no Votes in the Dyets:

1. Croi, in 1664. 2. Piccolomini, in 1654. 3. Portia, in 1654. 4. Lamberg, in 1709. 5. Trautson, in 1711. 6. Lævenstein Wertheim. 7. La Tour Tassis. 8. Albani.

N. B. Some of these Princes are very Rich, and descended from very Ancient Families, especially the Princes of Hohenzollern and Nassau.

12. Q. What do you call Counts or Earls of the Empire?

A. Those to whom the Emperor gives the Counts of Investiture of their Free Countries and Lordships, and are thereby admitted into the States, enjoy the same Rights (in proportion to their Territories) as the greatest Princes: They have also the Privilege of Voting in the Dyets of the Circles; and some of them, because of their Ancient Families, have the Privilege to sit near some Prince, to whom, nevertheless, they are obliged to do Homage *propria Persona*, and not by Proxy. These Counts and Barons were formerly divided into two Benches, *Wetteravia* and *Suabia*, when each Bench was allowed but one Vote; but now the Counts of *Franconia* and *Westphalia*, which includes those of *Saxony*, who, by their Ancestors Neglect, had lost that Privilege, are allowed two Benches, and two Votes, by their Directors, the former since 1640, and the latter since 1654.

The COUNTS of the Bench of *WETTERAVIA*, (in Alphabetical Order) are,

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
1. Berg in the County of Zutphen,—	Scherrenberg,—	Rom.
2. Fleckenstein in Alsatia,—	Rædern near Fort Louis,—	Prot.
3. Hanau in the Upper Rhine,—	Hanau near Francfort,—	Prot.
4. Hatzfeld and Gleichen in Thuringia,—	Trachenberg in Silesia,	} Rom.
5. Isenberg and Budingen in Upper Rhine,—	Offenbach, Budingen, &c.	
6. Leinigen, ——— in several Places, ———		} Prot.
7. Mansfeld, ——— in Saxony, ———	Artern, ———	
		Rom.
		8. Nassau,

COUNTS of the Bench of *WETTERAVIA*.

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
8. <i>Nassau</i> , ———	in several Places, ———	Prot. and Rom.
9. <i>Ortenburg</i> , in <i>Bavaria</i> , ———	<i>Ortenbourg</i> near <i>Passau</i> , ———	Prot.
10. <i>Rhin</i> and <i>Wild Graves</i> in the <i>Upper Rhine</i> , ———	<i>Grumbach</i> , <i>Neuville</i> , &c. } Prot. and Rom.	
11. <i>Russen de Plaven</i> in <i>Saxony</i> , ———	<i>Plaven</i> , <i>Graitz</i> , &c. ———	Prot.
12. <i>Seyn</i> and <i>Witgenstein</i> , ———	<i>Seyn</i> near <i>Coblentz</i> , } Prot. <i>Witgenstein</i> near <i>Marpurg</i> , }	
13. <i>Schoenburg</i> in <i>Upper Saxony</i> , ———	in several Places, ———	Prot.
14. <i>Solms</i> near <i>Wetzlar</i> , ———	in several Places, ———	Prot.
15. <i>Stolberg</i> in <i>Upper Saxony</i> , ———	<i>Stolberg</i> , &c. } Prot. near <i>Mansfeld</i> , ——— }	
16. <i>Waldeck</i> in the <i>Upper Rhine</i> , ———	<i>Isenburg</i> } Prot. near <i>Francfort</i> , ——— }	
17. <i>Wartenberg</i> in the <i>Palatinate</i> , ———	—————	Prot.
<i>Kehingstein</i> , <i>Pyrmont</i> , <i>Gleichen</i> , <i>Hohnstein</i> , <i>Plessen</i> , <i>Haag</i> , <i>Clergingen</i> , and <i>Falckenstein</i> , are Extinct.		

The COUNTS of the Bench of *SVABIA*, are,

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
1. Freyberg, ———	Justingen, ———	Rom.
2. Fulger, ———	Kirchberg, Kirchheim, &c. —	Rom.
* 3. Furstemberg, —	Maschirch, Stulingen, &c. —	Rom.
* 4. Graffen Egg, —	Eglingen near Nordlingen, —	Rom.
* 5. Hoen Ems in Tirol, —	ditto, and Vadutz, —	Rom.
* 6. Konigsfeck, ———	Rothensfelz and Aulendorf, —	Rom.
7. Hoen Waldeck, and Maxelrain, this last in Bavaria,		Rom.
* 8. Montfort in the Rhintal, ———	———	Rom.
9. Aettingen, ———	in several Places, ———	Rom.
* 10. Papenheim near Aettingen, ———	———	Prot.
11. Rechberg, ———	upon the Iler, ———	Rom.
12. Schlick, ———	———	Rom.
13. Sintzendorff, — Ernstbrun, Tottenhausen, } Reineck, — }		Rom. and Prot.
14. Tilley, — at Morbaix near Liege, — Breitenneck, —		Rom.
15. Traun, ———	———	Rom.
16. Trautmansdorf, — Gleichenberg, &c. —		Prot. and Rom.
* 17. TruchsessenWaldburg, — Friedberg, Dirmendingen, —		Rom.
		* 19. Wald-

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
* 18. <i>Waldstein</i> , ————	———	Rom.
* 19. <i>Weisenpolf</i> , ————	<i>Steyreg</i> , ————	Rom.
* 20. <i>Wolfstein</i> in <i>Bavaria</i> , ————	<i>Obern, Sulsberg</i> , ————	Rom.
<i>Helfenstein, Turbingen, Geroldseck, Eberstein, Sulz, Wolckenstein, and Cronberg, are Extinct.</i>		

COUNTS of the Bench of *FRANCONIA*, are,

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
* 1. <i>Castel</i> in the Diocese of <i>Wurtzburg</i> , ————	<i>ditto, &c.</i> } Prot. and Rom.	
* 2. <i>Erpach</i> in the <i>Palatinate</i> , ————	<i>ditto, and Furstenau</i> , } Prot.	
3. <i>Geyer Gibelstat</i> , ————	<i>Goldach</i> , ————	Prot.
* 4. <i>Grech</i> , ————	<i>Thurnau and Buchau</i> , ————	Prot.
* 5. <i>Hobenloe</i> , ————	<i>Aeringen, Gleichen, &c.</i> ————	Prot. and Rom.
* 6. <i>Lawenstein Wertheim</i> , ————	———	Prot.
7. <i>Nostitz Reineck</i> , ————	<i>Falknau</i> , ————	Rom.
8. <i>Schoenborn</i> , ————	———	Rom.
9. <i>Windischgraetz</i> , ————	———	Rom.
<i>Reineck, Dormbach, and Limpurg, are Extinct.</i>		

COUNTS of the Bench of *WESTPHALIA*, are,

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
* 1. <i>Bentheim Tecklenburg</i> , ————	<i>Limpurg</i> , } Prot. and Rom.	
	<i>Steinfurt. &c.</i> ———— } Rom.	
* 2. <i>Bronchorst Gronsfeld</i> , ————	He is ————	Rom.
	<i>Gronsfeld</i> : ———— } and his Subjects Prot.	
* 3. <i>Kirehberg</i> in <i>Thuringia</i> , ————	<i>Hachebburg</i> in } Prot.	
	the County of <i>Sayn</i> , ———— } Prot.	
* 4. <i>La Lippe</i> , ————	in several Places, ————	Prot.
* 5. <i>Limburg Styrum</i> in <i>Guelthers</i> , ————	———	Prot.
	<i>Styrum, Bronchorst, &c.</i> ———— } Prot.	
* 6. <i>Manderscheid</i> in <i>Luxemburg</i> , ————	———	Rom.
	<i>Geroldstein, Blankenheim, &c.</i> } Rom.	
* 7. <i>La Mark</i> , ————	<i>Saffenburg</i> , ————	Rom.
* 8. <i>Mirode</i> , Marquis of <i>Westerloe</i> , ————	———	Rom.
* 9. <i>Mesternich</i> , ————	<i>Winneberg, Beilstein</i> in <i>Triers</i> , ————	Rom.
	10. <i>Rant-</i>	

Names.	Residence.	Religion.
10. Rantzau,	Breitenburg,	Prot.
11. Reickheim and Aspermont near Maestricht,		Rom.
12. Rietberg,		Rom.
13. Salm Reifferscheid,		Rom.
* 14. Veehlen,	Rasfelt,	Rom.
15. Waldpot Bassenheim,		Rom.
16. Wied,	Nievenwied, Durdorff,	Rom and Prot.

N. B. Among these Earls, there are some whose Eldest Branch is in the number of Princes; others who are very Powerful, as *Hanau*; and others who are, or pretend to be, descended from very Ancient Families, these are marked with * before their Names: 31 are Rom. Cath. 22 Prot. 9 of which, some are Prot. and other Rom. Cath. — In all 62.

The Imperial CITIES are now 52 in number, divided into Two Benches.

The Bench of the RHINE, contains,

Imperial CITIES.

1. *Cologn.*
2. *Aix la Chapelle.*
3. *Lubec.*
4. *Wormes.*
5. *Spire.*
6. *Francfort.*
7. *Goslar.*
8. *Bremen.*

Imperial CITIES.

9. *Muhlhausen* in Lower
10. *Northausen* in Saxony.
11. *Dortmund* in Westph.
12. *Friedberg* in Wetteravia.
13. *Wetzlar.*
14. *Gelnhausen.*
15. *Hamburg.*

The Bench of SVA BIA, contains,

Imperial CITIES.

1. *Ratisbonne, or Regensperg.*
2. *Ausburg.*
3. *Nuremberg.*
4. *Ulm.*
5. *Eslingen.*
6. *Rutlingen.*
7. *Nordlingens.*
8. *Rotenburg.*

Imperial CITIES.

9. *Hall.*
10. *Rotweil.*
11. *Uberlingen.*
12. *Hailbron.*
13. *Gernund.*
14. *Memmingen.*
15. *Lindau.*
16. *Dunkeldsbuhl.*
17. *Bibraeb.*

18. *Ra.*

Imperial CITIES.

18. Ravenspurgh.
19. Schweinfurt.
20. Kempten.
21. Wunsheim.
22. Kauffburen.
23. Weil.
24. Vangen.
25. Isny.
26. Pfullendorff.
27. Offenburgh.

Imperial CITIES.

28. Leutkirchem.
29. Wimpfen.
30. Weissenburg.
31. Giegen.
32. Gengenbach.
33. Zell in Mordnan.
34. Buchorn.
35. Aalen.
36. Buchau.
37. Bopfingen.

There were formerly several other Imperial Towns, especially in *Alsacia* and *Switzerland*; but those Countries being now without the Dominions of the Empire, the Towns retain the Name and Arms of the Imperial Cities only, viz. a Spread Eagle.

Many Ages ago some of these Towns had *Their Origin*, a Right to give their Vote on Important Affairs; the Emperors *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, *Frederick I.*, and ev'n the *Osbo's* granted them at several Times many great Privileges; *Charles IV.* so famous for his wise Administration, gave them a Right to Sit and Vote in the Imperial Dyets; and the Emperor *Sigismond*, by an Authentick Declaration, ordered that there should be a third College in the Dyets, consisting of the several Free and Imperial Cities, which should enjoy the Privilege of Consulting and Deciding as well as the other Colleges.

Rights. The essential Foundation of these Towns Liberty consists in these things, (viz.) That they are immediately under the Imperial Authority, which resides in the Emperor and in the Empire, without depending upon any other State; so that they are not Feudatory to any Prince whatsoever: but they consider those Princes only, as the *Members* may be presumed to do the Head of the Body, whose Part they are. And so they enjoy the Right of making Private Treaties; sending Embassies, or Deputations either for War or Peace; of making and enforcing Laws within their Dominions; of being accountable to no Body but the Empire in general; and lastly, of enjoying their Liberties and Privileges, some more some less. These Towns are so considerable a Part of the Empire, that the Emperors *Sigismond* and *Frederick III.*, speaking of 'em in their Declarations, about Reforming and

Regu-

Regulating the Empire, were used to say, That the Forces of the Christian World, the Majesty of the *Roman Empire*, and the Strength of the Emperor resided in the Imperial Towns. In a word, most part of these Towns have embraced the Reformation, and are, as it were, so many Common-wealths in the middle of the Empire.

13. Q. What have you to say about the Circles of the Empire?

A. They are, as it were, Generalities or large Provinces, which comprehend a certain Number of Princes, Counts, and Imperial Cities, who because of their lying near one another, may conveniently meet about mutual Affairs. And as all the Members of the Empire must, according to the *Matricula*, contribute something towards its Necessities and Publick Safety, these Circles must look that every one of their Members furnishes its *Quota pars*, either in Men or Money, and that is called a *Roman Month*; which Tax was at first established, to maintain and provide for 2000 Foot and 400 Horse, which were to follow the Emperor, when he went to be Crowned at *Rome*. Those that could not raise Troops, gave so much a Month in Ready Money. The Total of those Taxes is now 2707 Horse, 13.292 Foot, or 82.891 Florins. But the Circles double or triple this Proportion of Men, Horse, and Money as they think fit, or as the Necessity of the Empire requires. However, the Circles are allowed two Votes each in the Dyets, according as they have one or two Directors, who summons the States of it to meet, &c. They chuse a General for their Troops, and some other Officers. In their Assemblies they regulate the Affairs concerning Money, Correspondence, Commerce, Publick Defence, Rectifying the *Matricula*, putting the Emperor's Orders in execution, and appointing Counsellors for the Chamber of *Wetzlar*. They also give Orders about the Records, Treasury, Arsenals, Magazines, Fortifications, and Frontiers; and make Laws, but must take Care they be consistent with the Constitution of the Empire. Two or three of these Circles do sometimes meet to regulate their Common Affairs.

The Dyet is the General Assembly of all the States of the Empire, and is divided into three Chambers or Colleges: 1. of the

Dyets.

Electors;

Electors; 2. of the Princes; and 3. of the Imperial Cities. In the College of Princes are the Ecclesiastical and Secular Princes, the Prelates, Counts, and Barons having Right thereto. The Princes have not all of them equal Votes; for such as have Princely Dignities, are allowed one, two, &c. Votes; but those who have not give their Votes, by Company. The Emperor has Power, with the Advice of the Electors, to call the Dyet, when and where he pleases, provided it be within the Bounds of the Empire, but 'tis generally held at *Ratisbonne*, because of its convenient Situation, and the easie Passage to it by the *Danube*. If the Emperor be there, he goes in his Robes to the Throne, which he ascends by three Steps. The Elector of *Treves* sits before the Foot of the Throne. The Electors of *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Palatine*, and *Brandeburg* sit on the Right. Those of *Mentz*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hanover* on the Left, upon Benches, which they ascend by two Steps. The Ecclesiastical Princes sit under the Electors on the Right, and the Secular under the Electors on the Left, all according to their Rank and Privileges, which are written in the Publick Register or *Matricula* of the Empire. The Deputies of the Arch-Bishopricks, &c. which are in the hands of the Protestants, sit at the Transversal Bench, before the Elector of *Treves*; and behind them are the Deputies of the Imperial Towns; Count *Papenheim*, as Mareschal of the Empire, sits at a Table in the middle of the Hall before the Cross Bench. When the Proposal has been read, then the Colleges retire each to their several Apartments; and when they have considered them, they meet again in the same Place, and communicate their Thoughts one to another; which when done and passed into a Resolve, they send it to the Emperor; and if he approves it, it becomes a Law or Constitution of the Empire. In this Assembly they regulate Things about Religion, they make new, or abolish old Laws, levy Taxes upon the whole Empire, and do other things that are of the Resort of those Assemblies, according to several Treaties, especially that of *Westphalia*: and by a late Capitulation, the Emperor is not to enter into Alliances, or make War with any Foreign Prince, without the Consent of the Electors. But tho' the Authority of this Dyet hinders the Emperor from being Absolute within the Empire, yet it has been observed, that according to the Power, Strength and Dominions the Emperor enjoys as his own, the States of

Germany have been obliged to follow his Will, more or less.

14. Q. But as those Dyets are not always assembled and meddle only with Publick Affairs; Is there no Court of Judicature, wherein the Civil Causes of Private Men are determined?

A. Yes, there are some in every Electorate, Principality, County, &c. where Civil and Criminal Causes are Try'd: But for the Hearing and Determining great Civil Causes, there are two Chief Courts, viz. the Imperial Chamber, and the Chamber at Vienna. I don't here mention the Judicial Court at Rotweil, because its Jurisdiction is not of a great extent. 1. The Imperial Chamber, according to the Treaty of Westphalia, should consist of a Judge of the Council, and 4 Presidents, all named by the Emperor; and 50 Assessors, whereof two are chosen by each Elector, and the rest by the Circles; but their number is now only about the half, to save Charges. The Assessors are both Roman Catholics and Protestants: Their Business is to determine all Disputes which now and then arise betwixt Princes, as also other important Civil Causes brought thither by Appeal from Inferior Courts. The Seat of Judicature was formerly at Spires, but now at Wetzlar in Hesse. 2. The Chamber of Vienna, or the *Aulick Council*, consisting of 18 Assessors, half Papists and half Protestants: They are named by the Emperor, and divided into two Benches, the first of Noblemen, and the second of able Lawyers. These two Courts are equal in Sovereignty, and the Emperor as Supreme Judge is President of both, but can't suspend or hinder their Decisions. Here is also a Court of Chancery for the Empire, of which the Elector of Mentz is always Chancellor. In these and other Courts all Writings and Deeds are written either in Latin or German; and they follow, for their Laws, the Acts of the Dyets, the Golden Bull, the Pacification of Passau, the Treaty of Westphalia, the Saxon Law confirmed by Charlemain, and the Roman or Civil Law, which is followed in all Cases that are not provided for by the Acts of the Dyets.

There are two sorts of Noblemen in Germany: 1. Free and Immediate, dependant only from the Emperor and Empire; and 2. the Mediate, who tho' dependant from the Emperor, do yet submit to

to the Supreme Jurisdiction of another Prince. These do not enjoy so great Privileges as the first, and yet they are very much esteemed, and some of 'em boast that they descend from Families as Ancient and Illustrious as the others, and will sooner marry a poor Lady, than a rich Commoner's Daughter. In a word, all the German Noblemen, who can by their Pedigree demonstrate that they are descended from Noblemen, in 16 or 32 Quarters, may enter, if chosen, into any Chapter of *Germany*, whose Prebendaries are of a good Income. The Noblemen of the first Rank enjoy several great Privileges, as to have a Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction; from the Criminal there is no Appeal: formerly they assisted at the Imperial Dyets, but now they sometimes meet to regulate certain Affairs, &c. and so they compose, as it were, a kind of Aristocratical Government; and their Power in some places is such, that the Commons are no better than Slaves. But their Authority is not so much founded upon the Antiquity of their Families, as upon the Lands they are possessed of.

The most illustrious Order of *Knighthood* in *Germany*, is the *Teutonic Order*; The Knights must prove the Nobility of their Extraction, by 16 Descents, both by Father and Mother: Some of them are *Papists*, and others *Protestants*; they possess very good Commanderies, they chuse their Great Master, who is, by his Place, a Prince of the Empire. This Order was established about 1191; and has been very considerable and powerful. The Emperor, as Duke of *Burgundy*, makes also Knights of the *Golden-Fleece*. There are also some other Orders in *Germany*, as of *St. Hubert* in the *Palatine Court*; they wear a Red Ribbon. 2. *La Concorde*. 3. *La Generosité*, in *Brandenburg*. 4. Of the *Caput Mortuum*, for the Ladies only in *Wirttemberg*. 5. Of Ladies of Virtue. 6. Re-united Ladies, to Honour the Cross. 7. The Neighbours Love, at *Vienna*. 8. Sincerity. 9. Noble Passion, among the Princes of *Saxony*. 10. And the Black Eagle, at *Berlin*.

15. Q. What have you to say about the Clergy?

A. Most of 'em enjoy great Privileges and Revenues, wherefore the Prelacies are filled up with Clergymen of the first Nobility. Besides the Bishopricks already mentioned in the Article of Ecclesiastical Princes,

ces, there are those of *Chimsee, Seekau, Lavemund, Gurk, Vienna, Neustadt, and Laubach* in the Territories of *Austria*; and several others in *Bohemia, Hungary, &c. Magdeburg, Bremen, Minden, Meissen, Mersburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, Havelberg, Ferden, Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, and Schwerin*, which have been Secularized, and are possessed by Protestant Princes.

The UNIVERSITIES, are,

*Vienna,
Mentz,
Cologne,
Trevs,
Liege,
Heidelberg,
Leipsick,
Erfurt,
Tubingen,
Rostöck,*

*Friburg,
Ingoldstadt,
Strasburg,
Gripfswald,
Dillingen,
Wittenberg,
Francfort on the
Oder,
Marpurg,*

*Jena,
Helmstadt,
Lewingen,
Paderborn,
Kiel,
Gratz,
Giessen,
Siegen,
Altorf.*

The Laws of the Empire give free Toleration to the public Exercise of three Religions, viz. the *Roman, Lutheran, and Reformed*: (See the Artic. of Religion in Europe.) In some places the three Parties celebrate their Divine Worship in one and the same Church. The Reformation was begun here by *Martin Lutber, Anno 1517*, and embraced by the Princes of *Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick, Hesse, &c.* and most of the Imperial Cities; whereupon followed continual Wars and Troubles about Religious Affairs, and Church-Lands, till 1525, when by the Pacification of *Passau*, the Protestant Religion was secured until Matters could be better settled at the ensuing Dyet. At last a Peace was established at the Dyet of *Augsburg* in 1555, when it was provided, That neither Party should annoy the other, upon the account of Religion; and that such of the Church-Lands and Revenues as the Protestants had possessed themselves of before the Peace of *Passau*, should from thenceforth remain in their Possession. It is certain, that if *Charles V.* had not been more Ambitious than Religious, Reformation would have been general in this great part of Europe. However the Protestant Religion was better secured by the Treaty of *Westphalia*

Westphalia in 1648. But the Papists do every Day endeavour to encroach upon, and retrench some of the Protestant's Liberties; tho' if the Protestants would maintain the Goodness of their Cause by the Sword, and joyn their Forces together, the Papists neither durst nor could resist them.

16. Q. What are the Advantages, &c. of Germany?

Advantages. A. Tho' the Empire has now no Lands out of Germany, yet it is of a vast extent, full of several great and small Cities, and the Soil generally so good, that they want nothing necessary to human Life. So that these, and other things already mentioned, are as so many Authentick Proofs of Germany's being a powerful Country of itself, and consequently would be very formidable to its Neighbours, were its Forces well united, and did they exert themselves as they ought. But this great Body is obnoxious to many considerable Defects, which are a great Disparagement to this Country.

Defects.
1. *From the Government.* One of the chiefest Defects of Germany, is, its irregular, and, as it were, monstrous Form of Government, which is neither Monarchical, nor Republican, nor a Body composed of several Allies, as *Holland* and *Switzerland*; but is a mixture of all of them; for the Emperor has not an Absolute Power over all Germany, nor has any of the States of the Empire such a Power; and yet the first is somewhat more than a meerr Director, and the others are somewhat more than considerable Subjects or Citizens. So that, according to one of the Grand Signior's Sayings, "The Empire of Germany is like a *Serpent*" or *Hydra* having several Heads, but one of 'em bigger than the rest; and so if it would go over an Edge, it could never do it presently and easily; Whereas (continu'd he) my Empire is like a *Serpent* which has but one Head, and many Tails. which are obliged to follow the Head, wheresoever it has a mind to carry them."

2. *The number of Members.* In a word, the great Number of States in the Empire, is a great hindrance to their Felicity; for it can hardly happen, but that among so many Princes and States, one or two, either by Ignorance or Obstinacy, shall abandon the Common Interest; or being seduced by the Enemies, shall engage into Measures both wicked and pernicious to the rest

rest of the States. Indeed, it would be a kind of Miracle; could a Man find out a Method how to make so many different Heads to be of the same Mind: for suppose that Ways might be found out to obviate all those, and many other Evils, if the Emperor and the rest of the *German* Princes would concur to so good a Work, yet there are a great many Difficulties, which might obstruct, or at least render the Performance of these Designs very difficult; tho' it would be so advantageous to the Publick Good, did it succeed. Among those Difficulties we may reckon the Difference of Religion, which does not purely consist in different Opinions about Articles of Faith, but also in Earthly Interests or Concerns; for the Papists would be glad to be readmitted into the possession of the Territories they have been turned out of: Whereas the Protestants are resolved to keep and retain them in *statu quo*: which is the cause of the Hatred there is betwixt the two Communions; which hatred is more or less, according as the Princes have a greater or lesser Regard for the Interests, and Humours of their Clergy, than for the Common Liberty. And the blind Zeal of some (especially *Roman Catholick*) Princes, is such, that in case a Powerful Enemy should vigorously attack *Germany*, it would hinder them from driving him away; and they would patiently suffer one of their Eyes to be put out, could the Protestants but lose both. 'Tis true, if the Protestants of this Country were well united, they might easily cope with the *Roman-Catholicks*; but it is a great loss to the former, that the Electors of *Saxony* and *Palatine* are now of the *Romish* Church. They are also divided about Articles of Faith, and some Turbulent and Seditious Preachers have from time to time so much exasperated those of their Principles, against their Adversaries, that the Protestant Religion has often been on the brink of Ruin. Their Worldly Interest is also so different from one another, that it is almost impossible they should joyn together for securing their Common Safety and Liberty.

3. *Diversity of Religion.*

4. There is a great Inequality among the Members of the Empire, and some of the most Powerful endeavour to rule like Sovereigns over the rest, and to regulate every thing according to their own Interest; they aim rather at the encrease of their Power, than at securing of the Common Liberty; they are always ready to promote the

4. *The Inequality of the Members.*

the Ruin of other Inferior States, in order to enrich themselves with some of their Spoils: so that these latter considering that the Laws are not a sufficient Safeguard for them, strive rather to secure themselves, than to promote the Publick Good; and they think, like the As in the Fable, that

5. *The Jealousy of the three Colleges.*

if they must be oppressed, 'tis no matter by whom. I shall not speak of the Jealousy there is betwixt the three Colleges of the Empire, nor of the long standing Jars and Disputes among most part of its Members:

It is enough for me to say, with an Illustrious and Learned Author, "I wish I could as easily find a Remedy against these Evils, as I could make an Enumeration, and shew the dangerous and fatal Consequences of them."

17. Q. What is the Interest of the Princes of *Germany*?

A. To live in Amity with one another, and to prevent any one of its Members to encroach upon the Liberties and Territories of another: And in case of a Rupture, never to call Strangers in to their Assistance, but rather to refer the Decision of their Disputes to another Member of the Empire. To maintain the Privileges and Liberties on the same footing they have been established by the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and, by mutual Agreement, to constitute Things for the Common Good. And, lastly, common Sense teacheth us, that a Nation which has a free Choice, must not elect a Prince for its Head, who has any considerable Hereditary Dominions of his own, and of which he would perhaps take more Care than of his Elective ones; for he would certainly neglect the Good of his Elective State, and wou'd endeavour to improve the Advantage of his Hereditary Kingdoms; he wou'd make use of the Forces of the one, to render the other more powerful; or wou'd do his utmost Endeavours to subdue the Elective Kingdom entirely, and annex it to his Hereditary Dominions. *Germany* felt all these Inconveniences during the Reign of *Charles V.*; for, 1. He seldom came to *Germany*, and never resided in it a long time together: 2. He never designed the true Interest of the Empire; on the contrary, he aimed at nothing but the encrease of his own Family's Power: And, 3. Under the pretence of Religion, he endeavour'd to oppress the Liberty of the Members of the Empire. But if *Germany* had then had for its Emperor a Prince who had none, or

at

at least very small Dominions out of *Germany*, the true Interest of this Country wou'd have taught him, that he ought never to have concern'd himself too-much about either of those two potent and warlike Nations, the *French* and the *Spaniards*; for thereby he would have made himself the Umpire of their Disputes, in leaving them both intangled with continual Wars, and in assisting sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, in order to keep the Balance even betwixt those two Nations, and to hinder one from subduing the other, or from doing Things which might be prejudicial to the Interest of all *Germany*. But, on the other side, they must not chuse a Prince for Emperor, whose Power will not be sufficient to force the several Members to do their Duty according to the Constitutions of the Empire, and whose Dominions will be far distant from the Frontiers of *Turkey*: Wherefore the House of *Austria* has for these two or three Centuries enjoyed the Imperial Dignity without Interruption.

18. Q. Is *Germany* in any Danger from *Turkey*?

A. Though the *Grand Signior* may raise greater Sums of Money from his vast Empire, and easily send more numerous Armies than *Germany* into the Field, yet he can't do much Mischief to the *Germans*: For, 1. He cannot, without great Expence and Difficulty, carry on a War in *Hungary*; because his Troops must come from *Asia*; and the necessary Provisions can't be carry'd into that Country, but with great Difficulty. 2. A *Turkish* Army can't subsist there in Winter-time; not only because they are not used to that cold and unwholsome Country, but also because of the Poverty and Misery of those Provinces. 3. When the *Grand Signior* maketh use of the most and best part of his Troops in *Hungary*, he ought to be afraid lest the *Persians* should attack, and his *Bassa's* revolt against him in the East. Lastly; An *Imperial* Army that is well disciplined, and provided with every thing, will be always able to oppose a *Turkish* Army, how numerous soever it be; and if the *Germans* wou'd but unite themselves, they would soon oblige the *Turks* to be on the Defensive, and retire into *Asia*.

Italy is not to be compared with *Germany*, neither in Strength, nor Number of Men, ev'n tho' it shou'd be under one Monarch:

Italy.

So

So that the *Italians* will not, if they be wise, offer to attack foreign Princes, much less so powerful an Empire as *Germany* is; which might revive its old Pretensions upon that beautiful Country.

As for the *Switzers*, they are good Neighbours to *Germany*, and have no mind, nor sufficient Forces to invade it, since they are but ill provided with Horse.

Poland. Tho' *Poland* may send a great number of Cavalry into the Field, yet the *German* Troopers exceed theirs. 2. The *Polish* Foot-Soldiers are not a Match for the *German* Infantry; nor are they fit to besiege Towns, being so much dispirited by Slavery. 3. If the *Poles* should joyn with other Princes, and cause a Diversion to *Germany*, the *Germans* could easily serve them after the same manner, and create them a great deal of Trouble; their Frontiers being open, and having few fortify'd Towns on that side; whereas they would find a vigorous Resistance from *Germany*: and in such a case, the *Russians* might easily be persuaded to fall upon 'em. However, the Interest of *Germany*, is to assist *Poland*, and to prevent its falling into the hands of the *Turks*, or of some other Power: For those two States being well united, and keeping a good Correspondence with one another, may render considerable Services to each other, and attack the *Turks* with great Advantage.

Germany has nothing to fear from *Denmark*; because most part of the *Danish* Infantry are drawn out from, or raised in *Germany*: so that the *Danish* Army might easily be diminished, by only recalling the *Germans* that are in its service, were that Kingdom to undertake any thing against *Germany*. It is not likely that *Germany*, especially the Circles of *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, would so forget themselves, as quietly to suffer the *Danes* to seize upon *Hamburg*, *Lubeck*, or any considerable part of *Holstein*.

Great-Britain. *Great-Britain* can do no other Harm to *Germany*, than to interrupt the Navigation of the *Hamburgers*: But methinks it is most advantageous for that Kingdom to continue its Trade with 'em. Moreover, *Germany* may render considerable Services to *Great-Britain* by Land, against the *Dutch*, whenever those two Nations might happen to be at variance, and fight at Sea.

The

The *Dutch* are neither willing nor able to make War upon the Empire; for if the *Germans* that are in their Service should be recall'd, the rest of their Troops would be very insignificant. 2. It is not advantageous for *Holland* to encrease their Dominions, by Conquests on Land. And, 3. Their Interest requires them to live in good Amity with the *Germans*; that, in case they should be attacked by the *French* or *English*, they might receive Assistance from *Germany*.

Sweden having been much weakened by this last War, is not powerful enough to do any considerable Harm to *Germany*. 2. New Conquests in the Empire, would not be Advantageous to the *Swedes*; because their Forces would be thereby divided: and as they now possess little or nothing in the Empire, it would be very difficult for them to get footing again in *Germany*. However, it concerns *Sweden* to take care that Things remain as stated by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and that *Germany* be not reduced under the Power of one Monarch.

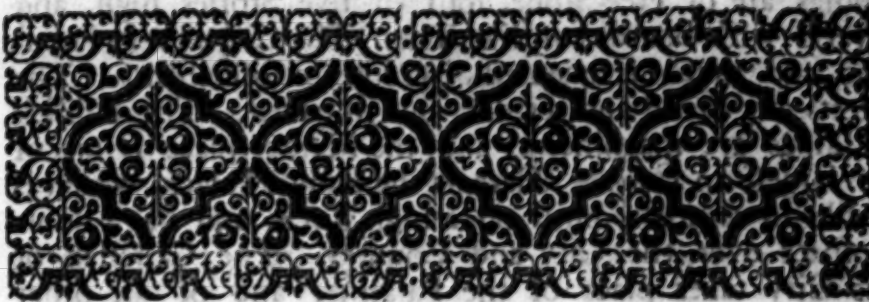
France is now so powerful a Kingdom, that it may do more Mischief to *Germany* than any of its Neighbours: For the *French* King, by his Form of Government, has a great Advantage over *Germany*; because the King may dispose as he pleaseth of a great number of brave and daring Men, and can employ the Riches of his Kingdom as he thinks fit. Nevertheless, the *German* Forces are such, that, if well united, it would be very hard for *France* to do any Harm to that vast Country: For it is certain, that the Empire can raise more numerous Armies, and recruit them longer during the War, than *France*. 2. The *German* Infantry is every whit as good, and the *German* Cavalry better than the *French*. 3. Suppose the *French* were once more to Invade the Empire, the rest of the *European* Powers would not suffer it: And if the Empire should be Divided, one part either siding with the *French*, or standing on the Neutrality, and were the *French* to seize on those Parts which lie nearest to them; yet the Issue wou'd not, perhaps, be to their Advantage; for the others would at last fall upon them, and oblige them to return into their Country.

*Of its own
Members.*

It is not likely that *Germany* will ever become the Prey of any one of the *German Princes*, as long as Things shall stand as they do at present: For every Prince there being jealous of his Sovereignty, will do his utmost to hinder another from ruling over him. Indeed, *Germany* may perhaps fall into the hands of one Monarch; but then it must be by Right of Succession: For it wou'd cost too dear to the Liberties, Properties, and Lives of the *Germans*, to happen any other way. Tho' I don't see any good Reason which may hinder me from affirming, that it might be afterwards for the Advantage of the Subject: For, as Things now stand, the Multiplicity of Princes, is the cause of the Multiplicity of Taxes to maintain the Grandeur of each respective Court that is in the Empire; whereas one single Monarch wou'd be satisfy'd with a lesser number of Taxes, as sufficient to keep up and display his Grandeur and Magnificence.



CHAP.



C H A P. XI.

Of P O L A N D.

1. Q. **W** H A T was Poland's Ancient Name?

A. It was Anciently call'd *Sarmatia*, or *Sauromatia*, from two Greek words, *Σαυρ* "Oupusa, i. e. Eyes of Lizzards; or, *Tauromatia*, because those *Sarmate* came from Mount *Taurus*. Others think it was so called, from two Hebrew words, *שׂר מדי*, *Sar Madai*, i. e. the Posterity of *Madai* Son of *Japhet*. As for the Name *Poland*, some derive it from *Poln*, or *Pole*, which in the Slavonic signifies a *Champaign Country*, fit for Hunting; there being none anciently more esteemed for that Exercise than this was: And others, from *Polacki*, which signifies the Posterity of *Lechus* one of their first Kings. Some say that the Name is not old; for in 880 it was called *Weonodland*, which seems derived from the *Winidi*, or *Venedi*, part of its ancient Inhabitants.

It has the *Baltick* on the N., *Livonia* and part of *Muscovy*; on the W. *Germany*, viz. *Brandenburgh*, *Pomerania* and *Silesia*; on the S. by part of *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Little Tartary*; on the E. by *Muscovy* and *Little Tartary*.

Cracow on the *Weyffel*, about 150 Miles S. of *Warsaw*, 300 of *Konigsberg*, 160 N. E. of *Vienna*, 600 of *Rome*, 1200 of *Madrid*, 700 N. W. of *Constantinople*, and 830 E. of

Limits.

Chief Town
Cracow.

London,

London, is the largest and best built City in *Poland*; the Houses are of Free-Stone, four or five Stories high, and cover'd with Boards cut like Tile. The City is very Populous, and much frequented by foreign Merchants. The Streets are broad and regular, but ill paved. The Publick Buildings are magnificent, and the Market-place is one of the largest in *Europe*. Here is the King's Palace, which is a Mile in compass, built on a high Rock, and has a noble Prospect over the City and Country. The Castellán of this City takes place of the Palatine, and of all other Lay-Senators, because a former Palatine of this Place deserted King *Boleslaus* in the *Muscovite* War. This Town has suffered pretty much during the last Wars with the *Swedes*.

Warsaw is a large, handsome, populous, and trading City, defended by a double Wall and a Ditch. The Kings of *Poland* usually keep their Courts here, in a noble, large, square Palace, where the General Dyets meet: 'Tis surrounded with fine Gardens and Groves. About half a League from this City, near the Village of *Wola*, is a Plain, where the Nobles meet and encamp in Tents, when they elect the King. This City has likewise suffered very much by the late Wars.

Gnesen, so called, from a Nest of Eagles, found out by *Lechus* the first Founder thereof, was formerly the Capital, and the King's Residence: but it decays daily; and is remarkable only for being an Arch-Bishop's See, who is born the Pope's Legate, is the First Senator, and Regent during an Interregnum.

2. Q. How is *Poland* divided?

A. Into Two Great Parts, viz. the Kingdom of *POLAND*, and the Great Duchy of *LITHUANIA*, united to *Poland* in 1560. The Kingdom of *POLAND* is again divided into Four Great Provinces, which contain some Lesser ones, and several Palatinates.

Great

Great Pro- vinces.	Sub-di- visions.	Palati- nates.	Chief Towns, with their Distance from Warsaw.
I. Great Poland 165 M. from S. E. to N. W.	Great Poland Proper.	1. Posenania	— Posnan 160 W., Me- serits, Priment.
		2. Kalish	— Kalish 130 W., Gnesna.
		3. Siradia	— Sirad 125, Petrikow, Wielun.
		4. Landshat	— Lencici 90, Inowloz.
		5. Rava	— Rava 50, Gostinen, Lowiz.
	2. Cujavia.	1. Brezesty	— Bresty, Woladislaw.
		2. Inowladislaw	— Inolocz, Bidgest, and the Ter- ritories of — } Dobin, Lipna.
	3. Masovia.	1. Mazovia	— Warsaw, Czersko 30 S.
		2. Plosko	— Plosko 60 N. W.
		3. Podlakia	— Bielsko 120 N. E.
II. Little Poland 180 E. to W. }	—		
	1. Cracow	— Crakow 150 S. W., Czentokow, Wielicz.	
		2. Sandomir	— ditto 100 S., Rakow.
		3. Lublin	— Lublin 80 S. E.
III. Red Rus- sia 530 E. to W., 230 N. to S.	1. Russia Proper.	1. Lemberg	— Leopold 200 S. E., Jaroslaw.
		Pocutia on the South }	Halicz, Snyatin.
		2. Belsko	— Belcz 160, Zamosk.
	2. Volbinia	3. Chelm	— ditto 120.
		Upper	Lucko — Lucko 190 S. E.
		Lower	Kiow — Byolocerkiew, Czyr- kassy, Czernobel belong to Poland, and the rest to Muscovy.
	3. Podolia	Upper	Kaminieck — ditto 300 S. E.
		Lower	Braclaw — ditto.

IV.
Prussia Royal }
130 E. to W.
110 N. to S.

1. Pomerellia—Dantzick 145 N.W.,
Oliva.
2. Culm—Culm 120 N. W., Thorn.
3. Marienburg — ditto, Elbing.
Warmia, or { Heilsberg, Fraw-
Warmeland } enberg.

As for the Ducal Prussia, we shall speak of it at the end of this Chapter.

The Great Dutchy of LITHUANIA is divided into five Great PROVINCES.

Great Provinces. | Palatinates. | Chief Towns, &c.

I.
Lithuania Proper.

1. Wilna — ditto 240 N. E.
2. Troki — ditto, Grodno.
3. The Terri- { Braslaw, Osmiana, Lida,
tories of } Wilkomirs.

II.
White or Small
Russia, 280 N.
to S., 380 E.
to W. —

1. Novogrodeck — ditto, Slucz 300 E.,
Neswies Dutchies.
2. Polesia — Bresciei 120 E.
3. Minsko — Minski, Rodzewill.
4. Mcislaw — Mislaw 500 E., Mobilow.
5. Witepsk — ditto.
6. Polocko — Poloczko.
The Territories of Robaczow, Rzeckica.

III.
Samogitia contains three
Captainships, viz. —

1. Rosienne, 2. Medniki, 3. Po-
niewisz, Byrza.

IV.
Polish Livonia contains only
the strong Town of —

— Duneburg.

V.
Courland.

1. Courland Proper, } contains the Cap-
tainships of — } { 1. Goldingen — ditto;
2. Semigalle — } { 2. Tucum — ditto.
1. Mittaw — ditto.
2. Selburg — ditto.

3. Q. What's the Situation of *POLAND*?

A. Betwixt Latit. 48th to 58th deg. and Longit. East from *London* 16th to 34th deg. ; so that its greatest Extent from S. to N. is about 600 Miles, and from E. to W. 780 : but 'tis not of equal Extent either way, being indented by other Dominions. It lies betwixt the 8th and 12th Northern Climates ; so that the Longest Day in the South part is about 16 Hours and a Quarter, and in the North part about 18 Hours. The *Air* differs here pretty much ; for in the N. W. parts it is very Cold, yet withal pure and wholesome ; but towards the N. E. especially in *Lithuania*, it is not only cold, but also very thick, foggy, and unwholesome, because of their Lakes, which often cause Plagues, and other malignant Diseases. In Winter, Coaches and Carts pass over the Rivers and Lakes upon the Ice for five or six Months together. This is not so much imputed to its Situation, as to the neighbourhood of the vast Provinces of *Muscovy*, from whence the cold Winds blow. However, towards the *Upper* and *Lower Poland* the Air is so Warm in Summer, that those Countries are called the *Entrance* or *Gate* of *Italy*.

Situation,

Extent,

Air,

The *Soil* is, for the most part, Champaign and Open, but towards *Hungary* Mountainous and Woody. The W. and S. parts are very fertile ; but the E. and N. parts abound with Woods, Forests, Lakes, Marshes, and Rivers, which form a delightful Prospect into the open Country. Besides their Black Cattle, they have Elks, Wild Horses, Buffalo's, Owrs, Rossomaka's, and *Lepus Cervarius*. We may say, in general, that *Poland* produces all kind of Fruit, Corn, and Herbs : They abound with Flax and Hemp ; and in many Places have Grapes pleasant enough to the Taste, but their Wine is generally sharp. Here's store of Honey and Wax ; and in the Mountains called *Krapack*, or *Szpesikrempa*, on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, there are Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and other Minerals.

Soil,

Their *Commodities* for Exportation, are, Corn, Honey, Wax, Amber, Hides, Tann'd Leather, Furs, Oak, Wainscot, Masts, Deals, Pitch, Tallow, Salt-petre, Salt, Hops, Hemp, Flax, *Prussia* Wooll, Beer, Pot-Ashes, Opium, Vitriol, *Lapis Lazuli*,

Commodities,

Lazuli, Vermilion, Brass, Lead, Iron, Copper, Glass and Earthen Ware, Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, &c. Their Trade of Import, is chiefly in Silk, Worsted, *English Cloth*, Tapestry, Jewels, Sables, Martens, Salt Fish, Tin, Steel, Iron Ware, Wine, Brandy, and Spirits of all sorts, and Spices, of which they consume great quantities.

4. Q. Tell me some of the *Rarities* of Poland.

A. In the Cathedral of *Gnesna* is kept an inestimable Treasure of Gold, Silver, and Enamel'd Vessels, given by several Kings of Poland, and Prelates of that See. 2. Under the Mountains adjacent to *Kiow* are divers Grotto's, where a great number of Human Bodies are preserv'd, tho' bury'd a vast many Years since, being neither so hard nor so black as the *Egyptian Mummies*; among these, are two Princes in the Habits they used to wear: The Place where they are preserved is dry and sandy. 3. In the same Country is a Beast call'd *Bobac*, which resembles a *Guinea Pig*; they dig Holes in the Ground, which they enter in *October*, and don't come out 'till *April*; they have separate Apartments for their Provisions, Lodgings, and their Dead; they live together by eight or nine in a Herd in those Caves, and when they go out for Provisions, they set a Centinel, who makes a Noise when he sees any Body, and then they run to their Holes: They are easily tamed, and very diverting. 4. They have many Mines of Arsenick, which gives a poisonous Quality to their Water, and is thought to occasion that Distemper called *Plica Polonica*, which affects both the Men and their Horses: Those who are seiz'd with it lose the Use of their Limbs, and have great Pains in their Nerves, which continue generally for a Year; after that, they fall into an excessive Sweat, which glews their Hair together, and gives it a nauseous smell; and if they cut off their Hair, the Humour will fall into their Eyes, and make 'em blind, and sometimes either kills, or makes 'em mad. In the Southern parts of Poland are divers Mountains, out of which is dug Salt in large pieces, as Stones out of a Quarry; and out of others they dig natural Earthen Cups, which being for some time exposed to the Air, become as hard as Stones. Near *Cracow* they have good Mines of *Salt Gemone*. 6. In the Desarts of *Podolia* is a Lake, whose Waters are condens'd into Salt, purely by the Heat of the Sun. 7. Near to *Gulm* there is a Fountain from

from whence there issues constantly a thick sulphureous Steam, yet the Water is never hot. We may also reckon among the Rarities of this Kingdom, that the *Poles*, tho' they so much esteem their Nobility, yet have chosen three several Poor Men for their Kings; (*viz.*) *Lescus* I. a Goldsmith; *Lescus* II. a poor Man; and *Piastus* a Wheelwright. *Micislaus*, the first Christian King there, introduced the Custom of every Nobleman's being obliged to have his Sabre drawn, whilst the Gospel should be reading in Church.

RIVERS	Run to- wards	Through	Fall into	After a Course of
1. <i>Vistula</i> , or <i>Weyssel</i> ,	N.	Cracow, Warsaw, &c.	Baltick,	320 Miles in a direct line.
2. <i>Worta</i> ,	N. W.	Siradia, Posna,	Oder.	
3. <i>Buz</i> ,	N. W.	Lemberg, Bressici,	Vistula, below Warsaw.	
4. <i>Niester</i> ,	S. E.		Black Sea,	420
5. <i>Bog</i> ,	E.	Braclaw,	ditto,	280
6. <i>Nieper</i> ,	S. E.	Kiow,	ditto,	520
7. <i>Niemen</i> ,	N. W.	Novogrodeck,	Baltick,	200
8. <i>Duina</i> ,	N. W.	Duneburg,	ditto, near Riga,	310

The Harbours or Towns on navigable Rivers, are, *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, *Libaw*, *Memel*, *Konigsberg*, *Frawenberg*, *Kaminieck*, *Lublin*, *Sandomir*, *Sorock* on the *Niester*, *Lemberg*, *Posna*, *Kaniow*, *Dantzick*, *Munde*, *Marienburg*, *Memel*, *Kiow*, *Mobilow*, *Grodno*, *Lusuc*, *Grandetz*, *Cracow*, *Birze*, *Elbing*, &c.

5. Q. Who were the Ancient Inhabitants of Poland?

A. This Country was anciently a part of *Sarmatia Europea*, and inhabited by People of different Names, as the *Sarmate*, *Carini*, *Burgundi*, *Vandali*, *Alani*, *Venedi*, *Gothi*, &c. but when those People, with some others of Germany, made an Irruption into the Roman Empire, their Country was possessed by some neighbouring Nations which came from the East, and settled here under a Prince called *Lechus*, about the Year 550.

The *Poles* are generally Men of handsome, tall, and well proportioned Bodies, of a good Complexion, and of a very strong and vigorous Constitution: they are very dexterous at handling the Sabre,

Sabre, great Travellers, and by that means understand several Languages: They are very affable and courteous to Strangers, whom they supply *gratis* for what they want; but they are implacable Enemies to one another, when once offended. They mightily affect the greatest Pomp, either in their Dyet, Apparel, or Equipage: They are very Generous, Open-hearted, Brave and more Sprightly than most others in *Europe*, which is ascribed to the great Privileges they enjoy: Their living on good Diet, drinking strong Wines, and other Liquors, and their frequent Exercise in Hunting, Leaping, Vaulting, and other manly Sports, which together with their lying generally hard, makes them capable of the Fatigues of War. They are extremely jealous of their Liberties, and of their Wives. The Ladies are generally Modest, very submissive to their Husbands, never make use of Paint or *Customs*. Wasties. But the poor People or Peasants are no better than meer Slaves and Drudges to the Nobility, they can never be made Free, unless by getting into a Convent, or turning Priests, or that their Masters debauch their Wives and Daughters, or when they signalize themselves in the War, or when descended from some that have been chosen Magistrates in *Cracow* or *Wilna*. The *Lithuanian* Boors are still more miserable than those of *Poland*; but those in *Prussia* and *Courland* live tolerably well, especially where under Protestant Masters. The Peasants Daughters are so reserved, that they will draw a Knife at any Man who offers to kiss them, unless in fair Courtship; and the Mothers are so watchful, that they tie Bells to their Daughters Cloaths before and behind; for 'tis reckoned a great Disgrace, if the Brides Tokens of Virginity don't appear to the Guests; so that the Mother is sure to be affronted, and all the Utensils of the House broken, especially among the *Polish* Cossacks. The Bridegroom is in that case at liberty to put off his Bride; and if he does not, he is ridiculed. The Marriages and Funerals of those of Quality look like so many Triumphs: And when they invite one another, the Guests must bring their Spoons, Knives, &c. with them, and Linnen too, if they would be cleanly; for they have no Napkins, but a broad piece of starched Linnen sew'd round the Table-Cloth, that their Servants mayn't steal it.

Their

Their Language is the *Sclavonic*; from whence 'tis concluded, that they are the *Language*. Posterity of the ancient *Sclavi*, which signifies Fame or Glory, and hence they still retain the word in their Compound Names, as *Stanislavus*, *Bogoslavus*, &c. but the Poverty and Barrenness of that Language has obliged them to borrow many Words from the *German*, especially Terms of Art. It is hard for Strangers to learn the same, the Pronunciation being extremely harsh, by reason of the vast multitude of Consonants they use. The *Lithuanians* have a particular Language of their own, which mightily abounds with corrupted Latin Words. The Gentry understand several Foreign Tongues, especially *French* and *Italian*; and the Latin is very fluently spoken by Persons of all Ranks.

Some say that *Poland* is so Populous, and full of Towns and Villages, that the King *Populousness*. and Nobles alone have 90.000 in possession; the Bishops and Canons 100.560, the rest of the Clergy, with the Monks and Nuns, 60.950. But there is no sure Foundation for such an Account.

6. Q. What are the Dominions of Poland?

A. Those mentioned in the Artic. of Division. This Crown has some Pretensions *Dominions*. on, 1. *Livonia*, formerly possessed by the *Teutonic Order*, who not being able to defend *Pretensions*. it from the Invasion of *John Basilowitz* Czar of *Muscovy*, in 1555, did put it under the Protection of *Poland*. And tho' this Difference seemed to have been entirely closed in favour of *Sweden*, by the Peace of *Oliva*, yet King *Augustus* having sworn at his Coronation to re-unite to the *Polish* Crown all the Dominions which had been dismembred from it, made use of this to make War against *Sweden* in 1700. 2. *Polish Russia* containing *Novogorod*, *Cernicow*, *Luck*, *Volodimer*, and *Kiow*. 3. *Moldavia* which had its own Princes until the Death of *Stephen*, when his two Sons *Stephen* and *Peter* being in continual Wars about their Father's Succession, exhausted all their Forces and Treasures, but their hatred continued; so that they had rather submit to Foreign Princes, than to agree with one another: and so *Peter* made *Moldavia* Tributary to *Poland* about the XVth Century, and *Peter* gave himself up and *Walachia* to the King of *Hungary*.

4. *Silesia*, as an ancient Fief of this Crown, 5. The Sovereignty over the Kingdom of *Prussia*, which the King and Republick by the Treaty of *Velaw* in 1657 yielded up to the Elector *John Frederick*, under this Condition, That in Case his Male Posterity should fail, the other Princes who should inherit *Prussia*, should do Homage for it to *Poland*.

7. Q. What's the Government of *Poland*?

A. The several People that came from Government. other Countries and settled themselves here, were at first governed by *Leobus*, under the Name of a Prince; but after his Posterity was extinct, the Form of Government was often altered, and at last the Crown became Elective ever since the Death of *Sigismund III*d, in 1572. But to be better informed of the Government of this Country, it is fit to know what are the Prerogatives, 1. of the King, 2. of the Senators, 3. of the General Dyets, and 4. of the Nobility.

When the Throne is vacant by Death, King. Deposition, or Resignation, the Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna*, as Inter-rex, or the Bishop of *Ploskow* or *Posna*, takes the Government into his Hands, summons a General Convocation to meet at *Warsaw*, with himself and the Senators. The Deputies meet and regulate several matters, as they think fitting: and then they assemble in a Plain near *Warsaw*, where the Senators meet in a great Hall, and the Deputies in the open Field. Who the *Poles* be more inclined to chuse one of the Royal Family, than any other, for their King, yet they won't chuse any during the Life of the present King, but they always stay for an Interregnum; because they think it then a very convenient Time to reform the Abuses, which may have crept in during the late King's Reign, and to deprive his Successor of all the Means of oppressing their Liberties. However, to prevent all Sedition or Disorder which might arise during the Interregnum, Justice is then more severely administred than at other Times. Sometimes the *Poles* are against chusing any of their Noblemen, lest it should make their Families too powerful, and endanger their Liberties: and at other times they are against chusing any neighbouring powerful or absolute Prince for the same Reason; but above all, they industriously avoid chusing Princes of the House of *Austria*, lest they should be

be treated in the same manner as that House has already done the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. But of whatsoever Family the Prince be, the Maxims they adhereto, are, 1. That the Candidate be Rich, for then he is the more capable to bribe handsomely, 2. That he have the Reputation of a good Soldier. And 3. That he either be a Papist, or declare he will be one before he accept the Crown. According as the Majority of Votes is, the Primate declares the King elect, and leads him, if he be there, or his Ambassador, into the middle of the Assembly, and there the King swears he will maintain the Laws of the Kingdom, and other Constitutions made before his Coronation, which they call *Paſſa Conventa*, which consist of twenty standing Articles; the chief of which are, 1. That the King shall appoint no Successor, but preserve the Freedom of Elections. 2. That the Coinage and Profit of it shall belong to the Republick. 3. That he shall not declare War, levy Men, bring in Foreign Troops, or suffer any to go out, without Consent of the Dyet. 4. That all Field-Officers of the Army be Natives. 5. Those of the Guards the like; their Colonel a *Polish* Nobleman; and that all of 'em swear Subjection to the Grand Mareſchal. 6. That no Man shall have more Places than the Law allows, and that vacant Posts be conferred in six Weeks time on a well qualify'd *Polish* Gentleman. 7. That the Number of Troops, and Method of Discipline be regulated by Consent of Council. 8. That he shall not Marry without Consent of the Senate, who are to assign him his Retinue. 9. That he build no Fleet, without Consent of the Senate and Gentry. 10. That he shall not diminish, but rather increase his Treasury in the Castle of *Cracow*, nor borrow Money without Consent of the Dyet. 11. That he always administer Justice by the Advice of his Senators. 12. That he shall have no more Revenue than his Predecessors. 13. That no Strangers be introduced into his Councils, nor any Office or Dignity given to them. 14. That he shall not diminish any of the Offices of the Court, or the Republick. 15. That he shall maintain and defend all the Liberties, Immunities, and Privileges granted by former Kings to the *Poles* and *Lithuanians*, and the Provinces depending on those two Nations. They add some others to these as they see Occasion. But notwithstanding these Limitations, the King has Power to pardon Fines,

Authority,

and

and capital Punishments; and upon Invasions or Rebellions, to summon the Nobility in Arms under his Standard. He appoints all Civil and Military Great Officers and Magistrates: He makes Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, &c. He can grant the Usufruit of Royal Castles, Towns and Villages to such as deserve well of himself and the Republick. He disposes of the Estates of those who are Proscribed, or die without Heirs. All the Laws, Leagues, Negotiations and Embassies must be in his Name, and pass under his Seal, as do all Letters Patents, &c. However the King of *Poland* seems to be but the Prince or Governor of a Free Republick.

8. Q. Whom do you call the Senators of *Poland*?

A. A certain number of Noblemen, who
Senators. are the King's Counsellors, who always accompany him, in order to advise him to conform his Actions to the Laws of the Land, and without whose Advice he can do nothing; they are named by the King, and continue for Life. They are Judges in Criminal Affairs, without whose Consent the King can neither turn out, nor otherwise punish a Nobleman, ev'n for High-Treason. Their Number consists of 17 Arch-Bishops and Bishops, 32 Palatines, 10 Great Officers of the Crown, 85 Castellans, and the Starost of *Samogitia*; all of 'em divided into great or little Senators. The Bishops, the Castellans of *Cracow*, *Pozna*, *Troki*, and the Starost or Captain-General of *Samogitia*, with all the Palatines, are great Senators. The Palatines or Vayvodes are Governors, who within their Palatinates have the Command of the Militia, with the Administration of Justice and Policy. The Castellans are their Deputies. Besides these, they have several other Officers in the Kingdom, as Burgraves, Starosts, and other Inferior Magistrates: The Starosts are Noblemen, who hold from the Crown some Lands and other Privileges, as if they were a sort of Knights enjoying good Commanderies.

The *Diet* consists of the King, Senators,
Dyets. and Deputies (by them called *Nuncios*) from the Palatinate, and the Towns of *Cracow*, *Dantzick* and *Wilna*, which makes in all 178 for *Poland* and *Lithuania*, and 70 for *Prussia*. The King is obliged to call one every third Year, and they meet twice at *Warsaw*, and once at *Grodno*, by turns. The King by his
 Chan-

Chancellor sends Circular Letters, termed *Lettere Instruktionis*, to the Palatines, with the Proposals of what is to be treated in the Dyet, six Weeks before they meet. Upon this the little Dyets of all the Gentry of each Palatinate meet, resolve upon what is to be done about the King's Proposals, and chuse Deputies to carry their Resolutions to the Grand Dyet. The Decisions here, as well as in the General Dyets, must be carried by unanimous Consent, which frequently occasions the breaking up both of the Particular and General Dyets without doing any Business; for the Negative of any one Deputy puts a stop to the whole Proceedings. But sometimes it costs the Dissenting Deputies their Lives; for the rest are apt to surround them, and to hew them in pieces, if they have not the good luck to make a speedy Escape. This Right of Gain saying, is, by the Poles, termed *the Soul of their Liberty*; and they compare it to the Authority of the *Tribuni Plebis* among the *Romans*. However, when the Elections are over, and the Senators and Deputies are come to Court, then the King arrayed in his Royal Robes, and attended by the Chancellor, renews the Proposals in the General Dyet, which is made up of two Houses, the Upper of the Senators, and the Lower of the Deputies, who bring up Bills to the other to be debated. And when the Mareschal or Speaker has been chosen, and the Matter duly weighed by each of 'em before-hand, they come to a speedy Resolution; for these Assemblies seldom last above six Weeks; and by that time, the Deputies Provisions, are generally spent, by the great Train of Attendants and Guards the Deputies bring along with them.

Subordinate to the Senate and Dyet are a great many Courts of Judicature, whether *Courts*, Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, for determining the various Causes in the several Parts of the Kingdom. Civil Affairs are particularly judged in Great Poland by the Tribunal of *Petricow*, in Lesser Poland by that of *Lublin*, and in Lithuania by that of *Wilna*, according to their *Laws*, which were put *Laws* in Writing in the time of *Casimir* the Great, about 1447. Before that time they were governed by the Customs of their Ancestors. but he brought in the *Magdeburg* Laws, now called the *Constitutions of Poland*; yet *Lithuania*, *Volhunia*, and *Prussia* have still their own Municipal Laws.

Tho.

Tho' the *Poles* be intirely satisfy'd with this Form of Government, as agreeing very well with the natural Temper and Inclination they have for to maintain their Liberties, yet it is obnoxious to several Inconveniencies. 1. Publick Affairs can't be treated decently, nor dispatch'd readily, and in a little Time. 2. That Form of Government does certainly weaken the Strength of the Kingdom, especially when the Nobility are at Discord with the King; for then in those Dyets, as it happened in 1719-20, Affairs are debated with a great deal of Confusion and Carelessness; and very often all the Advantages, which might have been expected from the long Sitting of a Dyet, do vanish away, by the Peevishness or Obstinacy of a single Member, at the latter end of it. 3. 'Tis observed in general, that no Assembly in *Europe* is more subject to Factions and Bribery; because their Gentry are much addicted to Travel, and easily corrupted by the Bribes and Caresses of Foreign Courts, to favour their Interest: But the miserable Slavery of their Neighbours the *Turks* and *Muscovites*, makes the *Poles* fond of their Constitution, because they think it preserves their Liberty.

All their Nobility or Gentry are equal in Nobility. Power, and there is no Inequality among them, but what proceeds from Publick Employments, or large Revenues: so that they don't value Titles of Honour, nor have they any but what is given by Foreign Princes, or inherited from their Ancestors, who have been Kings. Any Nobleman that has a Land Estate is capable of being elected King, of purchasing Lands any where in the Country; has the Exportation of his Goods free from Custom; no Soldiers can be quartered in his House, nor any Delinquent taken out of it, without his Permission: he has the Right of Pre-emption. In a word, they are Sovereign Princes in their own Estates; and have Power of Life and Death over their Tenants, who are perfect Slaves, and dare not leave their Masters Lands, unless he violate their Wives or Daughters; so that they are many times glad when their Landlords give them that Plea. If a Gentleman kills one of his own Slaves, he pays only about forty Shillings; and if he kill another's, he is only obliged to furnish another, or as much Money as will buy one, and to maintain the Family of him that is kill'd. Some of them are so

so rich and powerful, that they have Life-Guards, Strong-Holds, a numerous Retinue, and sometimes they can raise and maintain from 5000, to 10.000 Men each : which makes 'em so proud, that they will not submit to the Decision of any Tribunal, but determine their Quarrels by the Sword, and make War upon one another. They have also the Privilege to joyn with one another in Confederacy, by them call'd *Roskocz*, without incurring the Crime of High-Treason. Nobility is forfeited here, 1. by heinous Crimes, and 'tis reckon'd a very great one for any Nobleman, to suffer one who is not so, to make use of his Coat of Arms ; 2. by exercising Trade or Merchandise ; 3. by bearing Offices in any City that is not Privileged. Sometimes they quit their Titles thro' Poverty, but their Posterity is restored when in better Circumstances.

9. Q. What have you to say about the Clergy ?

A. The Polish Noblemen have generally a mean Opinion of their Clergy, except it be the Great ones, who command Respect, by their Power and Riches ; for their Interest is strengthen'd by the Residence of their Bishops, in their Little and Grand Dyets. The Inferior Clergy have also a Place in all Courts of Judicature. The Regular Clergy, or Monks, are more esteemed than the Secular, who are openly debauched, and seldom attend their Office in the Church ; and yet are neither rebuked for it by their Superiors nor the People. The Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna* is Primate of the Kingdom ; can reverse whatever is done in any of the Bishops Courts ; and if the King neglect the Laws, he can oppose him, 'Tis Death to draw a Sword in his Presence. The Clergy are said to possess half the Kingdom.

They have two Archbishops, *Gnesna* and *Lemberg* ; and fifteen Bishops, (*viz.*) *Cracow*, *Posna*, *Culm*, *Wilna*, *Warmia*, *Kaminieck*, *Cujavia*, *Samogitia*, *Kranostow*, *Ploczkaw*, *Cbelm*, *Luckow*, *Premislaw*, *Kiow*, *Livonia*.

The Universities are, *Cracow*, *Wilna*, *Posna*, *Zamoski*, in which, as likewise in several Colleges of the Kingdom, are taught Latin, and School-Divinity, mixed with *Aristotle's* Logick, and Metaphysicks : but their University-Men are strangers to Polite Learning, the Oriental Languages, the Scripture, Church-History, and Practical Divinity : Nor have

have they many Physicians of Note, but what are Foreigners.

The generality of the Inhabitants are *Religion.* *Papists*, and the most part of them very great Bigots. But all Religions (except *Socinians*) being here tolerated, you will there find People of the Greek Church, *Armenians*, *Protestants*, *Jews*, &c. Those of the *Romish* Church are dispersed over all the Provinces of the Kingdom, but are most numerous in *Cujavia* and *Masovia*. The *Protestants* are mostly to be found in *Prussia* and *Courland*; the *Armenians* in *Russia*; and all the rest appear in great numbers through the various Parts of *Lithuania*: and in *Samogitia* is a sort of People who differ little or nothing from meer Heathens. The Christian Religion was established here, at several times, and by several Persons; it being established in *Poland* properly so called, in the Year 964, in *Micislaus's* time; in *Livonia*, Anno 1200; in *Lithuania*, in 1386, when their Prince *Jagellon* was received King of *Poland*. The Reformation began here early, and made a considerable progress; but the encrease of *Arians*, *Socinians*, &c. did, together with the Bigottry and Fury of the *Popish* Clergy, very much obstruct the progress of the Reformation.

10. Q. Who is now King of Poland?

A. *Augustus* Elector of *Saxony*, in 1697 The King's elected King of *Poland*. [Vid. *Saxony*.] But Genealogy. July 12th, 1704, *Stanislaus*, called before *Nicolas Leczinski* Earl of *Lesno*, at first Starost of *Adelnau*, then Waywode of *Pozna*, born April 8th, 1677; was, at the recommendation of the late King of *Sweden*, elected King of *Poland*, and crowned at *Warsaw* by the Arch-Bishop of *Lemberg*, Oct. 4th, 1705; acknowledged as such by the King of *Prussia*, Febr. 2d, 1707; by King *Augustus* himself, Apr. 8th, 1707; and by Queen *Ann*, in 1708; and then by all the rest of the *European* Princes and States. But after the King of *Sweden's* Defeat near *Pultowa*, in 1709, King *Augustus* return'd to *Poland*, and King *Stanislaus* fled into foreign Countries, in which he remains ev'n to this day. *Stanislaus* was very rich, especially by his Wife *Catherina Opalinski* Daughter of the Castellan of *Pozna*.

The King's Titles, are, N. N. by the Grace of God, King of *Poland*; Great Duke of *Lithuania*; Duke of *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Mazovia*, *Samo-*

Samogitia, Kiovia, Volbinia, Podolia, Podlachia, Plockow, Witepsk, Severia, Pomerellia, Livonia, Courland, Valaquia, Smolensky, and Czernichow.

The King is allowed a Pension of above 140.000 *l. per Ann.*; which, with the Patri-
mony of the Crown-Lands, &c., and what he gets for naming Persons to Posts Civil and Military, enables him to keep a very handsome Court. He has also the Imposts on Merchandise, and on the *Jews*, part of the Customs of *Dantzick*, and the Revenues on the Salt Mines. The Queen has usually a Pension of 30.000 *l. per Ann.* But the King can't name any of his Children to Posts of Profit or Honour, nor purchase Land for them, without the unanimous Consent of the Dyet.

The *Poles* can raise above 100.000 Horse, and the *Lithuanians* 70.000: so that their
main Strength lies in their Cavalry, which consists chiefly of the Gentry, and their Servants, who at least are equal to their Masters in number. Their Infantry is, for the most part, made up of Foreigners, which sometimes exceeds 30.000 Men; for their own Peasants are so dispirited by Slavery, that they are not fit for Soldiers. The Standing Army in *Poland* is 36,000, and that of *Lithuania* 12.000; and each of 'em have a Chief, and an Inferior General: so that the *Lithuanians* act only as Auxiliaries; and not being under the same Command, nor very well affected to the *Poles*, their best-concerted Designs frequently miscarry, for want of Unanimity and Expedition. The Great Generals are accountable only to the General Diets: and the King not having Power to prefer Men according to Merit, he is often obliged to confer the Post upon some rich Nobleman who has no Experience; and the Commission being once granted, it can't be revoked without Consent of the Dyet. Their Armies are also badly pay'd; which, with their want of Discipline, makes them frequently mutiny, and plunder the Country; nor is there sufficient Care taken for Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition: so that such Armies are fit only for Incursions and Battles, and not for long Expeditions, nor to besiege Towns.

11. Q. What are the *Advantages*, &c. of *Poland*?

A. Every Nobleman enjoys great Privileges and Liberties. 2. The Commodities

Advantages.

Ex-

Exported would over-balance those Imported, and their Trade might be much greater, but that the Gentry must not follow it, on pain of forfeiting their

Defects. Honour. 3. The Commons are Lazy, and Poor; so that most of the Commerce is carry'd on by Foreigners. 4. They have no Ports but only on the *Baltick*, of which *Dantzick* is the chief; but it is not sufficient to improve the Trade of so large a Country. 5. There are no Inns, nor Bridges, or at least very bad ones, in this Country; which makes Travelling very troublesome, dangerous, and expensive. 6. *Poland* is exposed to the Incursions of all the neighbouring Princes. 7. No extraordinary Subsidies can be raised, without the Consent of the Nobility; which it is very hard to dispose them to, any more than the Clergy, except it be in the utmost Necessity, and ev'n then they are soon weary of paying those Taxes: Wherefore *Poland* can't continue a War with all the necessary Vigour. 8. If the Army consist of 30.000 Soldiers, it will appear as great as if it was of 100.000, by reason of the multitude of Servants, who plundering the Country, and eating the Provisions, do naturally cause a great Scarcity both for Men and Beasts. 9. As the Provincial Assemblies are made in open Places, every Body may hear Debates, and the Enemies are soon acquainted with their Designs, &c. There are also some other Defects, which are so visible and palpable, that any Body who will but take the trouble to consider what has been said in the Article of Government, will be well assured thereof.

Poland lies open to *Germany* in three several Danger from Places, (*viz.*) *Brandenburg*, *Silesia*, and *Hungary*. But tho' the *German* Empire be more powerful and rich than *Poland*, yet their Interests are so well united together, that they are thereby obliged to live in mutual Amity: Except when the Emperor, or any other *German* Prince, should have a mind to be sole Monarch of *Germany*; for then the *Poles* would infallibly unite themselves with the other Princes, to oppose and frustrate such a Design; and in that case, they would meet with a powerful Assistance from all *European* Princes and States. The House of *Austria* can't subdue *Poland* by Force, nor keep so vast and populous a Country, in which there be but few strong Towns; for tho' the *Poles* should be abandon'd by all Christian Princes, yet, in such case, the *Turks* would never let the House of *Austria* conquer that Country;

Country; and no Prince could more easily hinder such a thing than they. The House of *Austria* has indeed endeavour'd, at several times, to be possessed of that Crown by a free Election: but the *Poles*, fearing the loss of their Liberties, and improving to their Advantage the Misfortunes of the *Bohemians* and *Hungarians*, would never give their Consent thereto. Besides, there is a great Antipathy betwixt Them and the *Germans*, whom they despise, because of their good OEconomy. Moreover, *Poland* gets considerable Advantages from the selling of their Salt and Oxen to *Germany*.

Now the reason why the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* are so desirous of the Friendship of *Poland*, is, because *Poland* can give a great deal of Trouble to the *Austrians*, when they are in War with *France*, *Sweden*, or *Turky*: wherefore, the Emperor does all he can to have the King and some of the Senators on his side. But *France*, on the other hand, neglects nothing to draw *Poland* from such a Friendship. However, *France* can do no Good to *Poland* but by good Offices, and some Money.

The Dominions of the King of *Prussia* are so well situated, that he can do a great deal of Harm to *Poland*. Yet that King alone can't conquer this Country: but, when united with other Princes, Experience teacheth us he can very much annoy the *Poles*: tho' he must also take care, lest the *Poles* should once have a mind to dispossess him of *Prussia*, and improve as the Ancestors of that King have done, the Circumstances of Affairs to take Possession of that Country.

When *Sweden* and *Poland* are engaged in War, the King of *Denmark* may, by a good Diversion, be very serviceable to the *Poles*; but otherwise, *Denmark* is of no great use to *Poland*. The Interest of the *Swedes* and *Poles* requires that they should live in Peace and Friendship, to help one another against the *Muscovites*, who being Neighbours to *Poland*, can much annoy it. The Czar has this Advantage over the King of *Poland*, that he is Absolute within his vast Dominions, and Master of *Smolenska* and *Kiew*, whereby he may enter *Poland* when he pleases. But if those two Princes live in good Friendship, they can help one another against their Common Enemies the *Turks* and

Tartars: These last are very dangerous Foes to Poland; for those Barbarian Wanderers are used to live on Plunder, and to make sudden Incurfions, and then to retire immediately as soon as they are loaded with Captives, and other Booty; and tho' they shou'd be pursued to the Place where they retreat, yet they can't be served after the same manner they have served others; either because of their swiftness, or because they have nothing to lose, whereby their Neighbours are, as it were, obliged to suffer from them all the Harm they can do, unless they be overtaken *flagranti delicto*, and then cut in pieces.

Cossacks. The Cossacks were formerly, and in such a case, very serviceable to the Poles; for living on the Frontiers of Little Tartary, and being Masters of the Passages whereby the Tartars were used to return home with their Booty, they could easily stop and defeat them. But those Cossacks having been very ill used by the Poles; to be revenged on them, have not only caused as much Damage, as they had done Good to Poland, but they have also submitted themselves some to the Czar, and others to the Turk.

12. Q. What have you to say about **P R U S S I A**?

A. Authors are divided about the Origin of the Name; but it came, most probably, from the *Borussi*, its ancient Inhabitants; which is strengthen'd, by the affinity of their Language with that of *Russia*, of which it is a Dialect. It has *Polish Prussia* on the W., *Lithuania* on the E., *Samogitia* on the N., and *Masovia* on the S. The Chief Town is

Chief Town. *Konigsberg*, at the mouth of the River *Pregele*, where it falls into the *Frisch Haff*, about 90 Miles N. E. of *Dantzick*, and 60 of *Elbing*. 'Tis a *Hanse* Town, large, well built, and divided into three parts by the River. It was built by the *Teutonic Knights*, in 1255. It is defended by a strong Castle that commands the Harbour, which is very convenient, and makes it a Place of good Trade. It has an University.

This

This *PRUSSIA* is divided into the three following Circles.

1. *Smaaland*. — *Konigsberg, Memel, Pillaw.*
2. *Natangie*. — *Brandeburg, Greuttsberg.*
3. *Hockerland*. — *Holland.* (Some place *Elbing* here.)

The *Climate* of *Prussia* is Temperate, considering its Northerly Situation, being about *Climate* Lat. 54 deg.: 'tis about 150 Miles from N. to S., and 130 from E. to W. Their chief Commerce is in Yellow Amber found on the Sea-Coasts, Oak, Fir, Honey, and Wax.

This Country was inhabited by wild Pagans, until the XIth Century, when it was overcome by, and became Tributary to the Poles. And as those *Vandals* or *Prussians* sometimes endeavoured to shake off the *Polish* Yoke, *Conrad* Duke of *Mazovia* was obliged, in 1223, to make a League with *Herman* of *Saltsa*, Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, to whom he yielded all the Country which the Knights could conquer, except that part which is about *Culm*, and which was reserved to *Poland*. Then the Knights entred into *Prussia*, and, like so many Lyons, conquer'd it in less than 50 Years, therein settling *German* Colonies. This Conquest puffed them up so much, that they had a mind to seize also on the Country which belonged to the Poles: But the War proved so unsuccessful to them, that, in 1454, they were obliged not only to be satisfy'd with the Lands which had been yielded up to them, but also to do Homage for them to *Poland*. Those Knights, hoping to restore their Affairs on a better footing, did chuse for their Great Master one of the most powerful Princes of *Germany*. But *Albert* Marquis of *Brandeburg*, their Great Master, after a War with *Poland*, seeing he could do but little Good for the Order, made a Peace, in 1525, on condition, That he should be created Hereditary Duke of that Part which he then possessed, and hold it as a Vassal to the Crown of *Poland*. Thus it continued 'till 1657, that *George-William* Elector of *Brandeburg*, and his Son *Frederick-William*, obtained by Treaty the full Sovereignty of the Country, which was confirmed to them and their Heirs, at *Konigsberg*, in 1663, on condition, That, on failure of their Heirs, it should return to the Poles, and become a

Fiet of, their Crown : And *January* 18th, 1701, his Son *Frederick* did put the Royal Crown upon his own Head, in contempt of the Pope, and the Great Master of the *Ten-tonick Order* : So that it ceases to be Ducal, and is now the Kingdom of *Prussia*. It is Govern'd by a *Government*. Regency of four Councillors of State ; (*viz.*)

1. the Great Master : 2. the Great Burgrave ; 3. the Great Chancellor ; and, 4. the Great Marshal. There are also some other Councils, and 37 Bailliwicks. The States consist of, 1. The Councillors of State ; 2. Deputies from the Nobility ; and, 3. from the Commons.

The *Revenues* of *Prussia* are very great : for the Demefnes, the Duties of Customs and Tolls, and Subsidies yearly granted by the States, bring in great Sums. The sole gathering of *Amber* is worth to the King above 200,000 Livres. The Country Militia is very numerous, and constantly exercised, and the Frontiers are secured with strong Holds, whereof *Pillaw* and *Memel* are the most considerable.

As we have already mentioned the King of *Prussia's* Dominions in the Artic. of *Brandenburg* in the Chapter of *Germany* : We shall now mention the *Pretensions*. *Pretensions* he claims, 1. on the Succession of *William III.* King of *Great-Britain* as Prince of *Orange*, *jure primogeniture*, which has always been observed in the Family of *Châlons Orange* ; and whereby the nearest Relation by the Females are to succeed, in case there be no Male Issue : which Right was confirmed by the Will of *René* Prince of *Nassau Orange*, who, by a *Fidel Commit*, transferred his Succession to his Family, according to the Birthright, without any Distinction of Sex ; and that Will was afterwards approved by the Emperor *Charles V.* 2. Principality of *Geneva*, by *John IV.* of *Châlons* marrying *Mary* Grand-daughter of *Amadeus III.* Earl of *Geneva*, after the Male Issue of that Family was extinct. 3. The Succession of the Dutchies of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, by *John-Sigismund's* marrying *Anne* Dutchess of *Prussia*, Daughter of *Eleonor* eldest Sister of *John-William* Duke of *Juliers* and *Cleve* : The Matrimonial Agreement was solemnly confirmed by the States of the Country, and by the Emperor *Maximilian III.* 4. The Lordship of *Ravenstein*, in case the Male Issue of the House of *Newburg* should happen to fail. 5. The Right of Protection and Juris.

Jurisdiction over the City of *Dortmund*, as Heir of the County *La Mark*. 6. The Fort of *Schenk*, as belonging to the Dutchy of *Cleves*: but it was yielded up to the Dutch, by a Treaty made in 1678. 7. The Dutchy of *Gelders*, and the County of *Zutphen*, as representing the Rights of the Duke of *Berg*. 8. *East Friesland*, by the expectative Treaty made in 1694. 9. The Principality of *Hobenzollern*, as being one of that Family, in case the present Family should happen to fail. 10. The County of *Limpurg*, according to the Emperor's expectative Letters in 1692. 11. *Saxony* and *Hesse*, by a Treaty of Confraternity. 12. The Sovereign Jurisdiction over the County of *Mansfeld*, as a Fief of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*. 13. A part of the Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, by an expectative Treaty made in 1564, and renewed in 1574. 14. Part of the Principality of *Anhalt*, as well by an expectative Treaty, as by the Rights of the Dukes of *Magdeburg*. 15. The Dutchy of *Holstein*, by an expectative Treaty made in 1517. 16. The Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, by such a Treaty made in 1442. 17. *Lower Lusatia*, as Duke of *Magdeburg*, and because the Elector *Frederick Hld* was invested therewith by *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. 18. the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, as being Heir at Law to King *John Casimir*, who dy'd without Issue in 1672. The *Lithuanians* acknowledged that Right, and ev'n in 1655 sought for the Protection of the Elector *Frederick-William* against the *Muscovites*, and ev'n they offered the *Polish* Crown to that Prince, if he had been willing to change his Religion.

The present King of *Prussia* is *Frederick-William Ild*, born at *Berlin*, August 4th, 1688; he is Son of *Frederick I.* and of *Sophia Charlotte* Daughter of *Ernest Augustus* Elector of *Hanover*. November the 28th, 1706, he married *Sophia-Dorothea*, born March the 16th, 1687, and Daughter of our King *George*; he succeeded his Father in February 1713, and has had several Children; those alive are *Frederica-Augusta-Sophia*, born in 1709; *Charles-Frederick* Prince of *Prussia* and *Orange*, born January 24th, 1712; 3. *Louisa* born in 1714.

His Titles, are, *Frederick-William*, by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; Prince of *Orange*; Sovereign of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; Duke of *Magdeburg*, *Juliers*,

Judice, Cleves, Berg, Steettin, Pomerania, of the Cassubians, Vandals, Mecklenburg, Silesia, and Crossen; Burgrave of Nuremberg; Prince of Albstadt, Minden, Camin, Winder, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, and Meurs; Earl of Hohenzollern, Rappin, La Mark, Ravensberg, Hobenstein, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Buten, and Leerdam; Marquis of Were, and Flestingen; Lord of Ravenstein, of the Countries of Rostock, Stargard, Lawenburg, Butow, Arley, and Breda, &c.

The King of Prussia is of the Reformed Religion, and commonly resides at Berlin: But his Subjects, for the most part, are Lutherans; there are also many Papists in some of his Dominions. [See Brandenburg.]

13. Q. What have you to say about Courland?

A. This Dutchy lies North from *Samogitia*, and South from *Livonia*, the Gulph of which it has on the North, and the *Baltick* on the West. Its greatest Extent from S. E. to N. W. is about 210 Miles; and from S. to N. about 60. 'Tis a plain, fruitful Country, and well inhabited, but liable to be harra's'd when there's War betwixt the Swedes, Poles, or Muscovites. They dry their Corn in the Straw, with Wood, and then thresh it, which makes the Dutch value it more than the Corn of Poland, because it keeps better. Their chief Commodities, are Flax, Hemp, Honey, Linseed, Tar, Masts, Timber of all sorts, Pot-Ashes, Goat-Skins, &c. They have plenty of Black-Cattle and Horses. Most of their Commodities are exported from *Riga*. Some Authors say, there was formerly a great Herring-fishery on their Coasts till 1323; after which the Herrings removed to the Coast of Denmark and Norway, and then to those of Great-Britain.

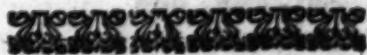
Mittau upon the River *Merza* about 30 Miles S. from *Riga*, is now the Capital of the whole Dutchy, and the usual Residence of the Dukes, who have a very fine Castle here upon the River *All*, which might be made Navigable, but those of *Riga* choak up its Mouth. The Castle is fortified with two Bastions, encompassed by Marshes, and has a strong Garrison. The Town is large, contains about 12.000 Inhabitants, and is well fortified. It has been several times taken by the Swedes.

Courland

Courland was formerly tributary to *Sweden*, afterwards subject to the *Livonian* Knights, and then to that of the *Teutonic Order*; but their Great Master *Gothard Kessler* of *Nesselrot*, a Gentleman of the Dukedom of *Berg*, considering that the *Swedes* and *Muscovites* were very dangerous Neighbours, put himself under the Protection of *Poland*, in 1562, and was made Hereditary Duke of *Courland*, by *Sigismund Augustus* King of *Poland*, on Condition of getting *Riga* and *Livonia* to *Poland*, and holding the Dutchy in Fee of that Crown, and sending an hundred Troopers to the help of *Poland*. His Successors have possessed it ever since.

When a new King of *Poland* is elected, the Duke is obliged to send an Envoy for Investiture; and when obtain'd, the Envoy is permitted to sit upon the Throne on the King's Left-Hand, to cover his Head, &c. The Duke has all the *Regalia* allowed to Sovereign Princes in *Germany*, coins Money in his own Name, and has Sovereign Jurisdiction; but in some extraordinary Cases the Nobility may Appeal to the Court of *Poland*. He summons a Dyet of the States as often as Occasion requires. His Revenue is chiefly raised from his great Domain, and amounts to about Three Millions of *Livres*. He has a pretty Court with all Officers of State, as other Princes, and, with his Nobility, is able to raise 18.000 Men.

The present Duke is *Ferdinand*, born Nov. 2d, 1655, he was Lieutenant-General of the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Troops, and then of the King of *Poland's*: he turned Roman Catholick in 1698, and was Regent of the Dutchy untill 1710; and in 1711 he succeeded to his Nephew *Frederick-William* born July, 19th 1692. This last Prince succeeded to his Father *Frederick-Casimir* in 1698; and on Nov. 13th, 1710, he married, at *Petersburg*, *Ann-Juanovna* Daughter of *John Alexowitz*, Brother of the present Czar of *Muscovy*, but he dy'd without Issue Jan. 21st, 1711. One of his Sisters, *Mary-Dorothea*, born in 1684, was, in 1703, married to *Albert-Frederick* Margrave of *Brandenburg*. The People in general are *Lutherans*, but some few are *Reformed*, and other *Papists*. The *Greeks* and *Jews* are also tolerated. The *Reformation* was introduced here in 1561.



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